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GREEN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 13, 1940.

THE TEMPERANCE SPIES
PAXTON AND HIS GANG.



Just as repugnant and disgusting as the snakes and the reptiles are in the animal world are the temperance spies in human society. It is an erroneous opinion that all saloon-keepers are all well to do business men. They sometimes have a large family, competition is sharp, free lunches have to be given, work is hard and there is little rest. Of course there are some well to do larger organizations, who are doing a good trade, but the majority of the saloon-keepers are poor and live from hand to mouth and it is just against that class, that the famous temperance spies have declared their war for obvious reasons. If the tavern-keepers after 12 P.M. sell a glass of beer to a late guest the spy, who has been waiting outside is sure to denounce him, and the seller will be punished mostly by a heavy fine, or if a child fetches a can of beer it will be accosted on the street by such a spy, who will try to get the saloon-keeper's name. The following saloon-keepers have been denounced by this gang of spies:- Louis Spitz, 232 Third Avenue, who sold a glass of beer to a minor, has been committed to the criminal court under \$300.00 bond. Also Charles Mauer, 36 Waller Street; Frank Traynor, 117 Cornell Street, who permitted a few

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Saloonkeeper Eric Peter Salton, et. al., 1910.

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The Saloonkeepers Association held a well attended meeting in the Hy-
nastic Hall, "Vorwärts" yesterday. Mr. J. Golding was chairman. After the
signing of seven new members it was suggested to appoint a committee of three
persons to visit the Republic and to arrange to arrange for a meeting, States
Interney, also city councilors, to ask their opinion of the temperance
question. The committee was composed of J. H. Gold, J. J. Gold and J. J. Wasserman.

The object seems to be a very silly one as each of the saloonkeepers will
assure the Committee that he abstains from drinking, that he takes
every morning a half dozen glasses of "whisky sour" at breakfast and during
the day at least fifty more glasses. I doubt if he can be so secure himself
the votes of the saloonkeepers. Mr. J. H. Gold, the Association's lawyer, ex-
plained in a long speech the plan of the Association of the State or National
founded at the convention of tavernkeepers. The organization is not yet
by district and local associations. Each saloonkeeper is a district by itself
and the meeting has been called for on purpose to form an organization. To
his regret only two districts, Clinton and the other, were represented

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Minister of the Interior, 1911, 1, 1, 1.

It has been decided to hold district convention on 17th day of May
at 10: A. M. in the North side (main) hall and P. M. session to be held to
draw up the constitution and bylaws for the Association.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1900.

[A SHORT MESSAGE FROM THE PASTOR]

The speech of Mayor Harrison held at the convention of the Saloon-keepers caused a great disturbance and dissatisfaction amongst the temperance believers. The Parson Noble preached last night in the Congregational Church in Union Park on the subject: "Our Mayor and Rum", and the pious congregation made a general resolution condemning the action of the Mayor severely. This caused the anger of these rascals and secret drunkards which should not do much harm to the mayor.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1880.

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM

A number of fanatic, mad temperance lovers of both sexes yesterday held a meeting in the Oak Park Hall (especially built for this purpose) to protest against the projected incorporation of the place as a Village. If this plan is adopted the temperance lovers will be finished, and can bury themselves with their secret drinking bouts.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, Sunday edition Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1880.

THE GAMBRINUS CLUB CELEBRATES

The Gambrinus Mutual Benefit Club celebrates to-day its yearly picnic and presentation of flags on Ogden's Grove.

The brewers understand how to entertain and show hospitality to their guest and there will be no lack of them.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 17, 1880.

TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE SALOON-KEEPERS

The Committee of Arrangements for the convention of the Saloonkeepers of the State of Illinois, has, at its meeting, in Harry Ruben's office, accepted the program and business rules of the convention.

Adolph George, M. Wasserman and William Clemens were appointed to the Press Committee. Jos. Miehle, B. Dieter and F. Knepper to the Hotel Committee; Peter Muller, M. Enders and Charles Heiser to the Committee of Amusements and the last named were requested to submit their report at the next meeting.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

DISAPPOINTED TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES

Yesterday afternoon the City License Committee held a meeting to pass judgment on a petition to increase the fee for liquor licenses. This petition, accompanied by a speech overflowing with self-righteous bigotry, was submitted to the City Council last Friday. It is a fact that within the whole City Council there is no job more ticklish than that of a member of the License Committee, and, consequently, no committee is less dependable and more unpredictable than this. This committee must suffer the insolent attacks of the temperance fanatics, as well as listen to the distress calls of the German tavernkeepers; therefore a session of the License Committee is a rare occurrence. When the Committee does make a report, it is usually drawn up by a single member who assumes this responsibility, and the report is later quietly "sold" to the rest of the Committee members as their own opinion.

Therefore it was not a surprise to the initiated observer, who knows all

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

these things, that the License Committee did not meet yesterday. Of course Alderman Ballard was there--that efficient representative of the Second Ward, who approves of visiting saloons only on those occasions when he bribes good citizens into spineless, voting cattle by treating them with poor quality liquor; also present was Alderman Grannis, the eminently respectable representative of the Fourth Ward who made a hasty exit, however, when it was intimated to him that any interference with the present license law would only cause damage to the Republican party. Alderman Meyer of the Fifteenth Ward was there too. He was sure of the Mayor's consent and willing, in the interest of the Democratic party, to cast his Democratic vote against the adoption of the petition--but that still did not make the Committee competent to pass resolutions.

Alderman Ballard loitered around the committee room trying to create the impression, at least, that the meeting of the License Committee, of which he is chairman, had some kind of meaning, and doing his best to entertain

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

some individuals who were not members of the City Council, but who had come merely to watch the proceedings.

There was the silver-haired Elmendorf, the fanatic representative of the Citizens' League, and the League's attorney, Smith, who, in spite of his apparent youth, had lost his ha'r--perhaps because of intensive study, for all we know. There was the stool pigeon Paxton, hiding in corners as though he were afraid of daylight, and there was still another, a lean-faced, bespectacled member of the Citizens' League.

But Attorney Rubens was there too, and John Feldkamp, the tireless champion of the German tavern-keepers, and a half dozen others, also, making the committee room a lively place.

When the attorney for the Citizens' League and the attorney for the Wirtsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) happen to meet at the same place, there is always an argument. Whenever they meet they remind one of the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

meeting of storm clouds which are loaded with electricity and ready to be discharged. Yesterday was no exception. Rubens gave the temperance fans a little lecture, and, as usual the latter tried to hide behind doctrines for which nobody had ever produced conclusive evidence.

"Why don't your clients abide by the law?" Smith began.

"My clients, the German tavernkeepers, are the most law-abiding people in the world," his opponent retorted, "but when a law is construed to punish them for something they did unknowingly, I'll call them victims and not criminals."

"The law just wants to protect minors against the temptations of the liquor dispenser," replied Elmendorf.

"No German saloonkeeper would knowingly sell intoxicating liquor to minors," retorted Rubens. "Many young men of nineteen or twenty already sport

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

mustaches which would be a credit to a twenty-five-year-old."

"So the law should turn over the mustached minors to the saloonkeepers, is that what you mean?" remarked Smith tauntingly.

"That is nonsense," said Rubens, "but the law should only punish the saloon-keeper who willfully ignores it."

"In that case we could never convict a single tavernkeeper of having sold to minors."

"But you are not doing that now, either," laughed Rubens.

"Well, aren't you satisfied?"

"No, I'm not, because any law that is abused for the sole purpose of chicanery, but otherwise is quite ineffective, constitutes a disgrace to the people."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

"We don't annoy anyone by resorting to frivolous subterfuges," said Elmendorf unctuously.

"Do you really care to see the License Law followed to the letter?" asked Rubens.

"Certainly!"

"Then why don't you go after the drugstores as you do after the German inn-keepers? The former sell more liquor, and probably to children, too, than all the German saloons together."

"Furnish us with the evidence and we--"

"You get the evidence yourself, just as you have trumped up charges against the German tavernkeepers. The drugstores are selling liquor in flagrant

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

trouble. Anybody can get 'booze' in a drugstore whether he presents a prescription for it or not."

"But only if he is known there," remarked Alderman Ballard.

"If that is the case, it would be the best proof that the druggists are well aware of violating the law, but it still is a fact that they sell liquor in any quantity to anybody who has the price for it. The druggists are responsible for more drunks than the saloonkeepers."

Alderman Ballard started to get nasty. "Well, are the gentlemen waiting for the License Committee?" he sneered.

"Of course."

"Then you are out of luck. The Committee is not going to meet today. Try again next week."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

"Then our petition is to be shelved?" asked the unctuous Elmendorf.

"I would protest against that most vehemently," cried Rubens. "Any time you care to challenge us we are ready to have it out with you. You temperance apostles are, and will remain, a hopeless minority here in Chicago."

"A minority can sometimes be victorious."

"You'll never be with your temperance preaching. Fight the 'booze shops' which go under the name of drugstores, and we'll say 'Amen!' but try to curb the liberties and civil rights of the innkeepers and you will learn how little influence you really have."

With that the party was ready to break up, and the participants left the committee room where the temperance advocates had hoped in vain to gain a victory.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1880.

Alcerman Meyer arrived just as the temperance delegation was leaving, and he breathed a sigh of relief that he did not have to listen to their oratory.

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1878

The Brewers are financially strong enough to contribute by occasional donations to almost any educational and enlightening program, carried out by our universities and the school system.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 24, 1873.

A GERMAN SIMPLETON WANTS A GERMAN TEMPERANCE PAPER.

The following contribution for the next number of the Temperance-Monthly reached Manager Kelly yesterday and appears, today, written in English translation in the Times.

One of the worst manifestations of German journalism, in our city, is the position the German press takes in regard to the new temperance law; its siding with the tavern keeper, as in the case of Mr. Heim on the North Side, who made himself guilty of the most elementary transgressions and was sentenced accordingly is made a martyr of liberty. The accuser and his witnesses are attacked editorially on their private and their business character. Judge, jury and prosecuting attorney are attacked. Even a deadlock in the jury is considered a victory.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 9, 1871.

GERMAN

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM

Yesterday evening a mass meeting against the temperance fanatics took place in the Northside Turn Hall.

Herr Michaelis opened the meeting and proposed Mr. Max Eberhardt as chairman. Dr. Lebell was nominated as secretary. On a motion of Mr. Michelson the chairman nominated a resolutions' committee consisting of Messrs. Edmund Jussen, Julius Rutishauser, Albert Michelson and Charles Haussner.

Mr. Emil Dietzsch said the time had come when the Germans at last could energetically demand to be left alone and in peace in regard to the temperance issue.

Mr. Schlager gave a historical survey of the events since the election of the so-called Peoples Ticket in 1869. The majority has not only challenged the Germans by reinstituting an old ordinance, but had added insult by decreeing the total closing of the inns from midnight to midnight.

Fortunately, the November elections are not far off. We will have to elect twenty aldermen, and if the Germans use their influence wisely we should be able to elect aldermen who will have promised before the election to insist

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 9, 1871.

Whereas the City Council of Chicago has enacted an ordinance on June 5th, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays - be it therefore resolved by the German-American citizens of Chicago -

1. That the German-American element of Chicago declares all encroachment by the Temperance and Prudery Movements on its social and civic rights as unconstitutional.....
6. That we are firmly resolved not to sacrifice our rights for all the demonstrations of professional politicians who tell us that we might endanger the Republican Party. As long as one party represents genuinely republican principles we fight in its ranks, but when it deteriorates into a tool of the Prudery Movement and prestly power (Muckerthum und Pfaffengewalt) then we regard it as our duty to start the organization of a more liberal party.....
9. That we regard it as the duty of all German-American papers fearlessly and energetically to support the German-American interest against the intolerant Prudery Movement, without regard for the possible consequences for any extant party organization.....
11. That a committee shall be nominated to hand copies of this resolution to

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 23, 1867.

THE ELECTION

(Editorial)

On page eight of this newspaper there is a list of members of the County and the Ward Committees which are to manage the coming campaign. It is evident that only experienced Republicans have been chosen, and they may be relied upon to put forth their best efforts in attaining favorable results for the party. The County Campaign Committee will meet every morning to receive reports and announcements from the Ward Committees.

The outcome of the October elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania has given this year's County election an importance that it would not normally have. Chicago is the citadel of the Liberty party in the Northwest. Our opponents will do everything they possibly can to gain a victory here, so that they may noise it abroad to prove their statement that "the attitude of the

WPA (LH.) PROJ. 302/5

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 23, 1867.

people has undergone a change. Even a considerable decrease in the Republican majority, or the defeat of one of the Republican candidates would greatly encourage the Democrats and exercise a depressive influence upon the Liberty party in our own state and in the other states of the Northwest."

We may be confident that the German Republicans of Chicago do not want to see the Republican majority in Cook County diminished by a lukewarm attitude. For unlike their brothers in other states, they have no just reason to be dissatisfied with their English-speaking companions. Not one of the prominent local Republicans of American birth who stand high in the councils of the party is in favor of temperance or the Sunday laws advocated by a few party adherents who will have no influence whatever if the party itself does not split. There is no party strife in regard to the so-called blue laws in Chicago as there is in New York. Moreover, there is complete harmony on all principal issues. And as far as participation by Germans in the

PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 23, 1867.

administration of public offices is concerned, it is probably greater today than at any previous time; it is greater in Chicago than in any other large city of the United States, as is apparent from the many German names that appear on the County, Ward, and Township tickets. It was pointed out recently that with the exception of one person, every German who was nominated at this year's convention was elected.

It will depend principally upon the efforts and the zeal of the Germans whether or not Chicago, in contrast to other cities, will prove to be an impregnable fortress against the onslaughts of the reactionaries in the November election.

WPA (111) PROJ. 3073

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

OPIMUM EATERS

(Editorial)

"Brother" Peterson, of the "temperance platform," issues a detailed report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. In this report some questions pertaining to conscience are asked and answered in a very interesting manner. We quote one:

Question: "Is the habitual use of opium as a stimulant considered wrong if it causes intoxication or violation of our obligations?"

Answer: "No. However, great care must be exercised in such cases."

Here we have the gist of the whole tendency and objective of temperance advocates. Even the most moderate consumption of pure, harmless, and wholesome beverages--beer, wine, and cider--is a great crime in the eyes of

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

these arrogant hypocrites; but the use of opium, the most devitalizing and enervating of all known vices, is not considered to be a violation of their temperance vow.

By their own admission it is clear why the use of opium in the United States has increased three or four times during the past ten years. The advocates of temperance are using it!! And this association, which admittedly is addicted to this vice which enslaves those who practice it more than any other bad habit can, wants to prescribe for, and force moral laws upon their fellowmen! Was there ever a more infamous or despicable humbug?

We have seen Chinese in their secret haunts where they indulge in the forbidden use of opium; we have observed them in all stages of the effect of this poison, from the stimulation of the first few drafts to the climax of intoxication and thence to the misery of the inevitable headache and nausea, and thus we have a good idea of what takes place in a private session

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Oct. 22, 1867.

of the temperance advocates. And now we ask in all fairness: Shall the majority of the people of the United States be governed and bamboozled by these men who are weak slaves to their secret vices?

Never!!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Oct. 16, 1867.

MEETING OF GERMAN SALOONKEEPERS

Yesterday the German saloonkeepers of the city met at 23 West Madison Street to elect a delegate to serve on the Anti-Temperance Committee. All the men present were convinced that in view of the peculiar circumstances in which the saloonkeepers of Chicago find themselves today--everyone of them is prey to the whims and arbitrary acts of the police department--it is absolutely necessary to organize to protect their interests. In various parts of the city the outlawed Sunday laws are enforced more or less strictly, depending upon circumstances; some saloonkeepers are being favored and others are wronged.

After the meeting had been called to order by Mr. Kuper, the chairman, of the Committee, Wilhelm Rintelmann was appointed chairman of the meeting. Wilhelm Schaefer was unanimously elected as a delegate to the Anti-Temperance Committee, and a committee of seven members was chosen to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1867.

interview all saloonkeepers with reference to organizing an association of saloonkeepers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1867.

ANENT THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

Our friends in Aurora sent us the September 12 issue of their Beacon, in which there is a detailed report of a meeting which was held on September 1 by the advocates of temperance. We cannot say that the report offers anything new or original. It is the old story, although the "mourning brigade" was not represented. It is interesting to learn that the apostles of bigotry and hatred still persecute us Teutons as "diabolical opponents of the most salutary reform the world has ever heard of". Since these so-called reformers are still active, it is up to us Germans to unite with the enlightened English-speaking citizens in making war on a common enemy.

The main speaker in the aforementioned meeting was the Honorable Charles Button.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1867.

"Who are they," asks this clergyman, with the righteous indignation of an Old Testament prophet. "Who are they that organize 'beer conventions' in opposition to our efforts to reform our fellow men? Who are they that lend their hand to overthrow the institutions of this great Republic and refuse to support any candidate for public office who does not promise to do everything within his power to abolish all Sunday laws? They are our German fellow citizens. They are trying with might and main to undermine the Christian religion, and therewith the very foundation of free government. They threaten to bring about the defeat of the Republican party unless that political body advocates free whiskey and free beer.

"The Germans rendered valuable services; they fought very bravely in the late War, but they have no right to force upon the New World the unrepublican and immoral principles which they brought with them when they came here from the old country.- Beer gardens and desecration of the Sabbath was against morality and cannot be tolerated. The Germans speak of their rights, but

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Illinois Staats-Reitun; Sept. 17, 1867.

are they the only citizens of America who have rights? Have the adherents to religion and the advocates of law, order, and temperance no rights?"

We need not tell our readers, and especially our friends in Aurora, that this is all bosh. This good man, like all his "brethren in the Lord," is laboring under the foolish notion that this great continent was created solely for the benefit of a few thousand New England "saints," and that all other nationalities are nothing but helets who are subservient to the whims of fanatical puritans. And as to the desires and ambitions of Germans and their attitude toward liberty, justice, and equality--well he knows as little about them as a blind man knows about colors. Were this not so, he would not prate about "Teutonic endeavors to overthrow the institutions of this country, and to transplant to America unrepubliкан and immoral principles". Indeed, this country would be much better off if none of its inhabitants were more unrepubliкан and immoral than the Germans are. There is no other nation that is less disposed to encroach upon the rights of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1867.

others, and it was not until the Germans came to the United States that they learned to appreciate and to cling to the rights that are guaranteed all Americans in our precious documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. However, the advocates of temperance are acting in the manner of all fanatics. While they still have stolen goods in their possession, they cry, "Stop thief!" And while they are endeavoring to convince others of the excellence of their narrow-minded bigotry, and would have the state force their unjust measures upon others, they complain of attempts to deprive them of their constitutional rights. There is no remedy against such blindness, and, as we all know, we cannot expect to get anything but beef from an ox.

Mr. Young who spoke after Mr. Mutton, I mean Button, is a very crafty person. He said, among other things, that "the best way to enforce prohibition laws is to grant women the right to vote," and that he was "not in favor of permitting flunkies who had all their possessions wrapped in a handkerchief when they

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 17, 1867.

came over here, to frustrate the will which women voice at the polls".

Is there anything else that bothers you, Mr. Young? Have you any other pains? It seems you would deprive German immigrants of the right to vote, and grant women that right, and, as the press informs us daily, women frequently employ very radical measures to gain their objects.

We hope that our friends in Aurora will give this impudent scoundrel, who is supposed to be of German descent, a good piece of their mind. They have a good opportunity to do so, for this fellow is a job hunter, a candidate for representative to Congress. [Translator's note: It is not clear whether the author refers to Mr. Button or Mr. Young in this paragraph.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1867.

REPORT ON SECOND ANTI-TEMPERANCE MEETING
OF DELEGATES OF GERMAN SOCIETIES

by

H. von Langen (Secretary)

The following Societies were represented by delegates: Chicago Arbeiterverein:
J. Bartell, J. Gruenhut, Mr. Hack, Mr. Kunze, L. Sievers.

Socialer Arbeiterverein: J. Berndt, J. Lobstein, Christ Hardoe, Eduard Herbertz,
Christ Schroeder.

Chicago Turngemeinde: A. Erbe, J. Standau, P. Hand.

Aurora Turnverein: A. Sohn, J. Michael, H. von Langen.

Union Turnverein: F. Hoecken, L. Oberndorf, G. Schoefer.

Turnverein Vorwaerts: Wilhelm Gottfried, F. Knepper, L. Flint.

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Brewers' Association: H. B. Miller, G. Schmidt, C. Seipp.

Germania Saengerbund: E. Dietzsch, T. J. Bluthardt, J. Claussenius.

Mr. Bartell who was appointed chairman opened the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The committee appointed to find a suitable hall reported that Crosby's Hall was available for any evening of this and next week for \$150.

P. Hand moved that this hall be chosen for the mass meeting. The report amended by Mr. Hand's proposal was adopted.

J. Standau moved that the meeting be held next Saturday evening, August 17; this motion was adopted.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1867.

Mr. Standau and Mr. Hertwig presented two resolutions to the committee on resolutions. The committee was instructed to confer with the chairman and the speakers to determine the contents and wording of suitable resolutions.

C. Dietzsch, and H. B. Miller were added to the membership of the committee on resolutions.

The speaker's committee reported that it had invited Mr. Raster, Mr. Juessen, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Siebold to address the meeting and that these gentlemen had accepted the invitation. The report was adopted.

Dr. Schmidt happened to be present and was unanimously elected to act as chairman at the mass meeting.

The committee on organization proposed the following men as vice-chairman: Caspar Butz, Hans Balatka, Johann George Gindele.....The names of thirty-three

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1867.

additional men are listed--all of them prominent in German social, business, and professional life.]

On the recommendation of P. Hand, J. Standau and H. von Langen were chosen to act as secretaries.

A. Erbe moved that a committee of three be elected to engage the services of a band. The motion was adopted and the following were chosen: C. Seipp, F. J. Bluthardt, and E. Dietzsch.

The delegates also resolved to ask the co-operation of the choruses of the Chicago Arbeiterverein and the Chicago Turngemeinde.

The committee on organization was instructed to advertise the meeting in the newspapers and by posters.

After Mr. J. Hertwig's action in publishing an invitation to the meeting in this newspaper had been approved, adjournment was noted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1867.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE MEETING

The delegates of several German societies met at Workingmen's Hall, on Madison Street, last evening, to discuss a proposed anti-temperance meeting.

Six societies were represented by delegates, namely: the Chicago Arbeiterverein (Chicago Workingmen's Association), the Socialer Arbeiterverein, the Chicago Turngemeinde, the Aurora Turnverein, the Turnverein Vorwaerts, and the Chicago Union Turnverein.

The Rink on Wabash Avenue was recommended as a suitable place for the meeting.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee to select time and place of meeting: Mr. Lobstein, Mr. Hertwig, and Mr. Von Langen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1867.

Speakers' committee: Mr. Sievers, Mr. Hand, and Mr. von Langen.

Committee on resolutions: Mr. Gottfried, Mr. Hertwig, Mr. Bartels, Mr. Behrend, Mr. Standau, Mr. Stoecken, and Mr. von Langen.

Committee on organization: Mr. Erbe, Mr. Saehn, Mr. Hertwig, Mr. Hand, and Mr. von Langen.

It was decided to meet again next Sunday at 2 P. M. at the same place. The meeting was then adjourned.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 13, 1935.

as the law proposed in this bill. It is revolutionary, inasmuch as it completely abandons the attitude which has been considered fundamental, with reference to games of chance, since the days when the first laws of our state were written." The Governor adds a historical review, showing that every constitution of Illinois, adopted since 1848, contained laws against games of chance.

One cannot accuse the head of our state of having acted rashly or narrow-mindedly when considering this matter. His conception is merely altogether wrong, in regard to theory as well as practice; it proceeds from the viewpoint of the reformer.

Governor Horner states that the fact that an innovation is involved in the bill, is no reason for vetoing it. He admits that changes in conditions are accompanied by changes in our way of thinking and acting. However, he emphasizes that such changes do not justify the lowering of our moral standard.

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Horner admits that there is a general inclination to gamble. In his opinion, however, this fact does not make the practice a virtue, and he claims that there is no truth in the assertion that games of chance cannot be suppressed. Furthermore, he says that gambling has often led to embezzlement and other crimes, with bad results for the gamblers. It is not necessary to review all the reasons he advanced for vetoing the bill in question. The following sentence is most significant: "We need not worry about persons whose desires are controlled by self-discipline, but society must protect its weak members who cannot resist practices that have bad consequences."

That was the pet argument of the prohibitionists, too. Again and again they declared that prohibition was not intended for people who were moderate in the use of alcoholic beverages, but for habitual drunkards. They failed to notice that they were making the exception a rule, and the moral weakness of drunkards a standard of legislation. Nor were they cognizant of depriving the overwhelming majority of citizens who consume alcoholic liquors with

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moderation of a natural right. They merely intended to make a special law for drunkards that would apply to everybody.

They also ignored the fact that there were laws against the misuse of alcohol, laws to punish people who offended their fellow citizens by becoming intoxicated and failing to support dependents. These matters are, and have been, regulated by law, and the endeavors of the prohibitionists to protect drunkards against the misuse of alcohol were entirely superfluous. All the objections mentioned may be used also to refute the arguments of the Governor. The prohibitionists, too, had a false conception in regard to the duties of the state. It is not the duty of the state to improve the morals of its citizens or to protect them against temptation. If that is Governor Horner's idea, then in order to be consistent, he would have to advocate the re-introduction of prohibition.

There is still another point that is worthy of note. By his veto Governor Horner has placed himself in opposition to a great majority of our citizens. A few months ago Mayor Kelly was re-elected by an overwhelming vote of these

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citizens, therefore, he is fully qualified to act as their spokesman. Mayor Kelly has openly and energetically advocated the bill to legalize and license handbooks. The Governor has no right to disregard the will of the majority of the citizens of Chicago.

Betting is permitted at race tracks but not outside of them. Does the location where the act is committed make the act itself legal or illegal? Where is the logic of such an assertion?

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This part of the debate was a show of unpleasant hypocrisy. The opponents of the bill maintained that they would vote against it on moral grounds, inasmuch as it furthers betting on horses and would cause other dangerous consequences.

There is not one member of the legislature of Illinois who does not know that betting on race horses goes on in Chicago, as well as in other towns and townships throughout the state. Anyone who does not realize that must be blind and deaf. The prohibition of these bets dates from a time when the reformers had a majority in the legislature. Similar prohibitions exist in almost all states, but one has never heard that they have been enforced. These measures for the protection of citizens have a quite peculiar significance.

It cannot escape the careful observer that conceptions of virtue and vice change rather quickly. A few decades ago, for instance, prize fighting was looked upon as the height of wickedness. At that time, the man who happened to be the champion of the world traveled with his promotor and challenger across the whole country, from New York to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to find some

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little spot where the fight could take place. In many cases, the fights had to be held abroad. Since that time, this sport has become highly respectable and completely harmless. There was a time when horse races were regarded as wicked in most states. Then the moral outlook changed, and the races themselves became virtuous. In the course of time, betting at the track came under the heading of harmless popular amusements, but betting with the bookmaker remained vicious, as heretofore.

Why betting on the totalizator is permitted, while betting with the bookmaker is prohibited, is not quite clear to sane human reasoning. The normal man lacks understanding of the moral difference between the two activities. For this, one must be either a professional reformer or a Republican member of the Illinois state legislature. Above all, however, the gentlemen who indulged in smooth speeches for the salvation of public morals knew full well that everyone who wants to place a bet with a bookmaker gets an opportunity to do so. Hundreds of thousands avail themselves of that opportunity. But the acceptance of those bets is illegal, as heretofore, and constitutes an inexhaustible source of corruption.

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This strange condition of affairs will come to an end through Mayor Kelly's bill. With the licensing of his business, the bookmaker will no longer have to pay graft at back doors to politicians and to policemen. He can conduct his business like any other legitimate undertaking, and the authorities will have, besides, a chance to exercise a certain control over the bookmakers' offices. Above all, the bill will presumably bring in a sizable sum which will flow equally into the school fund and into Chicago's general fund. Chicago can make good use of the money. This is why Mayor Kelly deserves full recognition for having sponsored the bill. The public will not be deceived by the unctuous speeches of the opposition. They know that bookmakers are licensed in England, Germany, and many other countries, where they conduct their business openly, and that the youth of these countries have not become demoralized by it.

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IMPORTANT TAX PROBLEM

(Editorial)

The next Congress will probably have to give some attention to the lowering of the liquor tax for, as things have turned out, the present taxes on beer and spirits, which are collected not only by the Federal Government, but also by individual state and city administrations, have raised the price of spirits so high that the public either must go without or must turn to the bootlegger for a cheaper supply.

Such an effect of the repeal of Prohibition is not at all to the advantage of those responsible for repeal. Hence pressure is coming from these people, especially, for the modification of the present system of taxation, in order that a deathblow may be dealt to bootlegging, once and for all.

Secretary Morgenthau, according to reports from Washington, does not want to listen to a reduction of the liquor tax and, at the same time, denies that

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bootlegging is again rampant. He says that the Government is taking vigorous action against the bootleggers, and is rapidly putting an end to their business.

We can easily understand Morgenthau's point of view. As the official in charge of Government finances, he is naturally interested in keeping the income as high as possible because he, more than any other citizen, knows that Uncle Sam's expenses will remain extraordinarily high for an indefinite period. But he is making a serious mistake in defending the false principle: "The higher the taxes, the larger the income." This should have been clear to him from the fact that the income from liquor taxes in the first six months of this year was about one hundred million dollars less than the \$150,000,000 upon which Government circles had figured. Why this deficit? In the first place, taxes were too high and in the second, it should not be forgotten that liquors can still be smuggled with relative ease, even if Secretary Morgenthau does have a different opinion. As long as bootleggers are able to sell liquor at a definitely lower price than the legitimate dealer who pays his taxes,

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bootlegging is bound to flourish. The bootlegger will not give up his business until he is unable to compete successfully with the regular dealer. He is not running the risk of going to prison simply for the sake of doing business. He wants to make money and he is well aware that, even though his prices are lower, his profit is always larger than that of dealers who do not have his ability to avoid the payment of high taxes.

Joseph H. Choate, president of the Federal Alcohol Control Commission, has come to the conclusion that more liquor taxes are evaded than are paid to the Government. James M. Doran, former Prohibition Administrator, seems to be of the same opinion, for he, too, is one of those who advocate the reduction of these taxes.

We may hear some interesting debates when this question is discussed in Congress. Whether anything sensible will result it still to be seen.

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PROHIBITION AS AN ECONOMIC FACTOR

(Editorial)

At the elections of last Tuesday, seven states have, among other things, voted as to whether or not state prohibition should be abolished or retained. Of these seven states, six declared in favor of abolishing prohibition. Kansas alone remained faithful to prohibition, of course only officially and theoretically. The states that have decided in favor of admitting trade in spirituous beverages are West Virginia, Florida, Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Up until now, alcoholic beverages have been legally sold in twenty-eight states; two other states have resolved to repeal prohibition, but have not yet reintroduced the sale of drinks. One of the latter states is Maine, which has been dry from time immemorial.

Accordingly, thirty-six states in all have by now either repealed prohibition or have resolved to repeal it. The remaining twelve states continue to adhere

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to the dry blessing. There are, of course, among them no populous states having large cities and thriving industries. They are all and sundry midget states or Southern states where Methodists and Baptists, attuned as they are to prohibition, exercise an extraordinarily strong influence upon the population. It would, however, be totally erroneous to explain the present strength of prohibition exclusively from this viewpoint. Economic reasons are, in part, responsible for the dry tendencies in these states.

For this, the situation in dry Georgia provides us with irrefutable proof. In the district of Atlanta, 279 distilleries were confiscated in August, 1932, at a time when national prohibition was still in force in the whole country. In August of this year, after national prohibition was repealed, and after it was abolished in many of the states, the number of confiscated distilleries was 513. In the official report, it is stated that the production of moonshine whiskey is increasing at a quick pace in the district of Atlanta. The federal officers who are entrusted with the suppression of moonshine whiskey and its

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production explain the growth of this illegal industry by the fact that moonshiners make a good profit from it, being in a position to sell their products in neighboring states at a price considerably lower than the price of the legitimate liquor.

This reminds us strongly of the warning published by the Rockefeller Institute long before prohibition was repealed. At that time, the Rockefeller Institute wrote in a report: When at last but a few dry areas will remain, they may not forget that they have a certain responsibility toward the states in which spirituous beverages are legally obtainable. Such dry areas will become a paradise for whiskey smugglers. The illegal liquor business should not be permitted to use these dry areas (as a basis for their operations) from which cheap, inferior spirituous drinks will be sold to wet states.

As the report from Atlanta makes clear, this warning by the Rockefeller Institute was justified. Nor can it be maintained that moonshiners go

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about their illegal business in dry states solely for the purpose of getting an easy income. In the mountainous regions of the South, much whiskey was distilled, even before prohibition. This was done for the simple reason that the farmers that live there are generally very poor and have no other way of making use of the little corn they grow. Prohibition has made their "home industry" thrive immensely. As the costs of distilled beverages are still too high on the legitimate market, due particularly to exorbitant taxation, it is no wonder that the moonshiners continue selling their products to wet states.

It goes without saying that they do not neglect the home market and, in an effort to protect it, they do their best to keep their own states dry. In this manner, prohibition has become an economic factor of some importance in these states. The local authorities, quite familiar with the situation, and fully aware of the needs of their subjects, are naturally in favor of retaining prohibition. They cannot be expected, on such an important question, to

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set themselves in opposition to their constituents. Secretary of the treasury Morgenthau, who several months ago declared that he would make speedy and short shrift of moonshine whiskey, will soon convince himself that this is not so easy as he anticipated. Here lies one of those problems the solution of which cannot be expected within any predictable time.

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Scoutsgpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 26, 1934.

CONFERENCE OF THE "DRYS"

(Editorial)

History repeats itself in this case, the history of Prohibition. Anyone who supposed that the noble experiment would be buried for good when the "dry" amendment to the Federal Constitution was repealed, will soon be disabused. The leaders of the "drys" are evidently not of this opinion. In Winona Lake, Indiana, a three-day conference begins tomorrow, at which the "drys" will work out a new campaign. The conference was called by F. Scott Mc Bride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. The "dry" leaders of six states, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Ohio, have promised to attend.

The meeting in Winona Lake is the first of a series of conferences which will

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Southernpost (Sunday Edition of Liberalpost), Aug. 26, 1934.

be held in various cities during the next few months. The "dry" campaign is to be carried on throughout the country. As far as the plans of the leaders are known, they intend to use the strategy which proved so successful formerly; that is, they want to be systematic and to proceed step by step. The individual steps in bringing about prohibition--local option, county option, state prohibition and national prohibition--should form the basis of the new campaign, also.

Large sections of the public may believe that this undertaking of the "dry" organization is useless and ridiculous. They are very much mistaken, however, for even the most bitter opponent of Prohibition cannot deny that the repeal of the "dry" nuisance had by no means the beneficial effect which was expected. The income taxes collected by the Federal Government are far behind the estimate, and moonshine stills and bootlegging flourish as before.

It is asserted that these unpleasant developments can be traced to the fact

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that alcoholic beverages are too highly taxed. This assertion is, no doubt, correct, but that does not alter the fact that, in both these respects the repeal of Prohibition was at least partially a failure. In the last years before the repeal of the "dry" amendment, it was repeatedly asserted--even by the most severe opponents of Prohibition--that the saloons must not return under any circumstances. This declaration in itself was silly, because there is nothing wrong with the saloon as such.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that many saloons, in a number of cities, are run in a way that shocks even those people who do not want Prohibition. An improvement of this situation is scarcely to be expected, for the issuance of licenses rests with the local authorities, and in our political system the local politicians have to take into consideration even the undesirable elements of the population. The resulting conditions which are gladly published and exaggerated by the sensational press, furnish the "drys" with a continual supply of material for new propaganda; and there can be no doubt

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that this propaganda will be effective. And in this connection there is another matter which should be mentioned: Many people are complaining that politicians who, in their private business, are wholesale beverage dealers, misuse their political influence by compelling taverns to buy from them.

It was to be expected that the lawmaking bodies of cities and states--having had years to consider the matter--would devise measures for the adequate regulation of the liquor trade. But they have not done it. Here, too, politics play a very harmful role. In general, the regulations now in force are exactly the same as before Prohibition. The captain of the police district is still the highest court for the carrying out, or the disregarding, of the liquor regulations, and, whether he wishes to or not, he must be very careful to consider the wishes of the ward committeeman.

It is clear that under these circumstances there can be no satisfactory and

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effective regulation of the liquor trade. The situation today is the same, as it was before the beginning of the Volstead Era. The most effective way to combat Prohibition is to do away with the abuses of the licensing system. As long as the liquor interests and the authorities fail to recognize this, the "dry" agitation will persist.

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Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1934.

THE STATE ALCOHOL LAW

(Editorial)

Negotiations between the committees of the state senate and the house of representatives have progressed to such an extent that a law regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors may soon be enacted. Irrespective of the number of faults it may have, it will at least prevent some Republican members of the house from presenting a new bill, intended to permit the sale of strong alcoholic liquors in packages only. Such a bill would merely have complicated matters, and would not have been passed anyhow. It would also have caused the reopening of "speakeasies".

After considerable deliberation, the committees agreed to permit the continued use of bars, but only to dispense beer. It is reported that this provision has the consent of the Governor also, so it is expected that it will become law. Undoubtedly, this part of the law is a mistake. It is a half measure which is

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a result of our parliamentary system. Where beer is dispensed from the bar, there will always be a bottle of whiskey under the bar. The men who drink whiskey will not permit beer drinkers to deprive them of the pleasure of drinking whiskey while standing.

We admit that it may be difficult legally to establish the difference between a bar and a lunch counter. Still the bar is clearly characterized by certain appliances that are necessary to dispense and serve beverages. Our legislators should have had enough courage to decide either for or against the bar. If the proposed provision becomes law, the State will have another law which everybody will treat with indifference, excepting a few unscrupulous officials who will use it to force saloonkeepers to pay "hush money".

The temperate element that follows the Golden Rule and casts the decisive vote against prohibition is undoubtedly in favor of moderation in drinking. It is no easy task to enforce moderation where strong alcoholic drinks are preferred to "light" beverages; this can be done only by way of education, and, as

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everybody knows, it requires much time to educate people. If the public could be gradually taught to consume alcoholic liquors with moderation, and to look upon them as a means of recreation and sociability, the objections of the "drys" would soon be of no consequence, and legal restrictions would be unnecessary. Then, perhaps, the time would also come when Americans would find a place in their language for the German word "Gemuetlichkeit".

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Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1934.

THE BAR

(Editorial)

The question being raised at the moment is: Shall it be forbidden to serve drinks at the bar to women? It is frequently the custom to make an issue of minor matters in order to divert general attention from the major issue. The real question is not whether women are to be allowed to frequent bars, but whether it is permissible to have bars in saloons. The city ordinance provides that alcoholic beverages may be dispensed only to customers who are seated. And so seats have been placed before bars. However, few persons will doubt that this was done merely to ignore a promise made during the fight against prohibition--the promise to prevent the return of the saloon.

And it was only the bar that characterized the saloon and constituted an objectionable feature. There the bartender went about his work, though he was seldom content to mix and serve, but encouraged his customers to drink. If he

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saw that a guest was about to leave, he quickly started another "round," and thus made an additional round obligatory. A favorite trick of bartenders was to introduce one customer to another; of course it was evident that the introduction was to be followed by the invitation, "Have a drink on me". Not only was it considered an insult to decline the invitation, but it was also considered obligatory to reciprocate. This "treating" was one of the worst evils of the bar, and it will return, whether the customers are seated or standing.

How did our municipal legislators picture the situation in the event of insufficient seating accommodations for all customers? Were they really naive enough to believe that late arrivals would stand in back of occupied seats and patiently wait until a seat had become vacant? In that event we would soon see more customers standing than sitting, and all would be quenching their thirst with the precious liquid. Thus the road would soon be clear for the return of the old evils.

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There is only one way to prevent this, and that is to do away with the bar. Then the question of serving women would solve itself. Without the bar the saloon would be a fit place for female customers. In any event, that is the way the majority of those who united in the fight against prohibition must have pictured their proposed unobjectionable saloon.

It almost seems as though certain politicians place special value upon retaining the bar. No doubt they intend to use the bar again as a snare to catch voters. Unfortunately, the bar is the rendezvous of a certain element that sells its vote for a few drinks. In addition, the co-operation of the bartender or saloonkeeper is obtained in this manner, and they have great influence upon this type of customer.

If the bar is retained there will be an early change in the general attitude. That would be grist to the mills of the drys.

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Abendpost, Sept. 22, 1933.

THE "WET" BILL NOT REPEAL OF

(Editorial)

After the last vote on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment there can no longer be any doubt that Prohibition will be done away with in a few months. So far thirty-one states have voted, and these thirty-one states have all voted for repeal. Only five more states are necessary for the ratification of the Repeal Amendment, and, as far as a human being can predict, it does not seem likely that one of these states will interrupt the "wet" parade. That does not mean, however, that the fight against Prohibition is won, for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is really only the negative side of the question. It also has a positive side, and this consists in the enactment of reasonable and enforceable laws to regulate the liquor traffic.

Hitherto it has been generally supposed that after the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment the regulation of drinking would be handed over to the states again.

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The leaders of the "drys" are clearly of a different opinion, however. They know that they will not be able to prevent the ratification of the repeal, but they are already making preparations to sabotage its effects. For this reason they want the taxing of spirituous liquors to be in the hands of the Federal Government.

The "dry" lobby in Washington has already prepared an amendment to the tax bill in accordance with which casks or bottles which contain distilled liquors and which bear Federal revenue stamps, cannot be opened in the place in which they are sold. This bill means simply that the public cannot buy and use distilled liquors by the glass. The "dry" leaders declare that by this law they wish to prevent the return of the much reviled saloon.

It is quite clear that this bill conflicts sharply with the [Repeal] Amendment. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment means simply that the Federal Government renounces all control over the liquor traffic. It reserves, as before,

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the right to tax these liquors, but taxation has not the slightest connection with the regulation of commerce and consumption. Taxation and regulation are two completely different functions, and to introduce regulation indirectly by the use of taxation is nothing but an unethical trick. So much for the constitutional and legal side of this question.

It also has, however, a practical and social side. First of all, there is the fight against the saloon. Here generalizations are completely out of place. It may be a model place or a wretched hole. It is the duty of the authorities properly to regulate these places, but they by no means have the duty or the right to dictate to the tavern owners what drinks they are to serve their guests, or how their patrons are to take these drinks. The leaders of the "drys" will probably also make out that by their plan they are working against the misuse of alcohol. The argument is of extremely dubious merit, for moderation surely will not be served if the public is prevented from buying and enjoying liquor

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by the glass, but is forced to buy this liquor in whole bottles or even casks.

Nevertheless it is by no means certain that the "drys" will fail in this attempt, for a few days ago the former czar of Prohibition, speaking at the annual convention of the druggists in Chicago, assured them that they would sell distilled liquors and wines in the future for medicinal purposes and also as beverages. There is no objection to that, but there is also no reason for forbidding tavern keepers from retailing distilled liquor.

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1933.

PERILS OF THE LIQUOR TRADE

(Editorial)

Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the commission for liquor control of the State of New York, has issued an order that all persons who are engaged in the sale of beer to restaurants or retail stores, and who are in the employ of a brewery or of a wholesale beer house, must submit their photographs and fingerprints to the authorities. This order affects all local salesmen, traveling salesmen, collectors, beer truck drivers and their aids, whether they draw wages or work on commission. Mulrooney's action is indicative of a deep insight.

The purpose of his action is explained by Mulrooney in the following manner: "This order is not going to disturb honest people who work for breweries or who sell beer as representatives of wholesale dealers. Its chief aim is to eliminate convicts and 'muscle men,' if there are such in the beer industry." It

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must be quite bad in New York if the liquor control commission sees the need for such radical procedure.

To file photographs and fingerprints of criminals is general practice. During the war, enemy aliens had to submit to this procedure, which has always been regarded as unpleasant and humiliating in this country. If the New York liquor commission has decided to issue that order, it must have had compelling grounds to do so.

As soon as beer was legalized, there was a fear that professional criminals and racketeers would take hold of the industry and introduce into it the same methods they used in the illegal liquor trade. Now, every brewery must secure a permit from the federal government. The government seems to scrutinize every application thoroughly, but it is still possible that criminal elements may find their way into the industry by incorporating their breweries through "straw men".

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It seems that the liquor commission of the State of New York has verified the fact that these elements seek to seize the beer trade. That may not be so difficult, because the traders need no federal permit. At any rate, the attitude of the commission indicates that there is danger for the liquor trade. Here we see one of the results of prohibition, which placed in the hands of criminals the whole of this enormous and profitable business. The country will suffer for years the consequences of that noble experiment.

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THE ILLUSION OF DEMOCRACY

(Editorial)

Dr. F. Scott McBride, the head of the Anti-Saloon League, has opened up his mouth and made an important statement. A few days ago the League held a conference in Chicago, and at that time decided to prevent the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The carrying out of this decision is not so difficult as the layman might think. The leaders of the "drys" admit, of course, that in all the twenty-four states in which the question has been voted upon the vote was for repeal. This means nothing, however, in Dr. McBride's opinion for, of the twenty-four states in which a vote has not yet taken place, twenty were dry at the time when National Prohibition was introduced. These, the heads of the League declare, will remain true to their old love and will bring about the defeat of the repeal movement. Naturally these assertions are perfectly absurd.

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Among the states which have already voted there are several which were bone dry for decades. Probably a majority of the population was really for Prohibition, but during the last few years they have shifted over to the side of the "wets". It is likely that the same situation exists in the states which have not yet voted.

The League wants to have nothing to do with the National Administration. It holds it directly responsible for the fact that many states have voted for repeal, and in view of the facts this cannot very well be denied. At the same time President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley, who are leading the fight against the the "dry" Amendment from the Capital, will be able to bear up under the displeasure of the League. Moreover, one need not take the assertions of the general staff of the "drys" too seriously. The worthy statesmen are aware that their rule is at an end. They want to make their followers believe that the fight is not yet lost in order, perhaps, to garner in a few more contributions for the war chest, for, after all, it is from this war chest that the

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gentlemen must live, and they obviously have little intention of joining the ranks of the unemployed.

A remark made by McBride deserves some attention, however. He contends that only about twenty-five per cent of those eligible to vote have participated in the voting on repeal. He also declares that if the citizens could be roused from their lethargy more would take part and the opponents of repeal would win. In this statement, of course, he is putting the case topsy-turvy. Experience has shown that the "drys" mobilize all their people and bring them to the polls, while the "wets," for the most part, remain at home. The opponents of Prohibition, therefore, need pay no attention to this assertion of the "dry" leader.

In this connection, however, it is extremely interesting that, according to McBride's statement, only about twenty-five per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls. A few examples taken at random show that this assertion

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is by no means an exaggeration. A comparison of the number of those who participated in the Presidential Election with those who voted on Prohibition in four states, chosen arbitrarily, gives the following result: In Illinois 3,407,000 votes were cast in the Presidential Election, while 1,569,000 voted on Prohibition. For Iowa the corresponding figures are 1,036,000 and 611,000; for Connecticut, 593,000 and 116,000; for Washington, 614,000 and 515,000.

It should be noted that the returns are not all in for the vote on Prohibition. In all cases, however, only a few remote country precincts, which usually report the results of elections very late, are missing. Consequently, with the exception of Washington, all these states show a very significant decline in the number of those voting. In Connecticut the number of votes declined a fifth, in Illinois and Iowa about a half. Since only a half of those entitled to vote participated in the Presidential Election, McBride is doubtless correct in asserting that only about twenty-five per cent of the citizens voted on the Prohibition question.

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That means that the democratic idea is bankrupt. For years there have been hot and passionate struggles over Prohibition. From statements in the press one would have to assume that the whole electorate, both men and women, were aching to get to the polls and cast their vote for or against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Instead, about seventy-five per cent of the citizens entitled to vote stayed at home. Hence in this case also the people have stubbornly and obstinately refused to make use of their political rights. This is one more piece of evidence that democracy in the United States of America is an illusion.

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1933.

THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF THE TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT

(Editorial)

The Twenty-first Amendment has started on a regular victory march across the country. This Amendment will be the gallows on which the Eighteenth Amendment is going to be hanged, sometime before the year of Our Lord 1933 has passed. So far twenty-one states have declared themselves overwhelmingly in favor of the repeal of the Volstead Act, and by the end of this year, thirty-seven states will have voted on the issue. Ratification by thirty-six states is sufficient to seal the fate of the Eighteenth Amendment once and for all. Who will write the melodramatic story of the American bootlegger, who, by the end of the year, will have to find a new means of livelihood for himself? The number of common criminals in our country will be increased, and no longer will our criminal law have to come to a stop when it is faced with these cess-pools of political protection [the former bootleggers]. Constitutional amendments are increasing in number; times are changing. It is strange that people can no longer work up any enthusiasm for truly noble experiments!

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Fifteen more states will have to vote "Yes" on the Twenty-first Amendment, and the spell which prohibition has cast over our country for thirteen years will be broken. We will again be able to enjoy good liquor, and will no longer be asked to swallow horrible booze, and then cough and say it was "excellent," while we try to look like a connoisseur. Alcohol will lose its attraction as soon as it is a legal beverage. This is especially true of the young smart alecks of both sexes. How daring those boys and girls used to feel when they refused alcoholic mixtures, and preferred their whisky "straight". The first one to get soused was the hero of the evening. Prohibition has caused an epidemic of alcoholism among the youth. The Twenty-first Amendment will put a quick stop to that. Youth is always attracted by forbidden fruit. When prohibition ceases, drinking will lose its attraction for our young people. The grown ups did not behave much better. Drinking at any time during the day or night became the great fashion, and one could not afford to ignore it without jeopardy to one's reputation as a modern and up-to-date person. It was easier to swim with the stream than against it.

All this is now on the way out since beer has been legalized. We will return

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to normal conditions when wines and liquors are permitted. That mysterious halo which has hovered over all alcoholic drinks since 1920, will vanish in the sober and daily routine of every day life as soon as large numbers of bottles with divers contents grace the windows of liquor dealers to be sold at reasonable prices. Then we will again see the type of consumer to whom alcohol is a mental and physical stimulant; one who practices moderation for his health's sake, as well as for the sake of good taste. The habitual drunk will always drink to excess. That was so before prohibition, during prohibition, and will continue to be so. But the great majority of the population will resume normal drinking habits after prohibition is repealed. For the sake of the morality and health of our people, we hope that the Twenty-first Amendment will conclude its triumphal march across the land with a splendid victory.

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Abendpost, Aug. 2, 1933.

NESTERVILLE

(Editorial)

The widely travelled Odysseus, hero of the divine poet Homer, once said that he had seen the cities of many peoples and had understood the significance of their symbols. According to the concepts of the ancient Greeks of that time, a city had a symbolic meaning. In our country, although cities and towns have less tradition and individuality than in any other civilized country in the world, Americans are fond of talking about the individuality of their cities. There is one town, however, which can justly point to its history and tradition as distinguishing it from all other cities in the land. This town is Nesterville, in the State of Ohio.

For many years Nesterville had been the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League. At the same time it was the unofficial capital of the country. Here was the center of that huge organization which covered the entire

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country and which even had some connections abroad, for the "drys" also maintained an international organization whose objective was nothing less than to make the whole world "bone dry". This was not a delusion of grandeur: the leaders honestly believed that the day of universal Prohibition was not far away.

Today, when National Prohibition is about to give up the ghost, it is of special interest to recall a statement of the late William Jennings Bryan. During the first few months after Prohibition had become effective, a violent controversy raged as to what the Government should do in case ships of other nations, carrying spirituous liquors, called at American ports. Eventually the Government decided on a rather liberal policy in this respect, but there was a time when the "drys" earnestly demanded that the Government deny these ships American port facilities. At that moment Bryan entered the argument by making an important announcement. He said that it was perfectly silly to become excited over this problem because within a few years the whole world would be "dry" anyway, and there wouldn't

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be any more ships carrying intoxicating liquors on board.

There cannot be the slightest doubt whatever that not only Bryan but also most of the other "dry" leaders believed this appalling nonsense. But if one stops to think of what they had accomplished in the United States, their attitude seems reasonable enough. The Anti-Saloon League and its associated organizations were really the government behind the Government in this country. From Westerville connections were maintained with Washington and the state capitals. In Westerville, plans for the complete subjugation of the country were concocted and presented in the form of bills to Congress and to the various state legislatures. In most cases, the bills went through without protest.

Actually, the "drys" never controlled any large number of votes, and it is very doubtful if they ever had a majority in any one state. But they habitually played one party against the other, and since they were masters in political strategy, they managed to keep both parties under their thumbs.

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In Westerville there was also the war chest of the League, the fund of collections and contributions from which, over the years, huge sums have been spent to finance the "dry" campaigns. From this little town in central Ohio, not far from Columbus, there poured a torrent of "dry" campaign literature over all of this country and into parts of others.

It has frequently been claimed that the country would never have rid itself of Prohibition if prosperity had lasted. This assertion is by no means unjustified; for in the first place, many people--even those who otherwise were not at all enthusiastic about Prohibition--believed that prosperity was a direct consequence of Prohibition; and secondly, high prices for illegal liquor were not felt so painfully during the era of prosperity. But when the great crash came, Westerville's glory began to fade.

The contributions became less and less generous, and the circulation of campaign literature more and more restricted. Other countries, like Canada and Finland, which had adopted partial Prohibition, abolished it gradually,

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and the chieftains of the Anti-Saloon League made the painful discovery that universal Prohibition would remain a beautiful dream for the next few centuries at any rate. And neither could the fiction of prosperity through Prohibition be maintained any longer. The bank in Westerville had to close its doors. That was bitter medicine for the "dry" agitators.

But that was not all. More and more of the wealthy and powerful supporters of the "dry" cause went over into the "wet" camp, and the collection plate remained empty. And finally came the victory of the Democrats; that marked the beginning of the end of Prohibition. The story of the Ohio country town typifies an essential part of American history. Now beer is sold openly in Westerville, where booze was once sold under the counter.

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PROHIBITION DYING A SLOW DEATH

(Editorial)

There is no longer any doubt that the fight against Prohibition will be won. So far, all states which have voted on the ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution have piled up majorities in favor of Prohibition repeal. In most cases these majorities have been quite substantial. Even in the formerly "dry" Southern States they were much larger than the opponents of Prohibition had dared to hope. That proves that even in the South the attitude toward Prohibition has undergone a radical change. In the Southern States, Prohibition was favored mainly because the southerners wanted to keep liquor out of the hands of the Negro population. Of course, that did not work, in spite of all the federal laws and the even stricter state laws. Although the large legitimate distilleries had been closed by Prohibition, the number of "moonshine" stills increased by the hundreds and

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thousands. There wasn't a Negro in the South who could not obtain his whisky or gin as easily as the thirsty white, but it was low-grade, adulterated liquor for which he had to pay more than good whisky ever cost. It seems that south of the Mason-Dixon Line they have finally come to the conclusion that, since people cannot be kept from drinking liquor, it would be better to let them drink good whisky than poisonous booze.

Now that a gap has been created in the phalanx of the formerly bone-dry states, there is reason to hope that the notorious Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution will be repealed before the year is over. Then we will have a foundation for the reorganization of the liquor traffic in the various states. For although some states suspended their state Prohibition laws in anticipation of the pending repeal of National Prohibition, there are still a number of states which will remain "dry" even after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. If the majority of their population is against repeal of state Prohibition, these states have a perfect right to be protected against the smuggling of alcoholic beverages and other violations of their

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state laws. But now, since the latest Prohibition elections have shown that general public sentiment has undergone an overwhelming change toward Prohibition, it would only be fair to have popular referendums on the question in those states which until now have been considered traditionally dry.

There are also cases where state governments are very reluctant to give up their own "dry" position, even though the polls showed a majority of votes against Prohibition--cases where state administrations use every conceivable legal technicality to forstall the will of the people as expressed in the elections. One of the states of which this is true is our neighboring state, Indiana. Indiana is blessed with a "dry" governor, McNutt, who declared, during the last session of the legislature, that he would veto any regulation of the beer problem by the state which would legalize the sale of beer on tap. Only those localities in which there were natural artesian wells would be exempt. The popular conception of the reason for this exemption is that his political pal, Taggart, is located there, and that naturally McNutt does not want to spoil his business. This explains why today one can only get

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bottled beer in Indiana. The understanding of the real meaning of this arbitrary restriction by the governor is beyond the scope of the limited brain power of his subjects. Neither is it necessary. Whatever the "dry" governor of Indiana prescribes for his subjects can only be good and wholesome.

If a Hoosier wants to drink draught beer today, he has to cross the state line to satisfy his desire. Of course, the beer dealers in Indiana lose all kinds of business that way. But that does not keep a wise Indiana administration awake at night. On the other hand, there are certain circles to whom it is of great interest that beer is sold only in bottles and not from the barrel. What a splendid business this wonderful law is creating for bottle factories and dealers! Could it be that--but no, why always entertain wicked thoughts? The sale of bottled beer is prescribed for sanitary reasons only, of course. Nobody can stick his fingers into a closed bottle, as some waiters have been known to do while serving full steins of beer. If you believe all this, pay a dollar!

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 30, 1933.

WHY THE HYPOCRISY?

(Editorial)

All statute books of the states of the North American Union contain a clause which prohibits gambling in any form. This clause goes back ultimately to the Puritans, who were also responsible for the Sunday blue laws. Times were different then, probably better than at present, although that is still an open question. At any rate, the community of Puritans living in the New England States at that time were only a small group compared with the present population of the country. In these communities they wanted to live a life that to them was good, righteous, and pleasing to God. At that time conditions were not nearly as complex as they are today. The communities remained exclusive. Undesirable strangers were easily discouraged, because communication from one place to another or from state to state was difficult. They married within the community, preserved their old customs and habits, and did not go in for "foreign" ideas. They lived an extremely simple life,

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dressed plainly, ate and drank moderately, and expected others who settled in their community to lead the same kind of existence.

It was absurd to attempt to impose these restrictions on the new immigrants who later came to America in vast hordes, and who brought with them different customs and habits. It was arrogant to assume that the habits and customs of the newcomers were less respectable, and to attempt to compel them by law to give up their own habits and adopt instead the Puritannical way of life. This laid the foundation for that particular kind of hypocrisy regarding morals, good behavior and conduct, which is so obnoxious to the newly arrived European even today. This hypocrisy scored its greatest triumphs under the boss rule of the Anti-Saloon League. The bootleggers and racketeers were its immediate products, as well as the snoopers and sycophants, those unscrupulous Prohibition agents, who first laid a trap for their victims and then pulled them before the judge to be sent to a penitentiary.

The least guilty of them all was the bootlegger who, by violating the laws,

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provided people with the goods they did not want to be without, but the enjoyment of which was prohibited by a law concocted by hypocrites and enforced by fanatics. The bootlegger was, during Prohibition, what his counterpart, the bookmaker, is in the gambling and betting world. He fills a painful gap in the sphere of American social life. The gambling desire is deeply rooted in man. Innumerable people all over the world are gambling addicts in one form or another. Governments with a bad case of moral jitters have considered it necessary to forbid their citizens to gamble. They obviously do not trust the ordinary citizen to muster up enough will power to know when to stop playing. Where gambling becomes a passion, it constitutes a danger for the player and his dependents, whom he might gamble out of house and home. It is evident that there are characters like that, just as there are people who do not know when to stop drinking. But after all, they comprise only a small minority compared with the many millions who can enjoy a few glasses of beer without getting drunk, or who look upon gambling as a little stimulation for the nerves and keep it within reasonable bounds. Because of the few exceptions then, many governments have found it

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advisable to forbid their subjects to gamble. But it is a well-known fact that prohibitory laws like that can never be enforced.

In no country where these laws exist do those who do want to transgress pay any attention to them. If they cannot gratify their passion in public, they will find a place where they can gamble behind closed doors. It is the same old story everywhere. If we Americans wanted to abide by the gambling laws, nobody should play poker, yet they say that this, our national card game is still played night after night by hundreds of thousands of people from Alaska to Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. And it is no secret that, in spite of the law, bets are made on horse racing all over the nation, or that in most states all kinds of gambling devices and machines are operated by the thousands, with the tacit consent of the authorities, and that they pay huge dividends. How many of our lawmakers would object violently to repeal of the gambling and betting laws because of their fear of the bad impression it would make on the voting public, and how many would be loath to handle these machines in gay society and behind closed doors, to satisfy their own

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passion for gambling. Let everyone answer this question for himself. There is not the slightest doubt that very few would stay away from the game if they could only be sure that the public would not find out about it.

This hypocrisy is unwholesome and immoral, regardless whether the hypocrite is a legislator or just another citizen. The laws which prohibit betting and gambling cannot be enforced in their present setup, because they do not take human nature into consideration. Not all men are saints, and not even the best laws could make them so. In other countries a different method has been adopted. Although gambling as such is prohibited, the gambling instinct of sinful people is nevertheless satisfied to a large degree by lotteries. In this country, lotteries are prohibited along with all other games of chance. Under government supervision lotteries which yield a steady income to the national treasury. They recognize human nature for what it is, and take advantage of it by diverting the profits to the state. It is a question whether it would be good policy to do a similar thing here in the United States. If the city of Chicago, for instance, were in a position

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to hold lotteries, the city treasury would receive the easy millions which right now are disappearing into the pockets of professional gamblers. The gambling craze cannot be smothered, but it could be routed into the channels of legality, to be used for the general good rather than for the support of criminal elements as it is now.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1933.

THE "DRYS" GET A TASTE OF THEIR OWN MEDICINE

(Editorial)

The National Prohibition Emergency Committee has accused Postmaster General Farley of using his office to propagandize against Prohibition and to bring about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. For example, there is no post-office employee, who has not known perfectly well that he could gain and preserve the favor of his chief only by making active propaganda for the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment. The opponents of Prohibition fully appreciate the feelings of their opponents because they have had the same experience for almost a decade and a half. During all these years have not the Prohibitionists scrutinized every representative of the people, testing his sentiments regarding Prohibition and his vote on questions concerning Prohibition? And have they not mobilized all their powers, openly and secretly, against him, if he ever dared to vote differently, or say anything that did not please the Prohibition czar, Wayne B. Wheeler?

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It certainly is unpleasant and not very comfortable to be subject to such permanent restraint, and it is too bad that the Prohibitionists now find themselves in a similar situation. But, strangely enough, the same medicine which they had originally prepared for their opponents, is now the cause of their complaint. They have suddenly discovered that it has a bitter taste. But they don't have to feel so unhappy about it. They will not have to swallow it for fifteen years as their opponents did. It is probable that before the year is over they won't have to take it any longer, because by that time the country will have recovered from that medicine given with which they had inoculated it so insidiously.

The Anti-Saloon League say that we should get us free from these preposterous accusations against the Postmaster General. Have they forgotten that at the time when the Anti-Saloon League was boss, the representative James William Upshaw used to ask for the floor of the House at regular intervals to demand categorically that all Federal officers be required to take an extra oath in addition to their oath of office, binding them to strict obedience to the

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Eighteenth Amendment? It is a well-known fact that politicians sometimes suffer from a bad memory, but we trust the Committee will still remember this incident. The present Postmaster General doesn't go nearly as far in his demands to the post-office employees as Upshaw did when he made his proposal. Farley does not ask his men to take an oath binding them to agitate for the abolition of the Eighteenth Amendment. He is merely making a suggestion. And it is a good thing that he does because he was appointed Postmaster General by President Roosevelt, and the President was elected by people who favored him primarily because it was known that he might clean up that Augean stable called Prohibition. The President has pledged himself to carry out this mandate of the people and consequently has instructed his cabinet to do their part to redeem this pledge.

Postmaster General Farley is a member of the cabinet and therefore has to carry out the instructions given him by the President if he cares to hold his job.

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Of course he is only too pleased to carry out the President's orders, because he himself is firmly convinced that the Eighteenth Amendment is the evil mainly responsible for many scandals and corrupt activities which have plagued us during recent years. It is only natural, therefore, that he will do every thing in his power to hasten the repeal of this objectionable Amendment to the Constitution. If he advises his subordinates to do their share to bring about the victory of common sense, we can only agree with him and praise him. He will hardly have to make converts out of his employees. There could not have been many water-wagon fanatics among them anyway, and of the few that might be left, none would be asked to act against the dictates of their conscience. They will not be bothered. But neither will they be permitted to take an official or semiofficial stand against the definite policy of the administration. Every government has the right to demand loyalty from its employees. Disloyal officials, who make propaganda against their superiors or against the government itself, thus undermining its efforts, only jeopardize their own positions.

One can depend on Postmaster General Farley to keep a watchful eye on his

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subordinates. The "drys" did the same thing while they were in power. Why should a policy which for a decade and a half was so effective be good no longer? Where is the logic in that? Farley's slogan is, "Do unto others as they do unto you." And that is a perfectly reasonable policy.

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ONE HALF OF A JOB DONE

(Editorial)

Before it can become a law, the Twenty-first Amendment, which calls for the repeal of Prohibition, must be ratified by three fourths of all the states. That is a long way to go and it is generally supposed that it will be several years before thirty-six states decide whether or not to ratify the latest amendment to the Federal Constitution. But the way things are going now, it will take considerably less time. Last Tuesday another two states, Alabama and Arkansas, cast majority votes in favor of the Twenty-first Amendment, which means that now we are at the halfway mark, because Alabama and Arkansas are the seventeenth and eighteenth states which have decided for repeal of Prohibition.

These two states, in particular, were of great importance to the Prohibition issue, because they were numbered among those which were already "dry" at a time when nobody in the country thought it possible that Prohibition would ever

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become a Federal law in America. The dream picture of Prohibition was much more beautiful than the reality. If it was necessary to furnish additional proof that Prohibition did the greatest damage to the intrinsically sound idea of temperance, then these two Southern states, by joining the "wet" camp, have certainly supplied that proof. Without this noble experiment these states would probably still be "dry" today. This practical test has cost the temperance advocates not only their good reputation, but also their political power. And the way they have been using this power is precisely the reason why nobody in the land feels sorry for them. Their concepts of morality, and they themselves, are through. And that is a good thing.

Unfortunately, one cannot say the same of that vile by-product of Prohibition, the bootlegger. He is still going strong; he still has his distilleries, breweries, and speak-easies. The reason for this is simple enough: As long as Prohibition is in force, we will also have political corruption which enables the "booze peddlers" to make an easy living. It is true that the number of bootleggers has decreased, because they find it a little more difficult to make

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profits now, since beer has been legalized. But they are still with us and will remain so until the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed by the Twenty-first Amendment. These considerations should play a decisive role wherever a favorable or adverse decision on Prohibition has not yet been made.

Nothing has had a more demoralizing effect on the American people than Prohibition, with its incredible corruption and scandals; and, to a great extent it has undermined the citizens' respect for the law. The spirit of Prohibition cannot be made to disappear--public authorities cannot be cleansed of corruption--until the thirty-sixth state has pronounced judgment on the most stupid and frivolous experiment ever perpetrated in a country of free peoples.

And still another aspect merits consideration: The drinking habit of minors, which before Prohibition was unknown in America, and which must also be charged up as a direct product of Prohibition, will continue as long as the consumption of alcohol is legally prohibited. Forbidden fruit has always tasted good, especially to young people. After reflecting on this problem of health and

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education, the remaining eighteen states should not find it hard to declare themselves in favor of the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment. The whole country will breathe a sigh of relief when that time comes. The first half of the job is done; the rest, we hope, will not take long.

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NEWS FROM THE WAR FRONT

(Editorial)

There is always news from the Prohibition theater of war. Almost daily there are skirmishes, and the front lines are changing all the time. The election in Oklahoma can be marked up as a splendid victory for the anti-Prohibitionists. Although Oklahoma does not belong to what is called the "dry" Solid South, it nevertheless had been one of the leading pro-Prohibition states. The fact that this state has voted by a two-to-one majority to give beer a legal status is indeed significant. It makes the assumption almost a certainty that the state will vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The news from Ohio and California is just as important. In Ohio, the "drys" had attempted to forestall the election which was scheduled for November 7. To this end, they had circulated a petition, which they submitted to the

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Secretary of State, according to which the law regulating the election schedule should itself be made subject to a referendum vote. By this measure, the final and inevitable decision on the repeal issue would not have been avoided, to be sure, but could easily have been postponed. The State Supreme Court has just ruled that the petition should be thrown out, and that the election is to take place on November 7.

A similar trick was tried by the "dry" general staff in California. In that state, they sought by means of an injunction to prevent the election authorities from counting the votes given the repeal candidates, and thus to render the election void. The petition was denied by the Superior Court. In both cases the procedure of the "drys" was designed for the sole purpose of preventing the majority of the voters from expressing their will. It is a good thing that the courts have frustrated these attempts.

If one compares these court decisions with the ones made previously, when

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the "drys" were in the saddle and tyrannized the whole country, one cannot help getting the impression that even the judiciary has made an about-face in its attitude toward Prohibition. Some decades ago, a Chicago journalist made the remark: "The Supreme Court follows the election returns." This "wisecrack" obviously contains more truth than people generally realize.

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REAR GUARD ACTION

(Editorial)

Military strategists claim that a well organized retreat is the best criterion of an army commander's ability. If this also holds true in the field of political strategy, then the leadership of the "drys" has been grossly overestimated. When the voting on repeal began (or, more correctly, at the time of the elections to the state conventions), the Honorable James Cannon, Methodist Bishop, general chief of staff of the "dry" forces and coregent of the former president, declared that the first election returns did not mean anything, and that only the results in Indiana would indicate the trend of things. Dr. F. Scott McBride, field marshal of the "dry" armies, was of the same opinion.

The election returns in Indiana indicated grave defeat for the "drys" in that state. Whereupon their leaders belittled the importance of the

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returns from Indiana, and pointed out that the state of Iowa would really reveal the sentiment of the people. When there, too, the election favored the anti-Prohibitionists, Bishop Cannon staked his hopes on the election in West Virginia, only to experience another disappointment. Now these good fellows are concentrating on Arkansas. They will do this same thing with every state in the Union before they get through.

It is evident that these events will undermine their reputation as prophets. However, their strategy is not quite as stupid as it would seem. They are covering the whole country all right, but a good old German proverb says: "Mit dem Hute in der Hand Kommst Du durch das ganze Land" (With your hat in your hand, you can bum your way through the land). In this case, too, the hat is the main thing. As long as there are states left which have not yet voted on the repeal, the generals of the "dry" army can pass the hat and collect money for the Eighteenth Amendment and the holy cause of abstinence. That is their main purpose, anyway.

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The other wing of the "dry" army is made up of the Women's Christian Union, which has its headquarters in our neighboring city of Evanston. Now Evanston used to be a highly moral community, but since the City Council there has given beer the legal status, the city has lost that reputation.

The Temperance ladies at least display courage. They have dared to enter the lion's den by holding this year's National Convention in Milwaukee, which was the stronghold of the brewing industry during the pre-Prohibition era, and which is now making great efforts to regain that reputation. But then again it could have been a sort of grim sense of humor which prompted the "dry" sisterhood to convene in the beer city.

The ladies disapprove of President Roosevelt and his administration. They were painfully shocked when the President openly favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and even asked Democratic politicians to go to bat for the success of the repeal campaign. By this act, according to the sisterhood, the President far exceeded his constitutional prerogatives.

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and they are right, because it really makes not the slightest difference what the "dry" leaders, male and female, have to say or resolve. They simply do not possess any talent for leadership. Since the passing of Wayne B. Wheeler, who for years was the real head of the "dry" movement and the shrewdest politician of his time, all that the "dry" leaders can do is travel around with a collection plate and a lot of big talk. And the public is not interested in that.

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 23, 1933.

THE ANTI-ROBINSONS MARCH

(Editorial)

During the past week three more states, Iowa, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, have declared themselves in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Thus the number of states in which the citizens have given notice that they want nothing further to do with Prohibition has increased to fourteen. Several of these states, among them Iowa and Indiana, were still in the ranks of the "dry" only a short time ago. Yet the majority in Iowa comprised a good two thirds of all the votes cast. If we take into consideration the fact that Iowa is an agricultural state, we have every reason to regard the outcome of the election as proof that the distrust with the results and accompanying features of the "noble experiment" is so strong even in rural communities that many farmers agree that Prohibition should be abolished.

Sonntagnach (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 25, 1933.

During the current month West Virginia and California will also vote on the Prohibition issue. It is quite certain that both states will join the heretofore unbroken ranks of the "Wets". If that should happen, then exactly one third of all the states will have voiced their opposition to Prohibition, while not one state has thus far espoused the cause of "Saint Volstead". So the prospects of the "dry's" are not very promising. However, their opponents must be constantly on the alert, despite previous successes. Not fourteen, nor sixteen, but thirty-six states must declare themselves against Prohibition before the mischief can be averted. Among the states which have not yet voted on the question, there are several that presumably have not yet enjoyed the blessings of Prohibition to the full, and others whose stand is unpredictable.

Jovett Shouse is reported to have said that Prohibition will be abolished this year. Mr. Shouse is an optimist. While all sensible people share his hope, it is by no means a certainty that the knell of Prohibition will be rung on the coming New Year's Eve. It is not even certain that thirty-six states will have voted on the issue by that time. For the time being we are

WPA (LL) PROHIBITION

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 28, 1935.

certain only that in addition to the fourteen states which have already held elections, only nineteen other states will decide the issue. That would be only thirty-three, and three more would be necessary for a three-fourths' majority; if one or the other of the thirty-three should happen to favor Prohibition, there would still be quite a gap between the pros and cons.

Constant propaganda must be used in order to win a decisive victory, and if the victory is to be won soon, there must be a more intense effort to rouse the indifferent and reluctant states to immediate action.

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Abendpost, June 22, 1933.

NEW STRATEGY OF THE DRYS

(Editorial)

The result of Tuesday's elections, in which three states voted to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, was very satisfactory to the opponents of Prohibition. The three states were Iowa, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. It was a foregone conclusion that Connecticut would yield a great majority of votes against Prohibition; a victory for the "wets" was also expected in New Hampshire; but the result in Iowa was doubtful. Naturally the victory won by the anti-Prohibitionists in Iowa caused great rejoicing among their political friends throughout the country. It was also pointed out that the result of the election in Iowa is conclusive evidence that the attitude of all the farming states west of the Mississippi has undergone a radical change, and that the repeal movement can count on success in all these states.

This conclusion is by no means too optimistic. On the other hand, it

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would be disastrous to assume that ratification is an accomplished fact. The abolition of Prohibition is still a matter of the remote future. Even today, after fourteen states have voted for abolition, it is still very doubtful that it will ever be possible to eliminate Prohibition. In the first place it must be remembered that thirteen states still refuse to introduce congressionally legalized beer. It is also possible that in most of these states the attitude of the people is anti-prohibitionist, and that the legislatures are still under the influence of the Anti-Saloon League, and therefore refuse to act in accordance with the wish of the electorate.

Then, too, it must also be pointed out that not one of the states of the solid "dry" South has thus far held an election. The Democratic party has a strong political majority in these states and the Administration has evidently resolved to use all the means at its disposal to attain favorable results in the election. The coming months will tell whether the influence of the Administration is strong enough to gain a victory in the

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traditionally "dry" states. However, the attitude and conduct of the Anti-Saloon League is the greatest hindrance to the ratification of the repeal bill. A short time ago Dr. F. Scott McBride made a surprisingly candid statement concerning the League's altered strategy.

According to this statement the League is well aware that the majority of the people are in favor of repeal. Despite this fact the organization intends to try to prevent repeal by resorting to all manner of tricks.

McBride said, "The 'drys' can and should gain the support of more than the necessary number of states, and thus prevent repeal." He explained very clearly what he meant. He did not mean that the "drys" should attempt to gain a majority of votes for their cause in the elections in thirteen states. According to the Constitution, repeal would then be impossible. But McBride does not count on that; he has other means of averting repeal.

He calls attention to the fact that, as matters are now, eleven states will

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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not be able to vote on repeal this year. So the "drys" need secure a majority in only two states in order to hinder the ratification of the repeal bill this year. Evidently they have chosen this course. In Ohio, for instance, no law is effective until ninety days after it has been passed by the legislature. If six per cent of the state's eligible voters make a request during this period, then the law can be effective only if it is endorsed by a majority vote in a referendum.

The "drys" have circulated petitions in Ohio, and there can be no doubt that they will succeed in obtaining the signatures of the required six per cent. The legislature of this state has enacted a law according to which the voting on repeal shall take place in November. However, if the "drys" are successful in their endeavors--and no doubt they will be--then the citizens will vote on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment; but first they must decide whether or not to approve the law enacted by the legislature. In other words, they will decide whether or not they will vote on repeal. That is an insane, time-wasting procedure,

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and an expensive nuisance. But the state constitution contains this provision, and nobody can prevent the "drys" from using it to their advantage.

The situation is similar in Missouri, where the "drys" want to obtain an injunction which would make it unlawful for the Secretary of State to count the ballots or publish the result of the election.

....If the League can prevent the introduction of ratification this year, it will concentrate its efforts upon thirteen states, and try to hinder ratification. Of course their method will not be completely effective but, in any event, it should be plain to the opponents of Prohibition that they are still very far from their goal.

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Abendpost, June 2, 1933.

WAY WITH PROHIBITION!

(Editorial)

Next Monday there will be an election for judges in Cook County. At the same time the voters will decide whether Prohibition is to be abolished or not. It is true the question will not be put to the electorate in this form; moreover, delegates are to be elected to a state convention in which the issue will be decided. The matter is nonetheless very simple, for the Legislature has enacted a law governing this election, and, in consequence, it is hardly possible to mislead the voters.

However, we would stress the great importance of this election. All delegates to the convention will be elected "at large"; that is, every voter has the right to vote for all of the fifty delegates. On the ballot the names of the members of the two groups are placed side by side. The first

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list of names is superscribed "for ratification," and the second list, "against ratification". In addition, a circle has been placed above each list. The voter need only put a cross in the circle above the **first** list; that is, in the circle on the left side of the ballot.

It is altogether superfluous, and even hazardous, to place a cross before the names of the delegates, for such a procedure involves the danger of marking the ballot wrong and thus invalidating it. So much for marking the ballot. Now a word or two about the importance of the election. The Administration has made it its object to abolish Prohibition before the end of this year. This goal can be attained if the opponents of Prohibition do their duty. It may be assumed that a majority of the people of Illinois will vote for ratification. But that is not enough. The majority must be overwhelming. The impression must be created throughout the country that the people of the state of Illinois are almost unanimous in their desire to abolish Prohibition.

Elections in the larger states have great moral influence upon the states

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in which no elections have been held. In the case of Illinois, this influence, is of especial significance, for on Tuesday, June 6, Indiana goes to the polls, and in that state the "drys" have conducted a strong campaign to obtain a majority against ratification. The leaders of the "wets" in Indiana have repeatedly appealed to the Illinois opponents of Prohibition, urging them to see to it that all their adherents go to the polls on election day, because it is known that the election in Illinois will have a profound effect upon the result of the voting in Indiana. All "wets" are honor bound to heed this appeal and to create a mass demonstration next Monday.

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Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1933.

BOOTLEGGERS ARE STILL WITH US

(Editorial)

Brewers are waging a fierce battle against gangdom, which is not willing to give up its profitable source of income. Of course, these gangs have no regard for the law, and due to the police protection which they have enjoyed over a period of several years, they have obviously come to the conclusion that they have the right to claim a lion's share of the legal beer business. The weapons employed in the fight are the same ones which have always been used by the bootleggers in settling their quarrels....

What has been holding back certain authorities who have the power to annihilate gangdom, yet who have made no attempt to rid the city of that menace?

The gangsters' attempt to transform its illegal operations into a licensed and therefore legal brewery business has already been pointed out. To kill such

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ambition once and for all is the duty of the authorities in power. Legal business must be protected by the authorities against such competition....The beer runners must be made to realize that the country is governed by laws by which they, too, must abide.

Much of the outcome of this war depends upon the attitude taken by the States attorney's office. It is to be hoped that lack of prosecution and subsequent punishment is not the result of high political protection.

Of course state legislation and the regulation of beer sales play just as important a part, although the beer sale law has not reached its final phase in the legislature. There is no doubt of the bootleggers' influence in Springfield; they have devoted their energy to the frustration of a law which prohibits their entry into the legal beer business. They are anxious to retain the strongholds which they have built during the past thirteen years. They are especially eager to control the delivery of beer--the transport and carrying trade--in addition to a large profit yielded by the legal beer sale.... If the Capone syndicate is successful it is obvious that the retail beer

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business will be controlled by this unlawful organization.

There is one more thing which must not be overlooked, namely, that beer runners do not intend to please the customer; more over, they dictate what kind of beer they wish him to handle, or vice versa. The disobedient customer is dealt with in the usual manner--by bombings. These terrorizing incidents must be prevented....

It is not at all a question of moral prejudice, but legal business must not suffer because of the hidden operations of gangsters, the most prominent of whom are members of a criminal clique whose lawless activities place them in the category of undesirable citizens shunned by society. Lawless business methods must be stopped once and for all. The doom of gangdom is near, provided that the proper authorities combine their forces to eradicate that evil.... The people are indeed interested and anxious to have legal business emerge victorious from the battle now being waged.

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Journal Post (Sunday Edition of Journal Post), Apr. 1, 1941.

Editorial

(Editorial)

Local beer, which will continue to flourish and develop, will be available in the near future....

The law permitting the manufacture and sale of beer or wine with an alcoholic content of four per cent, is, after all, only a temporary expedient, and at the same time a source of bitter experience. Incidentally, there is no wine which contains such a small percentage of alcohol, for the lightest of wines contains about 12 per cent, and of course heavier wines contain more. It is also true that only the light beer or wine has been found to be acceptable....

It is obvious, therefore, that prohibition, in the strict sense, still

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Grand Jury (County of Marion) Indictment, No. 1, 1911.

with us. It is clear that this will only be achieved, if it is imperative that thirty-six or forty-two states be added to the Federal Constitution, and thus annul the 11th Amendment. This goal must be pursued without fail. If it is to be achieved, the unity and co-operation of all anti-prohibitionist forces will be required. We must keep the principle of a general freedom bill before the public and the result of the release of light wines will be seen; then, the prohibitionist movement will be imperiled because of its isolationist attitude, and the prohibition may be defeated. It is also imperative to urge to the extent of our ability to realize their defeat and will be achieved by filling the ranks of all of the majority of the people. However, still active; it is clear that the scene of their activities has shifted. We must not allow them their exclusive battlefield, because the first step to the final victory must be fought in every state in the Union. We must also realize that many of these states are still in the clutches of the "boys," which increases the difficulty of winning these states for the annihilation of the prohibitionist movement.

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The interwarman, who will be until prohibition has been effected, will hardly move in ideal terms. It must be borne in mind that despite the release of beer and light wines prohibition continues in effect, as in the past. Although a slight change in the prohibition authorities' method of procedure has been observed lately, nevertheless they are still with us, and what is more, they are as bold as ever. Congress did not deem it necessary to write, with only one stroke of the pen, a "finis" to prohibition. And why not? The "drys" are here for no other purpose than to molest and make life unbearable for their fellow men....

Furthermore, it is incomprehensible why Congress still consents to make more grants for the maintenance of prohibition. After all, the Volstead Act was an exceptional law used to bring about prohibition.... Why is Congress still eager, in spite of the outcome of the November elections, and in spite of the mandate received from the nation, to retain the prohibition police? And another thing, why is the wicked Jones Law--better known as the "Five and Ten Law"--still in existence five months after the

Donntagpost (Sunday Edition of Lberpost), Nov. 4, 1917.

November election:

It is said that prohibition authorities must henceforth content themselves with nosing around bootleggers and illegal breweries and stop molesting citizens who take no part in the illegal manufacture of either beer or wine. This announcement brings a sense of relief and comfort, for now the nation may rest assured that no more brutal attacks will be suffered by innocent citizens at the hands of prohibition agents. At least this will not occur under the present administration. However, the attitude taken by Congress which, after practicing rigid economy otherwise, is still making grants of large sums for the cause of prohibition--after all the mischief, misery, and suffering that law has caused--is rather alarming.

WPA (ILL) PROHIBITION

With the return of beer next Friday, and with the celebrations anticipated on that occasion, the public must not forget that the battle against prohibition has not yet been won, and that it may take considerable time before

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this is accomplished.

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Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1932.

THE VOTE ON BEER

(Editorial)

The acceptance of the beer bill in the lower house of Congress took place with amazing rapidity. Following a six-hour battle of words on Tuesday, it was generally expected that there would be long debates about additional bills on Wednesday by friends and opponents of the bill, chiefly by the latter. But the reverse happened. After a relatively brief debate, it came to a vote, and the bill was accepted by 230 to 165 votes.

The reason for the prompt dispatch of the bill is not far to seek. The congressmen wanted to go home. It seems that the speaker and the majority were determined to accept no motion for adjournment as long as the beer bill was not disposed of. Since most representatives had the understandable desire to spend Christmas at home, they gave up their aimless resistance and allowed the bill to come to a vote.

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The acceptance of the bill is naturally a great victory; it is a further step in the direction of abolishing prohibition, but not more. Until this aim is reached there are still two hard hurdles to pass. First, the bill goes to the Senate. Whether it may count on acceptance there is still doubtful. Of the members of the Senate, a third must appear for re-election every two years. In the last election, the opponents of prohibition achieved great results in this division of the nation's parliament, but the victors have not yet moved into the Capitol.

In the Senate the majority has been dry until now. It is not impossible that a number of senators, following the great victory at the polls by the opponents of prohibition, would move into the wet camp. On this score, however, nothing certain has become known as yet, and it is absolutely futile to draw conclusions about it. Nor must it be overlooked that the Democratic members of the Senate are not bound by the last Democratic platform to vote for abolishing the Eighteenth Amendment and for changing the Volstead Act. These senators had not been elected on that platform. They were elected two, four, or six years

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ago, and many of them pledged themselves to their constituents at the time to put in their efforts for the retention of the dry amendment. They now have the right to draw conclusions from the outcome of the last elections and to **change** their attitude toward prohibition. They are by no means bound to it morally.

Even if they should succeed in getting the bill through the Senate, there is still the man in **the** White House who, with one stroke of the pen, could throw the bill overboard. That President Hoover's attitude toward the bill is, is absolutely unknown. Until now he has not found it necessary to inform the people about it. But when one considers the fact that the platform on prohibition had been, if we may say so, dictated to the Republican national convention by President Hoover, and when it is further realized that this platform would not think of changing the Volstead law before the Eighteenth Amendment has been abolished, one must needs arrive at the conclusion that the President will veto the bill.

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The chances that the present Congress is going to legalize the production and sale of beer are therefore as meager as before. Yesterday's vote was nevertheless a pleasant success, for it clearly proved that a similar bill will be accepted by the next Congress without any difficulties.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

THE INDIGNANT TEMPERANCE LADIES

(Editorial)

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the wife of the next president, in a recent radio broadcast let the prohibitionists know a few things which must have been quite painful to them, because a number of temperance ladies launched vigorous protests, in the name of their organizations, against the assertions of Mrs. Roosevelt. But it is not quite clear from their protests to what they are objecting.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated: "In my youth we all had wine on the table at home, and many of us were present when the bottle went around. But only a few girls, whether they were in high school or in a private school, drank more than an occasional glass of wine at home, and it would have never occurred to a young man to bring his own bottle of whiskey when he was going out....(sic)

MPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

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and when, for some reason or other, a girl would not take part in the drinking, she was never looked upon as unsociable or exclusive....(sic) Among other things, we expected of prohibition protection for the weak, but, I am sorry to say, in my opinion the social conditions brought to life by prohibition require greater strength of character than was the case when I was young."

These are the particular parts of the speech which caused most offense. But even prohibitionists cannot deny that Mrs. Roosevelt told the actual truth. Do the noble ladies fly into a rage because the next first lady of the land had the courage to tell an unwelcome truth, or are they trying to deceive themselves into believing that Mrs. Roosevelt was just making up a yarn or had greatly exaggerated? If the former is the case, then the ladies remained true merely to themselves, for the spirit of modern Puritanism is given to keeping up a good appearance, no matter what a stinking mess may exist behind the curtain. In the event that the defenders of prohibition should have no inkling of the corrupted morals among just

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that portion of our youth which is still in the second decade of life, it might be suggested that they seek to gain the confidence of growing adolescents, especially those in large cities, and the prohibitionists would, from what they would hear or perhaps even see, learn to blush, however old they may be.

Everyone in the know realizes that in her speech, Mrs. Roosevelt merely hinted what should have long ago filled American parents with the most serious worry concerning the future of the American people, had they not been so idiotic as to permit their children to get out of hand until they [the parents] no longer dared to forbid them anything. The evil took its start with the whiskey bottle; since then it has developed into a situation which is not mentioned at all in decent society of the old order. And the sole responsibility for dragging the whiskey bottle into the social life of adolescents rests with prohibition; before it there was no justification for smuggling such bottles. Not until drinking was forbidden did the owner of a bottle become a hero among his immature fellows. And from the excessive

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use of its contents, other unholy events followed. How deeply this cancer is rooted among American youth may readily be seen from isolated instances which here and there are taken before the judge or come to the notice of the public in some other way. One is less surprised at the dirty details of the case than at the cavalier way with which the peculiar circumstances attending the case are dealt with by those concerned. The attitudes toward life as revealed there compel everyone who gives them a thought to arrive at unavoidable conclusions: That all that has come to pass is, as was so well emphasized by Mrs. Roosevelt, largely to be blamed on prohibition. The protests made by the temperance ladies cannot alter that.

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Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1932.

MENTAL BANKRUPTCY

(Editorial)

Before the House Committee of Ways and Means recently there appeared the leaders for prohibition, men and women, to express their opinions about the planned change in the Volstead amendment. What these ladies and gentlemen had to say in this case is, in many ways, remarkable. Their contentions betray stupidity, fanaticism and an amazing inability to think logically. These people experienced the mastery (sic) of prohibition. They saw how an amendment was inserted into the Constitution making compulsory dryness a part of our country's fundamental law. They lived to see that the executive ordinances to this constitutional amendment, the Volstead Law, was written by one of their ablest and cleverest leaders, the late Wayne B. Wheeler, and accepted by a submissive Congress.

Then they had to make the observation that prohibition did not prohibit, that,

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despite the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law, drinking kept on apace. This made them conclude that the Volstead law was not drastic enough. Accordingly, the dry laws had to be given a keener edge, and the dry fleet was built up to impede the smuggling of whiskey on both seashores and on the Great Lakes. This dry fleet kept being enlarged until it took fifth place among the fleets of the world. At the same time other pithy laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic were passed which in the so-called five-and-ten law reached the height of brutality.

But all to no avail. Illegal traffic in liquors assumed gigantic dimensions; crime was increased, and this resulted in unheard-of orgies of corruption. The turning point came at last. The 1928 elections showed an enormous increase of wet ballots. In the 1930 Congressional elections numerous congressmen and senators were defeated and the latest election brought to the opponents of prohibition a shining triumph.

All these events passed over the heads of the dry movement without leaving a

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trace. They know as little about it as though they had been living on another planet all that time. In a dull, reiterating monotony they continue re-echoing the same old worn-out phrases about the blessings of prohibition with which for the last twenty or thirty years they went canvassing the country. They have not noticed that, during the whole dry period, the land had prohibition only in theory, and that in reality the consumption of alcohol was far greater than it had been under the permit system. Their arguments are wholly attuned to the appeal to the emotions. Facts, irrefutable and generally accepted, are shunted by them in a grandiose manner, receiving no attention. These utterances are riotous imbecilities and so stubborn as only blind fanaticism can be.

A comparison is rather amusing between these goings on and the resolutions of church heads. Recently the department for social reform and education of the committee of Christian churches held a meeting. At this meeting, the following remarkable observation was made: "The endeavors to bring social evils under control, or to do away with them by political action have, in this

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country, gone far ahead of the process of individual education and enlightenment". If this has any sense at all, it could mean only that that prohibition is a failure, that the enlightenment and education of the individual concerning social evils, of which alcoholic abuse is one, should come first, that it is more important and more promising of results than political action.

One might exult in knowing that these circles have at last gained insight, but our exultation is premature. Because soon afterward the organization made the following resolution: "We pledge ourselves to support the Eighteenth Amendment and the promulgated laws for its execution. We protest against another referendum as regards the Eighteenth Amendment and its recall". On reading this, one is astounded at the lack of reasoning among these people. They clearly realize that compulsory measures for the combating of social evils are false on principle. But if it comes to deal with an implicit case they want to be identified with those who bravely stick to these futile compulsory measures. It is unnecessary to mention that the circles which the leaders and followers of the Anti-Saloon League, the so-called Christian

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Temperance Women and other dry organizations come from are the same as in that church committee.

In the last elections, prohibition was objected to by a preponderant majority of the American people. This cannot be shaken or explained away. We live in a country governed democratically, a country in which the will of the majority has the final decision. This is completely ignored by the mouthpieces of the dry factions. They are in favor of democratic institutions if the majority votes dry; they promptly throw their democratic opinions overboard if the majority differs with them. Taking all this into consideration it appears inconceivable that people who are on such low level mentally, whose ability to think is outdone by a well-trained circus horse, have succeeded to lead millions of people by the nose for many long years.

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Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1932.

STRUGGLING SPEAKEASY

(Editorial)

A rough estimate of Chicago's speakeasies would put their number at about five thousand, and all of them do a thriving business. They sell alcoholic beverages such as wine, beer, or liquor, which they manufacture or import illegally.

They are, as a rule, places of business operating without a permit from the city, and from profits they are making, they do not have to pay one cent in taxes to the city's treasury. You can easily put yourself in their place, knowing how well they must feel. They are now threatened by Mayor Cermak with a war of extinction. All speakeasies are to vanish.

The mayor explained a plan which this week will be submitted to the city council for approval. The police captains were instructed to round up all

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speakeasies in their districts and to close them. He has in mind to have the various police districts controlled by especially trustworthy secret service men. If it should turn out that his orders are not obeyed implicitly, then he will make the police captains personally responsible, and treat them accordingly.

On first sight this plan of the mayor, who is a determined adversary of prohibition, is somewhat strange. But he will be agreed with all the same. Taking into account that the legalized sale of beer is a matter of the near future, it will be easy to conceive that the five thousand illegal beer joints will enter into unsavory competition with the licensed distributors, unless they are put out of existence before beer becomes lawful. It is, therefore, no expedient to save prohibition as planned by Mayor Cermak; it is rather a protective measure for the legitimate restaurants which are being licensed by the city and which have been paying their license fees into the city's treasury even during the period of prohibition, although they sold only

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lemonade and beer, which was beer in name only. Theirs is a rightful claim for a full protection against dishonest competition on the part of the speakeasies and, from the looks of things, they are going to get it. The illegitimate sale was a substitute planted during the time of prohibition. In case beer and wine again become legal, this substitute will have to disappear. On the one hand to leave legitimate business unmolested, on the other hand to get in the taxes which is only fair and just to expect from the legalization of beer and wine. That bootleggers are taxpayers of no great value is a known fact. To put them out of commission as quickly as possible is a public duty. It is to be hoped that, in doing so, a speedy and thorough job will be accomplished in Chicago and in the whole country. Considering the close friendships existing between bootleggers and influential politicians, it might not be so easy to winnow them out.

Mayor Cermak further plans an increase in the license fee paid by all restaurants in the city selling lemonade and near beer. To press the increase would be, at the moment, a burden on small businesses, because there would be immediate

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profits for them from the elimination of the speakeasies. It would be quite different if the increase should take place after the sale of wine and beer becomes legalized. Then, naturally, business in restaurants will rise, and it will be an easy thing for them to pay higher taxes for their permits. Care and foresight are just as necessary as the ruthless annihilation of the speakeasies.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 25, 1932.

JUDGE DAVID, ELOQUENT ORATOR, CONDEMNES PROHIBITION

Speaks at Mass Meeting of Shrewd

"Drys" at Camp Desplaines

It is indisputable that, regardless of time or place, Joseph B. David of the Superior Court steadfastly maintains his identity. Whether he presides in his court, where lawyers of high intellect are quite frequently subjected to his sarcastic remarks, or whether he engages in open debate with an opponent--in either situation, his audience is never in doubt as to his views on the particular subject under discussion.

This was again manifested on yesterday when, in a rather lively debate on Prohibition, he spoke at Camp Desplaines before approximately one thousand prohibitionists. His opponent was Professor Andrew A. Bruce of Northwestern University, a former member of the Supreme Court of North Dakota. In the course of his denunciation of Prohibition, Judge David exclaimed:

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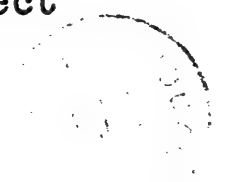
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Abendpost, July 25, 1932.

"I can give you a piece of really helpful advice on how to accomplish within sixty days the miracle of enforcing Prohibition throughout the nation. Compel those liquor-drinking but "dry"-voting hypocrites in Washington to pass a law which provides that the purchaser of intoxicating beverages shall share the fate of the dealer! If such a measure would be adopted, then, of course, fifty per cent of our population would wind up behind prison bars."

Neither did Judge David neglect to emphasize the much-discussed violation of those rights of the citizen that are guaranteed by the Constitution and are now being trampled upon as a result of the partiality shown in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. He also asserted that the transfer from State to Federal courts of cases involving Prohibition agents accused of the murder of peaceful citizens--a change resulting in almost every instance in the acquittal of the defendant--does not encourage respect for the administration of justice.



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Abendpost, July 25, 1932.

As one might have expected, his speech was frequently interrupted by loud, ironical remarks. In reply, his opponent reproached him for a display of words which lacked content. This, however, did not upset the equilibrium of the champion of personal liberty.

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Abendpost, July 13, 1932.

FAVORS REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

Judge David, Speaking before Legal Profession, Asks
Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment

Judge Joseph B. David, addressing the Bar Association, spurred on to renewed efforts the movement for the abatement of the evils of Prohibition. In emphatic tones, he declared: "If we stop and analyse the injustice of Prohibition, and the subsequent abrogation of our rights, it must be clear that absolute monarchs seem to be the personification of tolerance and liberty when compared to the officials enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment."

He then cited the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution which provides protection against unjust search and seizure. The speaker added that Prohibition agents are especially guilty of disregarding this amendment, although their actions lead all too frequently to actual fist fights, destruction of private property, and even cold-blooded murder.

Judge David also informed the legal profession of the practice of transferring

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Abendpost, July 13, 1932.

suits against Prohibition agents to Federal courts, where acquittal is in most cases certain. He continued: "In such instances the instruction received by the jury does not permit of an alternative. The prosecuted Prohibition official is rarely--if ever--convicted by Federal courts. This state of affairs calls for speedy progress toward the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

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GERMAN

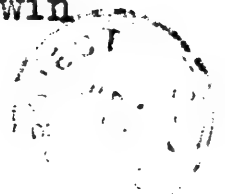
Abendpost, June 28, 1932.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PROPOSITION AT THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
National Organization of German-American Democrats
Demand Repeal of 18th Amendment

Among the many propositions submitted to the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic National Convention, there is one by the National Organization of German-American Democrats, headed by Alphonse G. Koeble.

The resolution begins with an explanation of the aims and purposes of the organization, which was founded in New York in 1931.

The main object of the organization is to win over Democrats of German extraction so that they may participate more intensively in the activities of the party. The purpose is to win back to the Democratic Party the German-Americans who abandoned it in 1916 and to exert an influence in order to win over to the party Republicans and independents of German extraction.




Abendpost, June 28, 1932.

Steps have been taken to keep a network of organizations, until Labor Day, in thirty states, especially Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and California. These organizations will be then in a position to exercise an influence upon the election.

The thesis of the resolution reads: "The organization is fully convinced that the Democratic Party can win back many partisans, provided they pledge themselves clearly and unambiguously to the repeal of the 18th Amendment, and thereby secure their support for the enterprises of the organization.

"In the meanwhile they should demand Congress to legalize the manufacturing of wine and beer with a reasonable percentage of alcohol."

As argument for the proposition of the organization, the following is mentioned:



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Prohibition is contrary to the century-old habits of the German and other races residing in this country, and is furthermore, considered as a severe violation of the rights of personal freedom. The Germans have brought beer to this country. This beverage for the most part has taken the place of brandy, thereby contributing more to the furtherance of sobriety and moderation than it ever can be expected from the fatal experiment of the National prohibition act.



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Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1930.

GERMAN-SPEAKING ELEMENT OF CHICAGO
REQUESTED TO JOIN CRUSADERS



Upon an invitation extended by Mr. J. Russell Forgan, a number of gentlemen assembled at the Bismarck Hotel yesterday afternoon for a debate. Present were the Messrs. Karl Eitel, Ernest Kruetgen, Bernard DeVry, Reinhold Oeschler, Ernest Roepler, Hermann Wollenberger, Dr. Kobalter, Consul General Michael Girtten, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, August J. Fertig, D. D. Fertig, Seymour Wheeler, Col. Reeves, Dr. Carl Beck, Paul H. Mueller, and Paul H. Ortman. The aim of the debate was to interest Americans of German descent in a systematic fight against prohibition.

Mr. J. R. Forgan opened the discussion with a short explanation of the purposes and methods of the Crusaders. He pointed to the fact that the organization was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in January of this year. It spread to New York and already has a large membership in cities on the Atlantic coast.

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This organization intends to set up branch organizations in all cities which have populations of 25,000 or more. The Crusaders seek especially to interest the younger element in the battle against prohibition.

Their organizational methods consist in soliciting memberships in factories, business places, banks, societies, and clubs.

The Crusaders hope to attain a membership of ten million by the year 1932. Mr. Forgan emphasized, in particular, that the Crusaders have no intention of having their organization compete with other groups which are fighting against the Eighteenth Amendment. These other organizations number many highly respected citizens among their members in a number of cities. They, however, never had any intention of seizing the great mass of voters and uniting them in a strong, fighting wet army. The Crusaders want to bridge this gap in the army fighting prohibition.

Such an organization is therefore absolutely necessary, because the fight

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against Prohibition already has created numerous so-called rackets. It is therefore necessary that all those who are determined to participate actively and energetically in this fight be given an opportunity to join an organization whose leaders are widely known as prominent and honorable citizens. Mr. Forgan emphasizes, in particular, that the Crusaders are a nonpolitical organization.

His effective words were received with great interest. The gentlemen declared that they were entirely satisfied with the aims and endeavors of the Crusaders, and promised to give their full support to the drive for new members among the German-speaking elements of Chicago. There is no intention of forming a separate German group. However, it was emphasized from all sides that the Americans of German descent can consider themselves highly honored that they are the first foreign-language group to be asked to participate in this great work. At the same time different speakers expressed the hope that all voting Americans of German descent would join the Crusaders in order to work energetically for the realization of their aim.

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Finally Messrs. Ernest Kruetgen, Hermann Wolléberger and Bernard DeVry were elected members of the executive committee.

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1929.

THE WORM THAT CANNOT BE KILLED

(Editorial)

F. C. Billard, commander of the Coast Guard, declares in his annual report: "There is no alternative; the rumrunner must be eradicated. It can be done, and the Coast Guard can accomplish it if sufficient funds are available."

These and similar assertions are standard phrases, and have been for years. The head of the Coast Guard service uses them regularly in his statements. Similar statements are also issued by the Prohibition Department.

Everywhere one perceives the same, constantly recurring, monotonous phrases. It was claimed that the rumrunners had disappeared, had been driven away or had been sent to Davy Jones's locker; were gone without a trace. Then one hears a variant to this tune: "The rumrunners will disappear, will be driven away and will be sent to Davy Jones's locker without leaving a

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trace"--if the necessary funds are forthcoming. When National Prohibition was established, rumrunners were sighted near New York, New Jersey, and other points on the Atlantic Coast. Of course the Southern part of Florida, opposite the Bahama Islands, developed a lively illicit rum trade. The main interest however, centered on the Central Atlantic coastal regions.

And in this connection it should be said that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State under President Harding, believed in international agreements--he saw in them a successful method to combat the rumrunning evil. And so a treaty was entered into by several nations. It culminated in a triumphant pronouncement that the profession of rumrunning is obsolete and has been definitely eliminated by diplomacy.

Soon, however, it became apparent that peaceful negotiations had no effect upon the virile fellows.

An ever-increasing number of ships and employees were now delegated and

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dedicated to the Prohibition force; larger, faster vessels were pressed into service until today the Coast Guard represents the "sixth largest fleet in the world".

It was futile. In spite of the smug assurances of the Dry Administration, which shouts of victory, rumrunning is increasing and is now a thriving, highly prosperous institution on both shores.

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Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1929.

DOUBTFUL ENTERPRISE

(Editorial)

Since the adoption of the Volstead act the Government has the right to shoot the taxpayers. It is officially admitted that a hundred, and eighty-four otherwise useful citizens have bitten the dust.

Senator Tydings of Maryland, who takes keen delight in investigating this branch of the government, asserts that the national administration can boast of having slaughtered eight hundred victims. A collaborator of the news agency Universal Service raises the figure to thirteen hundred and sixty.

Whatever sum may be accepted is immaterial. The citizen sees that the government has by no means been inactive and that it has thus far shown sizeable results. Small wonder, when one considers that the administration promotes this activity in a methodical manner. Our state courts, however, do not



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always reveal a genuine interest in these achievements. Occasionally they hail before the bar the government agents who so zealously function in behalf of the morals of the drys.

Naturally, the government thereupon interferes and protectingly embraces its successful trigger-men. The action is simply transferred to a federal court, where the accused are usually exonerated or given a trivial sentence.

At this time, two bills are being presented to Congress, providing for an indemnity to the survivors of all citizens and taxpayers who have been uncereemoniously shot. This goes too far: it does not coincide with the views of the dry revolver-moralists.

One must consider that the prohibition agents are intent upon shooting the whiskey runners. If (and this is usually the case) they send the wrong man to 'kingdom come', well, that is simply unavoidable. As the Prohibition department sees it, it is always preferable to shoot half a dozen innocent taxpayers than to let one bottlegger escape. Therefore,



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these congressional bills have no chance whatever.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals see to it that such measures will be rejected.



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Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1929.

THEY ARE QUIET NOW

(Editorial)

From London, we hear that Sir Ronald Lindsay, successor to Sir Esme Howard at the British legation in Washington, does not share his predecessor's views on prohibition. Sir Esme Howard was not a prohibitionist by conviction.

The boisterous propaganda of the Anti-Saloon League and the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals intimidated him, and consequently, he abstained from his legal right to serve and enjoy alcoholic beverages at the embassy.

His successor will revert to the old wet system. Why not? The British representative never was morally or legally bound to put his legation in dry dock. Why he resolved to do this is unknown. On this matter one is limited to surmises, and we are perhaps not in error in assuming that Sir

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Esme Howard forsook his diplomatic privileges in deference to popular opinion.

If that is the case, then he is definitely mistaken. Popular opinion in this country never sanctioned Prohibition. But it is understandable that a diplomat can reach such erroneous conclusions, when one notices the aggressive, mendacious, and rancorous agitation so liberally dispensed by our professional Prohibition hirelings. Recently, however, the dry clamor has been considerably modified.

Heretofore, prosperity, stock quotations, the increase in savings accounts, and nearly all beneficial aspects of the country were designated as inevitable results of benevolent Prohibition. But this national opulence is gone now-- a loss readily conceded even in official circles. The high prices on the Exchange were not permanent, savings diminished by several hundred million dollars, and unemployment figures rose continuously.



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This even tamed the gentlemen of the Anti-Saloon League as well as the members of the Methodist Board who seek to improve our morals. Perhaps they will look around and seek other elating phenomena which might be ascribed to the God-given blessings of teetotalism.

By the way, it would be interesting to ascertain what President Hoover thinks about this angle of the Prohibition problem. It will be remembered how he ascribed the greatness of our economic system to Prohibition, how, as statistics showed, the noble experiment had already proved its worth. That was one of the planks in his campaign platform.

Now, as he tries to move heaven and earth to avert a national crisis, the question arises: has he changed his mind?

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Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1929.

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Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1929.

PROHIBITION THOROUGHLY CONDEMNED BY RABBI
Doctor Gerson B. Levi of Temple Isaiah-
Israel Delivers Inflammatory Speech
Against "Drys"

Doctor Gerson B. Levi, rabbi of Temple Isaiah-Israel and president of the Rabbinical Association of Chicago, yesterday denounced Prohibition before members of his congregation.

"It must be admitted," he said, "that the enforcement of Prohibition during the last ten years proved an absolute failure. The barbarous methods of enforcement indicate beyond doubt that the originators of this tyrannical movement have admitted failure. Prohibition is not a fundamental law of our country; this legislation is therefore beyond the conception of the people. It is also uncivilized to put violations of Prohibition laws on the same plane with common crimes like murder, robbery, etc. The Jones

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law was also a savage measure, as was the law in the State of Michigan which imposed the penalty of imprisonment for life for the sale of one pint of prohibited alcohol. It is therefore most gratifying that this drastic measure has been repealed."

Doctor Levi also discussed the connection between the Anti-Saloon League and the bootleggers, saying:

"The close friendship between the Anti-Saloon League and the bootleggers may be of great political advantage to the League. On the other hand, financial gains are the sole interest of the bootleggers. For the good of society, however, this alliance cannot be tolerated."

"No person is eager for the reappearance of saloons," said Doctor Levi; "nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the sale of liquor has increased since pre-Prohibition days. Neither do we deny that saloons were here for any good purpose. But did Prohibition make any strides toward its goal?"

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"Prohibition is a restraint imposed from without upon the public, while genuine moderation in liquor indulgence is a personal attitude, unaffected by outside influence. Another plausible reason for denouncing Prohibition is that it leads people to become scornful of the law."

Doctor Levi, besides being a spiritual leader, is also publisher of the Reform Advocate. He has devoted considerable time to the study of the Prohibition problem. He is also director of the Jewish Institute of Religion, is a member of the World's Fair Committee, and is connected with numerous other public organizations.

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"The First Invasion," Chicago Magazine
(Monthly), April 1907, p. 31.

Wm. H. H. 304.3

Let us hope that the Kaiser's German invasion of Chicago will not get as close to the city hall as the first German attack on that stronghold of civic virtue and republican institutions. The first German assault was in 1855, and cannon frowned down the Clark and LaSalle Streets of that day. But an Irish bridge-tender, not the cannon saved the city stronghold.

The Chicago Germans of 1855, who were later to play so stalwart a part in the Civil War, rose in rebellion following the enactment of the first saloon Sunday closing law, but to the purpose for which it was enacted; Levy D. Boone had just been elected mayor. His saloon restrictions were not intended so much to promote prohibition as to further the interests of good old American whiskey as opposed to Teutonic beer.

The first brewery of lager beer had been opened only a few years before, in 1841 to be exact, and its product had found so little favor among American drinkers that its proprietor, Mathias Best had been obliged to convert it into a vinegar plant. Hence it was only in the North Side German saloons that beer was to be found.

Mayor Boone was a partisan of whiskey, as a patriotic American drink, and

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Chamberlin Magazine, April 1927, p. 21.

thousand Americans, Germans, and Irishmen, at once collected and stood eagerly awaiting further developments.

"The entrance to the courthouse yard, which was surrounded by a tolerably high iron fence, was guarded by the police and the great door of the courthouse itself was closed. Down in the basement of this building were the prisoners, and those on the outside believed they could hear a confused murmur of voices coming from the various cells.

"The Germans on the outside stood there for some moments, undetermined as to how to proceed, as no one appeared willing to lead the attack, when suddenly the courthouse doors were flung wide open, and out rushed fifty special policemen. All were armed with clubs and every man made good use of his weapon. A few shots were fired. At the attack of the police one of the rioters threw away his weapon and started to flee, but was overhauled and shot down. A German cigar maker shot a policeman in the arm.

"The mayor and his council seemed firmly convinced that the chief struggle in this war between whiskey and beer would come in the afternoon. Two old cannon, which rumor said had in 1812 been abandoned as worthless by the

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British in Detroit, were lugged out from the city arsenal and placed, one on Clark Street and one on LaSalle, both pointing toward the North Side. In fact, a second and a well planned attack had been arranged, for the shameful defeat of the forenoon was keenly felt.

"Men gathered in all the principal streets prepared for a bitter struggle. One rioter ran to the North Market Hall and rang the alarm bell. Fortunately, however, the threatened butchery was prevented by the ready wit of an Irish bridgetender, who as the valiant attacking column approached the river on Clark Street, swung his bridge wide and kept the doughty warriors off the South Side.

"As a consequence of this simple artifice, the force of the "beerocrats" stood helpless and irresolute. The end of this rather grotesque campaign was that every one began to laugh and within half an hour not a trace of the rebel army was to be seen."

It was war that gave Chicago its German population, most of the Germans here, of the early immigration at least, were from south Germany. Prussia had but a very small representation. The revolution of 1848 forced the liberty loving people of south Germany to flee before the anger of Prussian power.

The first Germans to come to Chicago, as far as record goes, were Daniel and Christopher Stanger who arrived from Pennsylvania in 1835. They wrote home of the opportunities here, and in 1836 Jacob Esher arrived with a party from Pennsylvania. In 1837 Jacob Boaz rode 300 miles on horseback to become the minister here of the German Evangelical Association. In 1843 a \$500 Evangelical church was built at Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street.

The early comers were Alsatians and Bavarians. After the revolution of 1848 immigrants began to arrive from Wurttemberg, Hesse, Baden and other parts of southern Germany. As a result the German-American population of Chicago now owns as its ancestral home the southern kingdoms. The war Prussia waged upon Denmark also brought an influx from Schleswig-Holstein, so that the present Teutonic strain in our population comes predominantly from Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Wurttemberg.

Whatever part Chicagoans of German birth or German parentage feel they can take in the present war, they took a very active part in the war of secession. In the Chicago Turngemeinde Hall is an interesting tablet. On this are inscribed the names of members of the society who were killed in the Union Army. This tablet, which is of marble, and its walnut frame, were the only things saved at the time of the Chicago fire when the first Turner Hall was

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destroyed.

The first soldiers to leave Chicago in response to Lincoln's call included Germans, the Turner Union Cadets. The Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, the Hecker-Jaeger regiment, was exclusively German, in large part men who had seen service in the German and the Austrian armies.

The Germans in Chicago and elsewhere, were strong abolitionists. They were among the first to demand the freeing of the slaves. Chicago was a strong supporter of President Lincoln, and for this the Germans should be given credit.

The Germans, by the way, feel that they are not credited in some of the most recent histories with their share in the war. They point to a list of German generals including Sigel, Willich, Osterhaus, Hecker, Weber, Lieb, Winkler, Gerhard, Hassendenbel and others, and ask why these do not figure in accounts of certain battles.

Chicago is the German metropolis of North America. The census credits us with a Germanic element amounting to 501,832 persons. But it is possible to advance this total to 800,000 by adding in certain other elements. The census does

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not count the third generation as German, but it should be considered in any computations of the German contribution to our citizenship. Nor does the census count in the German-speaking Austrians, nor the German-Hungarians nor German-Russians.

The first of these three merge with the other German groups as soon as they reach this country, and maintain as solid a community of interest as if born under the German flag. The Hungarians are the descendants of German settling in Hungary decades ago, but they have always remained German, few of them acquiring the Magyar tongue. The German-Russians are of the same type. Their ancestors settled among a people of inferior development, so there was no assimilation, but a mere upbuilding of little German oases. All these elements may safely be classed as German after they come to the United States to live. They are drawn together by the common language here in the same way that Americans and Englishmen are drawn together abroad.

The Chicago German population has always lacked a spirit of German nationalism, however, for the immigrants largely came here before the upbuilding of the empire, and their traditions are those of the separate states and kingdoms. The anti-German sentiment in the present war has brought them together more than they ever were in the past.

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Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1926.

THEY PREACH US A SERMON IN MORALS

(Editorial)

We Chicagoans are not particularly well thought of up there in the national capital. In the last few months things have been said about us that are not particularly flattering. Only a few weeks ago the spokesmen of a Chicago reform organization declared that the whole city is wading in a sewer of iniquity and corruption. And now District Attorney Olson has really preached us a sermon. It happened at a hearing on prohibition, before a subcommittee of the Senate.

Mr. Olson was quite forthright in his statements. He declared that Chicago's criminals had, in previous years, rushed into the beer and liquor trade. But he went after them so vigorously, and cut into their business so much, that they promptly and ruefully returned to their previous occupation, namely, stealing, burglary, and highway robbery.



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Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1926.

The growth of crime here kept pace with the growth of the city, which is quite natural and as it should be. When prohibition was introduced, however, the number of grave crimes was quickly augmented. That came about simply because the bootleggers and liquor dealers made short shrift of the competition and at times also of the police. The number of their murdered victims rose to eighty-seven in the last two years and a half. When one deducts this number from the total of murders committed in the city, its rate will be considerably reduced.

If District Attorney Olson now contends that he has suppressed the traffic in alcoholic beverages and thus has promoted prohibition in Chicago, he is mistaken. For in this business large organizations are active, well provided with money; they simply could not go on if the illegal liquor traffic were not sizable and lucrative enough. This cannot be denied, although Mayor Dever told the Senate Committee that the contrary was true. It is, however, true that the consumption of beer has been considerably diminished in Chicago. The credit for that is taken by Mayor Dever. He might well have given it all to the district attorney, for as a result (of the suppression of beer) the

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consumption of moonshine whiskey has risen correspondingly, and thinking people are not likely to appreciate the exploit so highly.

The reproach that local politicians do not greatly exert themselves to enforce the dry laws is certainly justified to the full. These politicians and officials are constantly in close touch with the citizens and they know well enough that prohibition is deeply and cordially hated by them. Being dependent upon the favor and votes of these citizens, why should they act against them and irritate them? Why should they make enemies of their constituents? Methods like these are incompatible with practical politics.

To be sure, Mayor Dever contends that the city is bone dry and that he and Chief of Police Collins have enforced prohibition. But everyone knows that Chicago is just as wet as any other large city in America, perhaps even a little wetter. In various quarters it is claimed that the district attorney, for purposes of political publicity, is boasting of his achievements in making the city dry. He is said to have the intention of running for mayor as Dever's successor. But what he should really know is that no candidate for mayor can ride into the city hall on the water wagon.

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If President Coolidge comes to Chicago he will be wise not to speak on prohibition. He never yet protested at the votes which the wet Republicans of Chicago have given him and his partisans. If he should do so it would be nothing but a tactless insisting on principles. The statements of the district attorney are based upon an essentially incorrect interpretation of the law and its enforcement. He seems to think that the people exist for the sake of the authorities and that obedience to the laws must be compelled because they are laws.

But this conception is absolutely untenable and even District Attorney Olson is not consistent in maintaining it. He has no objection to accepting his office from a party which permits the outlawing of colored people in the southern states without a word of disapproval, although two amendments to the Constitution are thereby being violated.

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IDEALISM AND REALITY

"The law represents the voice of the people. A divine sanction hovers over it and keeps it upright. The enforcing of the law and the obedience to it may, in accordance with the nature of our institutions in this Republic, not be subject to the will of the citizens. They [laws] are rather the expression of a moral request demanding of the citizens to live in accordance with the truth. They have a spiritual significance by which the continuation or the downfall of the American ideals of self-regulation are revealed."

Thus wrote President Coolidge to the conference of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement convening at present in the Federal capital. To judge from this, the President has a high opinion of the law and its meaning. His conception is an ideal one, in fact it is so ideal that it no longer has anything in common with reality. It may fit in with Utopian

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conditions, but here upon earth it has no room.

President Coolidge is mistaken when he contends that the law constitutes the voice of the people and that it is endowed with a divine sanction. It would be much better if, in this instance, he would leave out the Lord. For He has not as yet revealed His intentions to the Congress or to the state legislatures. And those presenting themselves as His representatives on earth are evidently not quite in accord with His intentions. This is why they founded hundreds of Sunday religious faiths, all pretending to propagate God's word. They all conceive of it in a different way, and give it as many interpretations.

But the people have decidedly little to do with the creating of laws. Most laws, of course, have a purely practical significance. They are enacted to make it possible for the states, the nation or the communities to function in accordance with certain rules, and to provide them with the necessary

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means. Other laws stand for attempts to solve a certain problem in government and administration which had arisen in the course of development. The passing of such laws constitutes, in a way, the routine work of legislative bodies.

President Coolidge's disquisitions, however, seem to have reference to a different sort of law. It is, in the first place, the prohibition law which now stands in the foreground of public interest. Its defense is the aim of that woman's organization to which the President directed his message. In a further sense, the words apply to all reform laws of a like character. But even in this sort of legislation, the divine sanction is to a certain extent doubtful, and it cannot be labeled as the expression of the people's will.

Everyone knows how many laws are being passed. Although we do not have an exaggerated opinion of the lawgivers' intelligence, one may concede that

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most of them want to have nothing to do with these laws. But they are helpless. They are daily besieged by droves of hysterical women and a pack of well-paid, cunning political charlatans. By this humanitarian combination they are tortured until they finally give in. In this manner, the Eighteenth Amendment came about and was ratified by the states. To the same system the Volstead law owes its existence, as do a number of similar laws that have been passed by state legislatures.

In all instances there was a small, fanatic minority, supported by skilled and ruthless political strategy, which was responsible for the enactment of the laws. The large, peaceful, industrious masses of the people are resigned to these things, knowing that these laws cannot be enforced anyway. This is how our reform laws have started. All that is, of course, known to the president and it appears rather obscure why he sent that message to the women's dry convention--a message that stood in such sharp contrast with the facts.

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We may perhaps explain this phenomenon by the fact that the President, like so many others, does not react so well to mountain air. If he adheres strictly to the facts, he proves that he knows how to grasp phenomena and events and to interpret their meaning. But in the last few years he has been possessed of a fatal affliction, stalking, as he does, upon a high pedestal; from there in sublime language, he proclaims to his faithful people words of wisdom pregnant with thought. In so doing he loses himself in a labyrinth of well-sounding phrases and fantastic ideas. And all this rhetoric does not fit him, typical yankee that he is.

Abendpost, Apr. 7, 1926.

THE PURPOSE OF EXEMPTION

(Editorial)

The Anti-Saloon League responded to the onslaught of the wet citizens upon the Volstead act with the announcement that it intends to accumulate an enormous campaign fund. Of course, the money is supposed to be used to combat the opponents of prohibition. It thus serves a good purpose, from the standpoint of the dry idealists. But when looked at in broad daylight the purpose is totally different.

The combat for dry legislation is naturally conducted by the Anti-Saloon League, which proves nothing but that the brave combatants of the League are paid out of those funds. In the first place, the funds must be raised and this involves considerable expense. For the valiant ladies and gentlemen who are active in the League must be expert speakers; these persons generally want to be well paid for their services.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 7, 1926.

This is the reason why a considerable part of the fund will remain sticking to their fingers. But it is hoped that the chiefs of the League will not go empty-handed. According to the fifty-fifty system (sic), so popular in these circles, they will share the commission of these oratorical experts. For this purpose it is advisable to make the entries into the books with caution. The good shepherd of souls and superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, William H. Anderson, has been somewhat forgetful in these matters. Thus the "double entry" system was evolved in his bookkeeping, and Mr. Anderson was given the opportunity to contemplate, for a long time, the technical difficulties of the system in the state prison of Sing Sing.

There is an old adage which says, "The pen is mightier than the sword!" It behooves us, therefore, to put the pen into the service of the dry cause. And where could you buy stronger and more convincing little tracts than at the American Issue Publishing Company, in Westerville, Ohio? It provides the literature for the dry campaigns in the entire country. Its owners are the heads of the Anti-Saloon League, and so the League

Abendpost, Apr. 7, 1926.

buys all these little tracts from itself. Since there is no competition to be feared, there is hope that it grants itself a decent price for these exercises in style. This money is likewise spent for a good purpose.

In such a manner, the campaign can now be started. The roles are given out and all is well. The wealthy business prohibitionists and the great number of all those who die particularly hard supply the war cash, and the Anti-Saloon League is at war. And so the costs of war flow into the pockets of its heads and collaborators. This is the only purpose of their exertion; it is altogether the only real purpose of the Anti-Saloon League.

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1928.

TOBACCO AND CHILDREN

(Editorial)

Next to alcohol, it is tobacco which arouses the ire of most reformers. In all but a few states and cities there are laws and ordinances which in some way or another forbid or at least restrict the use of the odoriferous weed. Here in Chicago there is, for instance, an ordinance forbidding the sale of cigarettes by stores doing business close to schools. But our precious children then simply repair to the next street corner to buy their Camels. It seems that their enjoyment is thereby not materially impaired.

The Christian Temperance women, at all their state and national conventions, have for years been adopting fiery resolutions against tobacco. They have unconditionally condemned its use in any form. There is also a national Anti-Nicotine League, patterned after the Anti-Alcohol League, which is

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1925.

striving to bring about national prohibition of tobacco, just as the Anti-Saloon League is energetically but futilely attempting to put over a national Alkoholverbot. /Since Prohibition was in effect at this time (1925), the Abendpost editor is probably referring to the attempts to make the prohibition of alcohol absolute, forbidding its use even for sacramental or medicinal purposes./

It is no secret that these reform movements find most of their adherents in certain church circles. From these circles is recruited the great, well-organized, and ever-ready army which supports these reform measures at the ballot box. In these circles, the hat is being constantly passed around in order to fill the war-coffers for the /reform/ campaigns. Nevertheless, they have not yet succeeded in doing any appreciable harm to the tobacco industry. On the contrary, the latter thrives and prospers, and the leading men of the industry are becoming enormously wealthy.

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1925.

One of these tobacco magnates was James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, who died recently. A few years ago, Mr. Duke created an endowment fund of forty million dollars, of which the lion's share went to Trinity University in Durham, North Carolina. In his will, Duke stipulated that an additional seventeen millions should be turned over to this university, with the one proviso that the name of the institution should be changed to Duke University.

The trustees of the institution complied with this stipulation. It is a university which expressly emphasizes its religious character. This is also evident from the very name "Trinity University". But the millions of the tobacco king are dearer to its heart than the Holy Trinity; hence the latter has been thrown overboard, and the school will henceforth bear the name of the man who owed his wealth to the manufacture of tobacco, the highly reviled weed.

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This incident is very characteristic of the innate mendacity and lack of character of the reform element. If these persons had wanted to be honest and consistent, they should have disdainfully refused to accept the money. But they would not think of such a thing. They just simply pocketed the money and glorified the memory of the tobacco magnate by naming their institutions of learning after him.

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Memorandum, Oct. 28, 1937.

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The chief of the Detective Bureau, Captain John J. [redacted], has received orders to his men to arrest or to shoot down and kill, or to shoot down all persons whom they know to be gangsters, gunmen, or racketeers. He wants, Mr. [redacted], to be able to rid Chicago of these persons without having to go to the courts. He bestows upon his men the right to kill these persons the moment they are spotted. There is no other interpretation possible of the captain's orders: "Remember that anyone sent to the nerve can never be pardoned and can never escape again."

It need scarcely be mentioned that the captain's order is not compatible with the most essential provisions of our Constitution and of our laws. For, according to our laws and our Constitution, persons arrested by the police on any grounds whatever must be arrested and tried in the competent courts.



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Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1925.

Captain Stege may perhaps justify his attitude by pointing out that it is futile to arrest these persons, as they are soon after released on bail. He also can point to the fact that the courts have frequently failed in their purpose, that they no longer constitute an effective means for combating crime.

All this is well and good; however, it does not suffice to extenuate the procedure of the police. If this order were literally to be complied with, the police would have limitless powers over the lives and the property of the entire citizenry. There would be in Chicago something like a perpetual state of siege; the administration of justice as practiced in all civilized countries would be done away with, and policemen and criminals would shoot it out on each and every opportunity. It goes without saying that, occasionally, peaceful citizens, who are neither policemen nor criminals, will also be fired upon. But trifling occurrences of this nature cannot be avoided.

A few days ago, Judge Joseph David of the Superior Court declared that no



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January 1, 1934, 1935.

officer has the right to enter a private home without a warrant. Judge David calls upon all citizens to do their duty and kick any officer entering a house without a warrant--or, if needed, to shoot him. Judge David's advice is not in contradiction to our laws or Constitution. But that it will ever have any practical effect is hardly to be expected. It is primarily to be regarded as a sharp protest against the high-handed procedure on the part of prohibition agents.

These two declarations--the policy of certain states and Judge David's invocation--furnish an excellent illustration of the truly shameful and thoroughly untenable situation which has been created by prohibition in this country. The entire alcohol industry, involving millions of dollars, has in this manner been turned over to the criminal element. Criminals have become rich and powerful, and, with the aid of corrupt lawyers, they are able to run the risk of evading the law. If put an end to this horrible situation, one of the leading police commissioners orders his men likewise to disregard law and order and to embark upon a campaign of annihilation directed against the criminal



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Bentley, Dec. 14, 1935.

element. And a respected judge advises the citizens to shoot down every officer who enters their home without authorization. In this wise, we have happily returned to club-law. Order, law, and sense of justice are all drowned in the vulgar swarm of prohibition. He who is best able to wield a shooting iron is lord administrator in Chicago today.



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Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1925.

STATE AND CHURCH

(Editorial)

Everything written about President Coolidge stresses the fact that he is an exceedingly practical gentleman. No disparagement is intended by this characterization; on the contrary, it merely shows that the genius of the American people is excellently embodied in the head of the nation. For Americans are no theoreticians and doctrinaires; they are, first and foremost, practical people. Unfortunately, there are times when the President feels the urge to issue forth upon the slippery ice of philosophical considerations.

In his address to the national committee of Congregational churches, he spoke of the relations between church and state, between law and morals. In the course of his speech, the President became entangled in a maze of contradictions. He took the correct view that the power of the state is

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not in a position, nor is it its duty, to make better men and women out of people. But how this viewpoint of his can be reconciled with his stand on Prohibition is not quite clear. President Coolidge further makes the terse statement that government is based upon religion. It would probably be difficult for him to offer proof of this statement.

The President admits that under our Constitution, the church is separated from the state. But he maintains that "the forms and theories of our government were molded in conformity with the religious views of the people." This statement has no foundation in fact. For the religious convictions of the people were, at that time, so substantially different from one another that they never could have served as the foundation for the form and theories of the government. The Puritans of New England, the Cavaliers of the South, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania had, as far as religion and Weltanschauung were concerned, nothing in common.

In his address the President again makes the statement that the increase

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of crime and the disappearance of respect for the law are results of the war. This statement likewise cannot be maintained. Sir Basil Thompson, who for many years was head of the British police, has, on the occasion of a visit to this country, given statistical proof that crime has not increased in Great Britain as a result of the war. Effects of this sort [i. e. increase in crime] may well have taken place in Germany and Russia where the end of the war brought in its wake a complete internal breakdown--but not in other countries.


Since the state has not yet succeeded in checking the increase of crime, the President now turns to the churches and demands that they fulfil their duties in this field. The President is quite right in expecting favorable effects upon the people's morals from deepening and revitalizing religious forces. But he overlooks the fact that our churches, in many instances, have divested themselves of their original religious character and have become political organizations.



Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1933.

These churches make no secret of the fact that their methods have been a total failure. This is why they no longer try to influence those of the fold with religious means. In their helplessness, they turn to the state and want to replace religious feeling, chastity, and morals with the policeman's night stick. For some time they have confessed their moral bankruptcy, and it is a rather comic spectacle to see the head of the state turn to them for help, while they themselves, to achieve their own purposes, have called on the power of the state.

That, through his statements, the President has unconditionally condemned the night-stick morality of the church, he himself may not be aware of. Yet it is quite true. No more decisive or sharper critique of the endeavors of our reformers-by-compulsion (Evangelicalism) and pulpit politicians could be made than was done by the President's words. It is remarkable coincidence that on the same day on which that church gathering was greeted by the President, Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, the leader of the Anti-Saloon League, called at the White House.



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Following his interview with the President, Mr. Wheeler announced that from now on the army would be used to enforce Prohibition. But we have not yet come to this. However, with the Lord--and in America--nothing is impossible. So Mr. Coolidge would enforce respect for the law upon his loyal subjects by means of bayonets and gas bombs! Which hardly can be reconciled with his statements about the purposes and duties of government.



Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1925.

ANOTHER DISGRACE

(Editorial)

Bribery scandals of the most evil variety reek toward heaven in Chicago. To the right and to the left harmless citizens "bite the dust," prostrated by the bullets of ambitious gangsters. Wave after wave of execrations are heaped upon the honest heads of those who stay in Chicago, either because of some unaccountable optimism of theirs or because of some other compelling reason, although Podunk Center would offer them much greater security of life and property. In other words, it is a dismal picture which is daily unrolled in Chicago.

It must, therefore, be an elevating and enthusing feeling to know that the censoring authorities are watchful over the morals of the citizens, striving to avert dissembling machinations no matter what influential faction they may come from.

Even though the eye of the law is closed at times, the eyes of the censor are

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1925.

never closed. And it so happened that the police censorship, under the expert administration of a certain Mrs. Mabel Rockwell who, by dint of her avocation as police matron, was qualified to pass on theatre and art products of every description, once again did its best. This time it is a Constance Talmadge film, produced by a Chicago firm, which provoked the weighty scruples of the afore-mentioned lady. It is said that a most terrifying thing happened in the film. A somewhat inconsistent Vienna composer does not devote himself to his legally betrothed wife as much as she deserved. The wife now resolves to "cure" him. This is easy, for she has a twin sister who looks deceptively like her, and who is a dancer in Paris. Now, the wife in the dancer's dresses, "hooks" the composer and makes life hot for him. It ends with the usual reconciliation.

The censorship found that such a sister-in-law cure (which is at the same time a wifely cure) is perilous to morals. An appeal was made, but the film is shown all the same. And this is right. Aside from the fact that there is nothing in the story that could not be shown in any school for girls, it is in

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itself absurd that a police matron with an array of bespectacled "buttermilk mugs" who have reformed should dictate to the Chicago public what kind of films they may enjoy. That is decidedly going too far. And what is more, the administration of the film producers in question is known to be exceedingly strict. Film filth is never shown in their theaters. One is quite free to have any personal opinion about the artistic performances of the Talmadge sisters, but it will have to be admitted that they have never yet condescended to participating in films which are filthy or of ill repute. Being very popular, they do not have to do that; doing so might even do them harm. Accordingly, the question would be justified why the censor acted, bringing obloquy upon himself. The answer to this question was given in this paper before; it is based upon the knowledge established throughout many centuries that every censorship, with no exception, is stupid and must remain stupid. It remains to consider whether it is really necessary to be bothered with long-winded conferences between the theater representatives, the chief of police, the censors, corporation lawyers, and even the appellate court, solely because a small acrobatic performance is shown in a quite harmless film which is not in accord with the

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ideas of morality held by certain uncles and aunts among the censors.

Does, perchance, the city administration want to introduce something like a Volstead law for films? After the experiences we have had until now, it is quite well capable of this feat. Has it not become an established policy in Chicago to catch the flies and to leave the elephants unmolested?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275


Abendpost, June 30, 1924.

CONFERENCE ON TAXES

(Editorial)

President Coolidge intends to call a conference of governors in Washington at which ways and means for the reduction of state and municipal taxes are to be discussed. The President's intention is a good one, and it is to be hoped that he will soon carry it out because the question of taxes has by now become one of the most important and most difficult problems.

According to a report of the Federal Trade Commission to the Senate, the American people, in the year 1922, paid \$7,750,000,000 in federal, state, and municipal taxes. The total indebtedness of the national government, the states, the counties, and the communities amounted in 1922 to the enormous sum of thirty-two billion dollars. Thus upon every inhabitant of the United States, whether man, woman, or child, there devolves a debt of \$320.



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Taking this fact into consideration, one perceives how right President Coolidge is when he keeps on stressing that high taxes mean high prices. Interest is being paid on these thirty-two billions, and this interest must be paid by the American people--not only by the relatively few who pay direct taxes but by everybody, the multimillionaire as well as the poorest of the poor.

For the increase in federal taxes there is a very simple explanation. Through its participation in the World War, the United States has plunged into a gigantic debt. Interest must be paid promptly and bonds must be redeemed. The lion's share of the federal tax receipts will be spent for these purposes for years to come. But in the federal economy, further retrenchments are possible, and if the government abolishes the many superfluous and harmful bureaus which were established at the insistence of the reformers, then it can reduce its expenditures to a considerably greater extent.



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As regards state and municipal taxes, it is within the hands of the people to reduce expenditures and hence the taxes. In nearly all States and cities, the people vote on the larger bond issues. But in this connection there is the evil that people who pay no direct taxes are all too willing to vote for such expenditures, for they erroneously assume that they will not have to pay for them. They are quite ready to make the rich pay in order to provide themselves with beautiful parks, boulevards, bath-houses or anything else they want at other people's expense. But they overlook the fact that in this evil world you cannot get something for nothing and that they, too, as well as the rich, will have to pay for these public works.

Whether the world can be freed of these evils by a governors' conference is rather doubtful. The experience of recent years is, in this respect, not encouraging. The last two governors' conferences centered around Prohibition and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Even optimists admit that they were absolutely ineffective. Nevertheless, it would be a good idea for the President to call the conference, if only



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because it will result in drawing the attention of the public to the tax problem.

In any case, there is a much simpler way to lower the taxes and to put an end to the financial misery. One merely has to tax alcoholic beverages, just as was customary before the Volstead era. Why does the government renounce the taxing of alcoholic drinks? For fear of the Anti-Saloon League and their friends and those with whom they are in collusion, the moonshiners and the smugglers of booze, who now pocket the profits belonging to the American people.



Abendpost, June 7, 1924.

COOLIDGE'S TWO SPEECHES

(Editorial)

In 1922, former vice-president Coolidge spoke before the American Bar Association. At that time, he said: "State rights are justified, the authority of the State remains and must always be respected. [This respect for the State] is the sole fountain of individual liberty. It does not countenance any obnoxious and unwarranted interference by the government in the affairs of the people. There exists no right for intervention in strictly private affairs."

A few days ago, Mr. Coolidge delivered another speech, expressing an entirely different political philosophy. He asserted: "As civilization becomes more complex, it will be necessary to gradually abolish unrestricted activities, and we will eventually have to live in conformance to the dictates of government regulation. But it is also true that the benefits and privileges accruing to a member of organized society will thereby increase in a much greater proportion.

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"This edition, which I hope you will consider for publication, is intended and will further define the value, as well as the importance, of the 'no restriction'."

Hon. Mr. Joubert said that he did not feel it his place as a member of the United States. He could give his views on the subject without being a sub-
 servient political officer. In so far as he was concerned, he could not condone any
 intrusion in private matters. To him, political action that stood in the way of an un-
 compromised renunciation of prohibition in all other administrative attempts
 at official meddling in the lives of the citizen.

Merely two years elapse; until Mr. Dooley becomes the silent. He now faces a campaign for re-election. He is still as much opposed to Prohibition as ever, but he now lacks the courage to defend his principles in public and to condemn the measure.

He even tries to justify it, and requests his fellow citizens to relinquish their rights of personal liberty and to be satisfied with these orders of regulations dictated by law and government.

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It merely provides additional proof that the proverb about the "influence of politics on character" has a good deal of truth in it.

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1918.

TOO LATE--YES AND NO!

(Editorial)

There is much talk about the so-called American "sober second thought," which is supposed to come to the fore after the passions have subsided and everyone has begun to think rationally once more. Maybe that is so, but sober thinking seems regularly to miss the bus these days; it invariably arrives after everything is over but the shouting.

For decades the prohibitionists have preached that the consumption of alcoholic beverages shortens the span of life, and the medical profession has steadfastly supported this assertion. At first, physicians differed on this subject. Many physicians were anti-prohibitionist, but one after another they have relented and have given their approval to the prohibitionist doctrine. The life insurance companies followed suit by either refusing to underwrite policies for people who admitted to "drinking," by subjecting

Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1919.

then to the most rigid physical tests, or by restricting the terms of the policy. Thus it was accepted as an established fact that the use of alcoholic beverages and mixtures shortens the life span; and it goes without saying that the realization of this "truth" has done much to help the cause of prohibition. For to prolong his life as long as possible, rather than to shorten it, is the desire and aim of every normal human being.

Now prohibition is with us, and we will probably have it for a long time to come. And now the convention of life insurance statisticians here in Chicago has issued a statement saying that prohibition will probably have no influence whatsoever on the life span of man. It further announces that those who drink moderately live **just as** long as abstainers, and that even heavy drinkers often enjoy a long life. This statement, though no doubt true, merely corroborates the personal observations **almost everyone** has made. The statement is based on fact, and its publication might be regarded as a victory of the "sober second thought"--only it is too late now. Prohibition is here and the damage has been done. This post-mortem statement

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Abendrost, Nov. 22, 1919.

is worthless, and equally worthless is the "sober second thought," if it does not arrive in time to forestall injustice, stupidity, and error.

In many parts of the country movements have been started to take the power of amending the Constitution out of the hands of the state legislatures and to give this power directly to the voters. These various movements differ in detail, but they are alike in their demand that only the majority of the original voters should have the power to effect amendments to the Constitution. And why? Because conscience, the "sober second thought," has brought about a realization that the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution and the ways and means of its adoption are a travesty of our world-famed American democracy.

Now that rights and liberties guaranteed the citizens by the Constitution have already been swept by the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment, attempts are being made to take away the right of the state legislatures to decide on Constitutional amendments.

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Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1916.

After the horse has been stolen, someone looks the barn door. Too late? Yes and no. Too late in this case, but timely for similar cases in the future. So long as this misfortune is kept fresh in everyone's memory, it will be easy to forestall a repetition.

Now is the time to take steps to prevent further curtailments of citizens' Constitutional rights, and to make plans to retrieve what has already been lost. Either one party or the other should make the preservation of Constitutional rights and liberties the main plank in their platform. And even if this enterprising party were not victorious next year, it certainly would be the party of the future.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 16, 1919.

A SMALL CONSOLATION

(Editorial)

"A joy shared is a joy doubled; a grief shared is a grief halved" was a familiar proverb in the time of the ancient Greeks. Joys which can be doubled by sharing are very rare and far between in this day and age of political revolution and economic struggle. This is especially true for the average citizen, who is neither a war profiteer nor a highly-paid, skilled worker; who has neither an uncle from whom he can inherit a fortune nor a rich wife, and who must depend upon what he earns by his brain or his brawn, since he was not careful enough in the selection of his parents. So whoever wants to test the validity of the proverb quoted above will do well to concentrate on the second part. We all have troubles that could be cut in half. It might not be wise to exchange our troubles with the other fellow; we might find that his troubles are much worse than our own. But most people find consolation in the fact that they are not the only stepchildren of "Lady Luck" but that others, too, run

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around with "aching corns." Misery loves company; the more companions sit in the same boat with him, the easier he will bear fortune's frown. After all there is some truth in that proverb.

This may be the reason why many people, whose pleasure has been partially spoiled by Prohibition, and who find it hard to bear this misfortune--although they themselves are partly to blame for it--will find a measure of consolation in being told that the beer in Germany is no longer good. This is only small consolation, however, for over there the trouble is only temporary, while over here it is permanent. Anybody who sits at the beer table these days, gloomily staring into his glass of "near" beer ("far" beer would be a more appropriate name), but not finding the courage to pour it down the hatch, would do well to remember that his pals across the big pond are scarcely any better off. It is true that beer can still be called beer over there without danger of being dragged before a judge, but the stuff that circulates under that name is really nothing but a weak, low-percentage fluid.

As proof of that let us mention the report at the Hague of the American trade

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 16, 1919.

attache, P. L. Edwards, appearing in one of the latest editions of the Commercial News, published by the Department of Commerce. According to this report, in 1918 the North-German breweries obtained only ten per cent of the amount of barley they consumed during 1913. That means, they were supposed to get that much, but in reality they were given less, in some cases only five per cent. Since the consumption of beer in Germany has not been reduced, in spite of rising beer prices, the natural consequence was the brewing of a beer that resembles in quality our Prohibition "beer". The Bavarian breweries are receiving fifteen per cent of the prewar amount of barley. This generosity is due to the fact that in the south beer is considered a food. We would like to see the faces of the good people of Munich who have to wash down their Kalbschaxen (leg of veal) with a "Luehje Duan" [Literally, "Little Thin"].

In addition to that the price of beer has risen in reverse ratio to the alcoholic content of the beverage. A small barrel of beer for which one paid eleven marks in 1913 (under protest), sold this spring for thirty-eight marks. Larger barrels, which cost twenty-four marks six years ago, today cost eighty-two marks and over. Since the restaurant owners add their profit on all retail sales, one

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can just about imagine how much it costs to satisfy a good thirst in Germany, considering the low contents of spirits in the brew. It is just like over here.

Let that be a consolation to everybody.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1918.

THE CHURCH-PROHIBITED SALOON

(Editorial)

Prohibition has now become a law, and, according to its sponsors, the golden era--the millenium of morality--has now been ushered in. But apparently they do not quite trust their own prophecies. The "vicious" saloon has disappeared, to be sure, but in the hearts of prohibitionists there is fear that the longing for this social meeting place will sooner or later bring about its revival. And recently they have evinced an increasing desire to create an ersatz oasis to take the place of those which have disappeared from the desert of daily routine. This is especially true of the churches, whose hopes of winning as members the former customers of the saloonkeepers, and of seeing them troop in on Sunday mornings to attend services and to feed the church kitty have only been realized to a minor degree. These places of worship are now busily trying to work out satisfactory substitutes for the pleasures of which they themselves deprived us.

The Episcopal Church is announcing, these days, that she will quench the thirst

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of the people by opening up "saloons". These are to be institutions patterned after the familiar models of the pre-Prohibition period. And it is also announced that these "saloons" are going to be made as "wicked" as possible. What they mean by "wicked" remains to be seen. The meeting places which the church-sponsored "Temperance Society" plans to open are to be located, if possible, in the former palaces of sin. The interior is not to be changed at all, customers can park their foot on a brass rail just as in a "real" saloon; they may confide their little troubles to the sympathetic ear of a white-garbed bartender, and, if it will make them feel any better, they may swear to their heart's content without violating the moral code of the church-saloon. Women, preachers in clerical garb, and curiosity seekers will not be admitted. Indeed, the ersatz will not be distinguishable in appearance and other aspects from the vicious drinking emporium which the prohibitionists have so successfully abolished.

But, as in the case of all other substitutes, it must be said of this, too, that "the imitation is never as good as the original". The bar counter, the bartender, the pyramids of sparkling glasses, the mirror backgrounds, the brass spittoons,

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the colored posters, and the large paintings will all help to make the patrons feel at home again, but one thing will be missing: the drink with the Kick in it. Even the permission to play cards, to smoke, and to shake dice will not enable the customers to forget that the drinks served them are devoid of this Kick. For all those outward manifestations, to which the good church brothers attribute so much importance, were only incidental to the imbibing of those dearly loved, revivifying drinks for which there is no substitute.

"The meeting places which we are going to set up," declared Dr. McPringham, chairman of the above named Temperance Society, "are designed to give the 'old timers' a substitute for those places which they have lost through the closing of the saloons. The younger generation will grow up without having become acquainted with the saloons, and therefore they will not notice their absence. But we have to take care of the older ones. We realize that the limitations imposed by Prohibition will create a disturbance of their daily routine. We have no doubt that the former customers of the saloonkeepers will feel at home in our establishments."

But we do not think it is going to work out that way. The camouflaged saloon will

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tend to reveal the disadvantages caused by Prohibition rather than to cover them up. This case will again prove the irrefutable truth: that for lost liberty there is no satisfactory substitute....

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1919.

THE GRAVE OF LIBERTY
Emigration Begins

Every day for over a month now about one hundred aliens have been calling at the local internal revenue office. They are obeying the law of the country which has offered them her hospitality, and are paying their back taxes to obtain permission to return to their native land. J. Lopper, the head of the local internal revenue department, whose job it is to examine these people very closely and to issue certifications to all applicants who have complied with the law, claims that the majority of these people have told him that in their opinion the temperance fanatics and self-righteous bigots have finally managed to dig a grave for liberty.

He adds this comment: "On the average I have to examine about one hundred America-weary people a day: Rumanians, Greeks, and also some Swedes, Irish, and Germans. The largest contingent are the Rumanians and Czecho-Slovaks. These good people usually complain that they are poverty-stricken and that

WPA (ILL) F001.30275

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they have not earned a dime that could be taxed because they have been sick for months. After I explain to them in detail that, regardless of sickness or other unfortunate occurrences, they have to pay taxes on their aggregate income--for the years 1916 and 1917, twelve per cent for the year 1918, and eight per cent for the current year--they leave the office very discouraged. They usually tell me that they are going to think the matter over and that they will return some other time. Of course, in the meantime, we have checked up on their earnings. When we show them these figures they feign amazement but with a sigh they reach into their pockets, and in many cases they not only pay their taxes but also the stipulated fine for tax evasion, which amounts to fifty per cent of the total amount for 1916 and 1917, and twenty-five per cent for 1918. And the average prospective emigrant takes approximately a thousand dollars in cash with him. A Greek, who obtained his passport recently had twenty-five thousand dollars in his money belt. One can get an idea of the sums of money which are leaving America when one considers that every day between four and five thousand emigrants, tired of America, leave New York harbor to return to the old country. That is quite a surprise, is it not? But even more amazing is the reply which almost all

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these America-weary people with whom I have talked give me when I ask them why they wish to leave America. The response is: Because over here personal freedom is a fake--because we, as grown-up men, cannot even get a glass of beer or wine any longer--and because we have to dance to the tune of hypocritical bigots and Puritans. We don't have to do that in the old country. Over there we can still get all the beer and wine we want, and every citizen of the land enjoys a greater measure of freedom than the American over here."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, July 1, 1919.

THE KING IS DEAD--LONG LIVE THE KING!

(Editorial)

According to plan, without disturbance or opposition of any kind, war prohibition went into effect at midnight.

What was held to be impossible several years ago, and was regarded as foolish only a few months ago, has actually come to pass--Chicago, which was once so "wet," has become "dry," was made "dry" through the so-called war prohibition law after the war had been formally terminated by the signing of the peace treaty. And the citizens of the metropolis, of the West, who only a few months ago voted against prohibition by a great majority, have meekly submitted to the law, which they declare to be foolish and very unjust, and which appears to be a mockery of the much-lauded American freedom, since it ruthlessly curtails the liberty of American citizens. Chicago not only submitted to the foolish and very unjust law, but, during the last hours in which it was free to drink, the city also acted as though it were celebrating a great victory and spent large sums of money to observe the dying hours of the king.

WPA (ILL.) PRC. 3475

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Everything is topsy-turvy. In other instances of death, mourning is usually followed by a "comforting" drinking party, which often takes on the appearance of a festive spree. But in this case the spree preceded the mourning--and today the merry-makers will feel the results. It is said that nearly a thousand citizens who once enjoyed their freedom, were arrested for drunkenness--and, no doubt, only flagrant violators were taken into custody--and this thousand, and several more thousands who celebrated in like manner, will enjoy a good hangover. And their pleasure may help them to endure the shame which every good citizen of this country feels now that war prohibition has become a reality. The physical misery which followed their intemperance will cause them to think that there is a good reason for prohibition--the nausea caused by overindulgence in intoxicants has made many a prohibitionist.

The patience of the American public was a cause for astonishment even before the War, and it has since given strong proof that it is genuine....

Youth is quick to judge. It has the tendency to view only one side of a matter. There can be no doubt that the American public is patient, patient

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as a lamb (patient as a sheep would be too harsh a term for such lovable patience). Yet the way in which Chicago took leave of King Alcohol yesterday indicates that something else entered into consideration. According to press and police reports there were thousands of mourners; all saloons were filled to capacity throughout the afternoon and evening. But the crowds were good-humored and, though much liquor was consumed, there was no thought of disturbance or violence. There was less scolding than laughing, and for every angry or threatening word, there were a hundred jokes. There was more self-ridicule than condemnation of others, and there was little mourning for King Alcohol or, as Americans are wont to call him, "John Barleycorn". Had he been justly tried, found guilty, and condemned, if justice, righteousness, and common sense had not been violated, and if the persons who stood to incur great losses had been offered adequate compensation after just deliberation on the issue and situation, there would be but a very few people in Chicago or in the whole United States who would mourn the loss of "whiskey freedom". For experience teaches that whiskey is harmful and dangerous when it is used as a beverage--and all this Chicago knows, as did the many thousands who took leave of John Barleycorn yesterday, and they said, "Away with this

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harmful drink!"

The thought that God still lives and that America will not lose her happiness nor be permanently deprived of her liberty--though matters look very dark at present--may have been, and perhaps was, a contributing factor to the gay mood of the happy throng. Life here will not become as melancholy and empty as it seems. Something else will be substituted for the outlawed John Barley-corn--if he is not resurrected; other pleasures will be enjoyed, and it would be queer if this "something" did not turn out to be an improvement, for progress is our slogan!

100-111, PROJ. 2, 10

Abendpost, June 27, 1919.

EVENTUALLY--WHY NOT NOW?

(Editorial)

The legislature of the Christian, free, and progressive State of Illinois has enacted the Search and Seizure Law prepared by the Anti-Saloon League, an irresponsible, prejudiced society of reformers, and Governor Lowden, whom we regarded as liberal and independent, has affixed his signature to the document.

Thus ways and means have been devised to force the (once) free citizens of the (once) free, Christian, and progressive State of Illinois under the yoke of bone-dry prohibition--to make them teetotalers.

Christian doctrine knows nothing of prohibition. It not only permits the consumption of wine, but also speaks very highly of this beverage, calling

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it a precious gift of God. In her most sacred rites the Christian Church uses wine. And the Christian nations waxed strong and prosperous, and became lords of the earth, while drinking wine, mead, and beer.

The Turks are bone-dry prohibitionists--teetotalers. Prohibition is an essential part of their religion. Turkey has, or formerly had, search and seizure laws. The new Illinois law is patterned after the Mohammedan ordinance--a faithful and conscientious duplication. It imposes on the Christian, free and progressive State of Illinois all the ways and means which were devised and applied by the founders of the Mohammedan religion. However, our legislators overlooked one phase of the Turkish law. The Turks have (or did have until recently) an official "smeller," whose duty it was to sample the breath of the Moslems, to ascertain whether or not the person being tested had transgressed the law.

The Illinois law makes no provision for the creation of such an office.

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And that is a very queer oversight. It must be attended to, for otherwise many transgressors of the holy Turkish prohibition in Illinois will go scot free!

It is to be expected that the prohibitionists will call a special session of the legislature and instruct the representatives of the people to perfect the Search and Seizure Law and make it worthy of its Turkish model by passing an amendment to establish a Bureau of "Public Smellers," with a "Chief Smeller" and a number of "Sub-Smellers" in proportion to the population of each county.

One hardly need fear that the majority of legislators would hesitate to comply with this demand, or that Governor Lowden would withhold his signature. Anyone who says "A" must say "B". They who voted for the Search and Seizure Law....cannot and will not object to perfecting it.

Appendix, June 7, 1914.

conclusion; but the ratio of "wets" to "drys" in other states is not as great as it is in Illinois, and if the arguments of the "drys" in other states do not show more interest and intelligence than the local "wets" did, they may experience a very unpleasant surprise. Let us remember: the "wets" must win in thirty-six states; the "drys", in only thirteen.

In a previous editorial we said: "For years we have been used to the fact that only a small part of the electorate votes in judicial elections. As a result, judicial elections have become the mere private affairs of political organizations. The professional politicians and their followers go to the polls and decide the issue, since the great majority of citizens remain aloof."

And this is actually the case. The Democratic or "Fusion" ticket, which was supported by the organization of the party in office, was elected by a large majority. The fact that the state's attorney's office interfered in the election, and that a third ticket was put in the field, could not arouse the voters

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IV (Bohemian)

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 27, 1919.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Yesterday the Associated Societies for Local Self-Government requested the Governor to veto the new "snoob" law, which legalizes the search of private homes and the seizure of spirituous liquors. The Societies declare that this law is imprudent, that it goes too far. They appeal to the Governor in the interest of personal liberty, peace and quietude. The appeal bears the signatures of President John Loelling, Secretary Anton Cermak, and A. D. Weiner, Chairman of the Board on Political Activity.

The Society also forwarded to the members of the City Council a protest against the plan of the Health Commissioner to prohibit smoking on street cars and elevated trains.

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Abendpost, May 21, 1919.

SERIOUS OR HUMOROUS?

(Editorial)

After the President's latest address, according to which the period of war prohibition will probably end July 1 and the palaces of Bacchus will be open to the thirsty until the middle of next January, the New York Academy of Medicine issued an especially interesting warning against the consequences of impending national prohibition. The organization declares that a complete ban on all intoxicants will inevitably be followed by an increase in the insanity rate and in the numbers of those who suffer from nervous disorders. It also said that everyone, except the members of the Anti-Saloon League, is able to recognize the humane, social, and sympathetic side of the moderate use of alcoholic beverages. In a report, Dr. A. B. Brill states that people who drink immoderately are either abnormal or defective, that their mental condition would lead them astray in any event, and that if they could no longer

Abendpost, May 21, 1919.

obtain alcohol they would devote themselves to activity which would prove to be far more harmful to them than liquor, as well as detrimental to the peace and order of the community in which they live.

However, the greatest harm will not emanate from these devotees of Bacchus, according to Dr. Brill. He predicts that during the dry era the cost of living will increase above present levels. He tells of people who renounced drinking intoxicating liquor, only to give themselves to the vice of immoderate eating. He relates a story of a man who had escaped from the shackles of the "demon rum" and soon after began indulging in so-called "roast beef jags"; that is, he suffered from eating five to six pounds of roast beef at a meal. And the doctor has worse things to reveal to the people. He knows of several delicate, ethereal-looking women who were delighted, despite--or perhaps just because of--the fact that they weighed only ninety pounds. They abstained from the use of alcohol. He saw one of these "celestial creatures" eat three large slices of toast spread with strawberry jam, one egg, half a pound of ham, six pieces of cake, crab salad, veal cutlets with tomato sauce, and various

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entrees, all within one half hour. The inferences which he made from these observations are obvious. We may feel that alcohol is intolerable, but we have greater difficulty in tolerating a fragile member of the weaker sex who consumes nearly all the food on earth in a single meal and thus causes the rest of us humans to pay increased prices on the few victuals which she cannot swallow. No matter from what angle one considers these comments of the Academy of Medicine, one can only conclude that every virtuous person who is concerned with his health should henceforth comply with the admonition, "Stop drinking and renounce eating!" Prospects are good, indeed!

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

I C Tempora mutantur--times change, and man also changes. This is one of many proverbs, or figures of speech which are only conditionally true, or which set forth the opposite of that which is really true. Indeed, it is said that the people's voice is God's voice, but, good heavens, how many foolish things have "people" not already said and done! People do not actually change with conditions, but people themselves effect changes in conditions.

I have lived in the United States of America exactly twenty-five years, and what men have made of this "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave" during this comparatively short period of time!

When I came to this country there was still a general spirit of freedom which was enjoyed by everyone. This spirit of freedom was appreciated by everyone who had shed the narrow-mindedness of European countries. The whole viewpoint was wider and more liberal. "Live and let live" was the guiding principle at

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

III H

III G that time. It was possible for laborers and middle-class people to

I G establish their own homes, and to enjoy life; at that time the rich

I C did not despise the poor. But how vastly different are conditions today!

What has happened to the days when the laborer could afford to take a roast chicken to work in his lunch box, as he did twenty-five years ago? Where is the butcher who gave his customers the lard to fry their steak? How many workers in our day can save enough money within a few years to build a home?

It is said that the accursed War is to blame for high prices. But that is not so, at least, it is only partly true. The War merely climaxed a development which began many years before the outbreak of hostilities.

The true internal causes of the gradual and general increase in the cost of living may be found in the internationalization of the United States and in the establishment of great American trusts. By internationalization I mean general participation by the United States in world commerce, which necessarily resulted in the adjustment of our economic affairs to those of other countries,

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

III H

III G especially Europe. And by the establishment of trusts I mean the
I G disruption of the entire economic life of our country by combinations
I C of large corporations that grasp everything for themselves and begrudge the "little man" even a meager living.

Is it not the height of insanity that one man (like the elder Rockefeller) should possess nearly two billion dollars? What possible need can he have for all that money?

To a sensible person money is valuable only insofar as it will enable him to enjoy life. But this advantage is only a side issue to the capitalists; they look upon money as a means of acquiring power; they want to rule, and they have managed to attain their goal. The course of our whole political life is directed from Wall Street in New York. Our economic life is regulated and governed by the great corporations, and no bill of any importance is passed without their approval.

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GERMAN

I D 1 a

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III H

III G We poor gullible nobodies imagine that we exercise some influence
I G upon the course of events in our country when we cast our votes! As
I C though our election laws themselves were not formed so as to make the
results of elections and the selection of candidates for political
offices dependent upon the control of the "big-money men". And the primary
elections, in which every businessman must declare himself for one or the other
party, are fashioned to serve just that purpose. And that is what is called
"secret ballot"! The regular election, indeed, is secret, but, to the indi-
vidual voter the nomination of a candidate is more important, as a rule, than
his election, and the nomination is not secret.

How few citizens of German descent recognize the fact that the little ward
clubs are the most influential of all political organizations, and that they
should, therefore, support such organizations.

Among the bylaws of choral groups, benevolent societies, beer clubs, card
clubs, dance clubs, lodges, etc., there is usually one which bars politics.

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GERMAN

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III H

III G If I had my way, all these societies would have to embody within
I G their constitutions a rule which would make it incumbent upon every
I C member to do his full duty as a citizen at all times--and not only
at the time of the regular elections.

Apparently, prohibition will soon be enforced. Well, how about changing the old eleventh paragraph to make it read: "The Attorney General of the United States of America is hereby discharged from the duty of prosecuting offenders, etc.?"

Who would have thought of general prohibition twenty-five years ago? Of course, in those days, too, there were people who preached the gospel of "the water without which there is no salvation," although Doctor Martin Luther said, "It is not the water, indeed, that saves".

We sympathize with the people of those days; we think that they were "queer," and that some of them had a "screw loose". I do not know just when Carrie Nation was active. Good soul, she has been resting in Heaven for some

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GERMAN

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III H

III G years, and I hope that she is enjoying her non-alcoholic nectar.

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I C Now these "water apostles" want to make us believe that the majority of the voters in our country are in favor of dictating--in this "Land of the Free"--what their fellow citizens should drink. And an addition, which is called an "amendment," has been made to our Constitution--the Constitution which was devised by the founders of this Republic as an eternal and immovable bulwark of personal freedom and the dignity of man.

Anyone who believes that this bowdlerization was not brought about through the support of great corporations is badly mistaken. They want to deprive the worker of the use of alcohol so that they may derive greater dividends from their stock. It would be most unfortunate if they were mistaken! In this connection I am reminded of a very intelligent farmer who tried to wean his horse from eating by withholding its food. Several weeks after he had begun the "cure," a neighbor asked him if it were successful. The farmer complained that just when the horse stopped eating, it died. Perhaps those of our fellow citizens who now claim to be "genuine" Americans, and who consider

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GERMAN

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III H

III G themselves "too good" to do manual labor, will again learn to work in
I G the mines, on the right of way of railroads, or around smelting
I C furnaces, when the inhabitants of Southern Europe, who do not care to
sacrifice their wine, decide to remain in their native countries. No
more need these Yankees cry for further immigration legislation, because
prohibition will protect them against "undesirable" foreigners.

Unfortunately, many of our honorable citizens seem to think that personal liberty and the liquor issue are identical. Give them the right to drink whatever, and as much as they wish, and they believe that they possess personal freedom in the fullest sense of the term, and so are content. Since the liquor question seems to have been disposed of, or perhaps, because the battle for the right to drink has been entrusted to a committee of lawyers, one hears practically nothing about our Associated Societies for the Preservation of Personal Liberty. Was that the only object and aim of this organization? Such an admission would be a confession of pitiable narrow-mindedness.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

III H

III G It was different in bygone days. Then, great mental and spiritual
I G alertness was fostered by the various Turnvereine (gymnastic societies);
I C there was great eagerness to attain higher ideals. I recall with great
pleasure the battle which the Turnvereine of Chicago fought against
the taxation of church property. And although they were not successful,
since the opposition was much too powerful, the mere attempt was a gratifying
indication of spiritual activity. Today everything seems to be dead.

And yet, the Turners now have a special opportunity to assert themselves. In Washington authorities are discussing the question: Is general compulsory military service preferable to a standing army of half a million soldiers? A Turner has no voice in this matter. It was just the general physical education and development of our people that the Turnvereine aimed at. By advocating general compulsory military service they are merely acting in accordance with the principles which they have adopted. But, let it be clearly stated that we advocate general compulsory military service solely for the purpose of developing the bodies of our youths, not for the purpose of teaching them the art of murdering their fellow men.

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GERMAN

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III H

III G Why do we need an army of half a million men? At Paris the constitu-
I G tion of the League of Nations has just been drawn up, and soon the time
I C of eternal peace will be at hand--at least so it is reported. Twenty-
five years ago America was proud of having an army of only twenty-five
thousand men. At the time of the Spanish-American War our imperialist policies
began increasing, resulting in even more entanglements, and making a constant
enlargement of our armed forces necessary.

Of course our friends, the great corporations, favor a large army. As to the
physical development of the people, what do they care about that? But a
standing army might be of service to the citizens, when they tire of the
oppression which the capitalists exercise.

When I came to this country the old Germans used to tell of the time when
Germans had no influence in America. That was before the Franco-Prussian
War. We who arrived here after this War were astute enough to notice that in
those days the respect accorded Germans in America was the result of the
recent German victories. Certainly the Germans in this country had played

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III H

III G no part in the winning of this recognition. They were still unable to
I G win it, despite the fact that they had done much for their adopted
I C land. And now? Americans of German descent can no more bask in the
glory of that once powerful empire, for it has vanished. The esteem
in which they were held at one time by their fellow citizens has turned to
hatred of everything that originated in German soil, and English propaganda
is still busy stirring up ill will against them. Now Americans of Teutonic
origin must earn that respect for themselves, unless they wish to live on
in disrespect. Will they, who before the War, knew how to boast of their
accomplishments, but did little or nothing to demonstrate them, now calmly
sit idle, while others do their duties as citizens? Only by conscientiously
performing required tasks can they hope to regain that lost prestige. If
they do not set forth every effort to do so, then they deserve to be trampled
upon, and people will have a right to say that Germans have no character.

"Only beggars are modest," says the German poet. However, there are exceptions,
as, for instance, the conscienceless bums who have the impertinence to thrust
themselves upon us as leaders of Germanism.

Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

SNOOPING LAW BEFORE STATE LEGISLATURE

(Editorial)

During the coming week and the one following, a great battle will be fought in Springfield, and the outcome will decide the legality of the old English adage "A man's house is his castle". On May 14 or 21, the lower house of the state legislature will vote on the notorious bill which provides that homes may be searched for spirituous liquors, and that, if found, the liquors may be seized. If this bill is passed, the citizens of this state will be deprived of more of their personal freedom. For then nobody will be safe against having the peace of his home disturbed by whisky or beer snoopers. The law itself opens the door for them. The emissaries of those narrow-minded clergymen will be able to enter homes upon mere suspicion, at any hour of the day or night, and slanderers will have full sway. There is still hope that the legislators in Springfield will not consent to a measure which so seriously interferes with the private lives of the people. They must remind themselves

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that an overwhelming majority of citizens would never agree to such a proposal, and that their resentment will be shown in the coming state elections. However, in view of past experiences with the present senators and representatives, there is not much hope. Yet no stone should be left unturned in an effort to inform the legislature and the Governor of the will of their electors. It is bad enough for the people to be ignored when such steps are taken, and the people as a whole not to be given an opportunity to take a stand. The representatives of the people should not be left in ignorance concerning public resentment of such concessions to "whiskey snoopers" and narrow-minded preachers.

Two other bills which should be passed because of present conditions are to be voted on when this notorious proposal comes up for decision. According to one bill, intoxicating beverages are to be defined as beverages which contain no more than three per cent of alcohol, and the other bill provides that saloonkeepers, brewers, etc., who suffer property losses through the enforcement of prohibition are to be compensated, and that such compensation is to be paid by the respective communities. Since an anti-liberal attitude prevails in the legislature, it seems that there is hardly any hope that these bills will be

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accepted. Nevertheless, we should try to convince the legislature that it is necessary to enact pertinent laws.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 11111

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 13, 1919.

BAN ON TOBACCO TO FOLLOW PROHIBITION

(Editorial)

The prohibition issue in the United States is not dead by any means. It is true that the Constitution states that intoxicating liquor may not be manufactured, sold, or imported, beginning January 1, 1920. However, defenders of personal liberty intend to attack in court the validity of the Amendment to the Constitution, not only because many citizens think that it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but also because it was adopted in Congress and in various state legislatures, not by a three fourth's majority of all representatives, but merely by three fourths of the representatives present at the time the bill was voted on. Accordingly, the issue will probably be taken before the Supreme Court where it will be determined whether or not this new Amendment is constitutional. And they who relish a "good glass" pin their hopes on the belief that the finding of the Court will allow them to enjoy it next year and every year

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 13, 1919.

thereafter. That their hope is built upon a shaky foundation is readily conceded. But man has a tendency to hope as long as he lives; for what would life be without hope? Others are inclined to believe that the Eighteenth Amendment, like many other laws, will remain a dead issue because Congress failed to provide ways and means to enforce it, and because the Amendment did not include beer and light wines in its definition of "intoxicating liquors". Whether or not there is basis for this hope depends upon public opinion, which will have ample time and opportunity to express itself by January 1, 1920. When Congress sees that the majority of citizens do not favor Prohibition, it will act accordingly.

Of course the prohibitionists are rejoicing, for they believe that they have gained the victory. Therefore they are preparing to attack the next object of their reformative endeavors, the use of tobacco, a habit which a good Puritan abhors, or pretends to abhor, just as much as he does alcohol. Since there is no prospect of preventing the use of tobacco in the United States by an amendment to the Constitution, they are resorting to the tactics which proved so effective in the campaign against alco-

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 13, 1919.

hol. They say that, although it is not nice to smoke a cigar, or a pipe, or to use snuff, one might put up with tobacco in these forms, but that the cigarette is the root of all evil. It must be eradicated! Away then with the cigarette! Now, it is true that an immoderate use of cigarettes, like that of alcohol, has a harmful effect on the human nervous system and other organs of the human body. But if we should count all victims of the immoderate use of cigarettes, we would probably find it to be a very small number. We would find it to be far below the number of those who have contracted diseases because of unsanitary home conditions, or working conditions, or from inferior food, or lack of nourishment. Why do not these gentlemen, who have made it their business to guard their fellow men against sickness, start reforms in places where their efforts promise to be beneficial? Why do they not try to have an amendment passed which would make it illegal to house the families of workers in overcrowded, dirty tenements, or to force laborers to work in, barn-like, ill-smelling, dark, dirty factories. A reform along these lines is certainly more important than a cigarette ban, for the latter would provide neither better food nor cleaner homes.

Montagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 13, 1914.

And when cigarettes have been prohibited, a general ban on tobacco will follow, just as surely as the ban on whiskey was followed by general prohibition. Prohibition fooled the people. Will they learn from this fact, or will they again do nothing but jeer at the enemies of tobacco until it is too late? No doubt, the excessive use of tobacco harms the nervous system, just as alcohol does. Why, then, is the use of tea, coffee, or candy prohibited? These too, when consumed in great quantities, have a deleterious effect on the human organism. Why do they not prescribe to the free American citizen, what he may eat and drink, and how much; and why should these offenders not be jailed? Any fortunate holder of tobacco stock should dispose of it before it is too late.

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THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

(Editorial)

Although "the Constitution" and "constitutional rights" are terms which are familiar to everyone in our country, it may safely be said that ninety-nine out of a hundred persons who use these terms are not familiar with the document which is the basis of our form of government. However, this is not true of the Eighteenth Amendment; this recent addition to our "Magna Charta" enjoys a wider circle of readers than the most popular world history.

The most recent Amendment is very brief. It consists of three paragraphs of which the first is the most important. The substance of the latter is: The manufacture, sale, transportation, and importation of intoxicating liquor is forbidden in the United States. This regulation seems to be very comprehensive, and sufficiently clear in its provisions to appear entirely adequate for its purpose. But one need not be a lawyer to know that at times the simplest wording of the paragraph of a law can cause serious complications. We refer

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principally to the fact that the Amendment does not constitute an effective law and that it will not be effective until Federal laws which make its enforcement possible are enacted. The second paragraph makes it mandatory that the laws necessary for the enforcement of the Amendment must be made in joint sessions of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and not co-ordinately.

As long as a medium of enforcing the Amendment is lacking, offenders cannot be punished or prosecuted under the law. Even the legality of seizing contraband is in question, since the necessary right and power has not been given to lawfully constituted authorities. If the Federal officials should attempt to take possession of spirituous liquors, they could be successfully resisted on the ground that private property may not be seized without due legal procedure. Meanwhile the constitutionality of the Amendment which, in intent, is contrary to American views and traditions, is still in question.

Should its constitutionality be upheld, then the Federal Government, as well as the legislatures of most states, will very likely pass laws to ensure enforcement. But this kind of legislation might serve to complicate rather than to clarify

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pertinent issues. One of the chief difficulties will emanate from answering the question, "What are intoxicating liquors?" The State of New York intends to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and wine, and in a bill which has been placed before the Legislature at Albany "liquor" is defined as "all liquids containing more than one-half per cent of alcohol," and "intoxicating liquors" as "all liquors which contain more than three per cent of alcohol". The Supreme Court of Oklahoma decided that all spirits which intoxicate, and all spirits which are consumed to cause intoxication are "intoxicating liquors" in the sense of the Amendment. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Texas declares that under no circumstances is beer to be considered an intoxicating liquor, and that the sale of beer should not be placed on the same level with the sale of liquors which are intoxicants. And the Appellate Court of New York upheld this definition. However, Idaho is apparently the paradise of the "drys," for its Courts declared that even "near beer" is to be considered "intoxicating". But Georgia excludes "near beer" from the category of intoxicants. Until now, beer which contains less than two per cent of alcohol has been considered "near beer". But in most states beer is looked upon as intoxicating. A bill which characterizes

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all drinks which contain more than three per cent alcohol as intoxicating was reported favorably to the Illinois State Legislature yesterday. According to court decisions made in Georgia and Texas, all patent medicines which have an intoxicating effect are to be prohibited. Vermont even went a step further, and includes all toilet articles which contain alcohol as dissolving or healing ingredients. In Idaho clear alcohol is not considered an intoxicant. Georgia holds the opposite view, and in Missouri the courts decided (in line with the Local Option Laws) that all liquids which contain alcohol are to be considered intoxicating.

This mass of evidence is sufficient to prove that, even though the next Congress is amenable, the path of the prohibitionist forces will not be smooth. Conditions in the United States have reached such a state that a man who carries certain beverages while traveling exposes himself in one state to the punishment which is meted out to drunkards, while in the next state the "water saints" will crown him with roses of their own. Furthermore, we fear that the enforcement of prohibition will make conditions worse, instead of better, and that the

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issues which may arise from the contradictions of the various state laws will cause much strenuous work for the courts, and will prove to be a "gold mine" for lawyers.

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Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

CONFIDENCE

(Editorial)

Of 535,292 persons who revealed their stand on the prohibition issue in Chicago last Tuesday, 391,260--266,523 men and 76,325 (**sic**) women--voted against prohibition. Only 67,737 men and 76,325 (**sic**) women voted "dry". Every ward of the City voted "wet," even those wards on the South Side and North Side which have been "wet" for many years. Four out of every five men declared themselves to be opposed to prohibition. And the women (of whom it was thought that the great majority would favor prohibition) voted "wet" by a ratio of five to three.

Thus it is certain that Chicago will remain "wet" until July 1, when "war prohibition" becomes effective, and "it has no further purpose", say the prohibitionists.

It is questionable whether or not they think so. The liberals do not think so.

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They believe that the "hundred thousand noes" of Chicago will be heard by, and will strongly impress the whole country; that for the time being it will fill the liberal element everywhere in the land with new hope and new courage, and presages defeat for prohibition in every state in which it is made an issue (in Michigan, on the coming Tuesday). They are convinced that so-called "war prohibition," which is to go into effect on July 1, is doomed. They expect that this clause of the law to promote and stimulate agriculture, (the "prohibition rider" of the Agricultural Extension Bill) will be repealed by Congress before July 1, or that it will be declared null and void by the President, since peace is imminent and demobilization is an accomplished fact.

Furthermore, the liberals and their leaders believe that Chicago's "No" vote of last Thursday will save the country from prohibition, which was forced upon the people by an unconstitutional amendment to the Constitution. For they believe, as has been stated before, that Chicago's example will be followed by other large cities and states, and that it will enable the

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liberals successfully to insist that prohibition be submitted to the voters for decision in accordance with state law--with the result that the amendment will be rejected, or a less stringent law enacted.

Like the Merchant of Venice, the prohibitionists insist upon their pound of flesh. They are certain that their cause will prevail, even though the Eighteenth Amendment was passed only because its supporters took advantage of adverse conditions. Their faith, their confidence is not well founded. And they are aware of this. By their bold statements they are trying to deceive themselves and others concerning their own weakness.

WPA (11)

Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1919.

THE CONSTITUTION IN ALABAMA

(Editorial)

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Prohibition does not take into consideration such an insignificant matter as our Federal Constitution. In Alabama, officers who look for violators of the Prohibition law have the pleasant habit of searching people without first going to the trouble of obtaining a warrant. These officers are well rewarded if they succeed in establishing a case. Many people whose persons and effects have been searched know their rights, but are either indifferent or without the necessary means to protect them. But fortunately there are

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exceptions.

Recently the father of a Birmingham attorney died in his rural home. A week after the funeral, the son gathered the clothes, books, etc., of the deceased and turned them over to a drayman with instructions to deliver the effects to his (the son's) home in the city. In town the dray was halted by two Prohibition officers who insisted on searching the effects. The attorney, who refused to permit them to make a search without a warrant, was arrested and taken to a police station. There he was booked under the general charge of "disorderly conduct". The officers proceeded to make the search. The next day it was proved in court that the officers had found no intoxicants, and also that they had no right to make a search or an arrest in a questionable case.

"If a man is good-natured," said the Birmingham chief of Police, "and is not obstinate when officers of the law search his property for spirituous liquors, everything will turn out well."

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And indeed, why should a man be considered "obstinate," when laws and Constitutional rights are violated in the name of holy Prohibition. The City Commission of Birmingham said that "unlawful arrests and searches are necessary to prevent mass smuggling of whiskey". If a choice must be made between Prohibition and the Federal Constitution, only a rum-soaked drunkard will dare defend the Constitution of the American Republic.

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Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

PROHIBITION VIA THE REAR DOOR

(Editorial)

The New York World, a newspaper which, according to general opinion, reflects the attitude of Washington relative to important current questions, lately made this statement in an editorial on prohibition:

"The suit which was brought in Federal District Court assures a rigorous investigation into the constitutionality of the prohibition clause contained in the law of November 21, 1918, which relates to an appropriation for agriculture. It is high time that our people know what they may expect in this matter. Millions of law-abiding persons are firmly convinced that the present situation has been brought about by underhanded dealings. It is worth while to ascertain whether or not these people have retained any rights. If their complaints are just, they are entitled to immediate redress."

Congress was induced to pass the prohibition law as a war measure. But that

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was a misrepresentation, for the War was formally concluded, and the armistice was already signed. The American people have never taken prohibition seriously. They never considered it a possibility, for they were never consulted on the matter. The law was passed slyly, by making it a rider to a proposal for an appropriation.

At that time there was not the least doubt that our people would consent to make any sacrifices which would be necessary to win the victory. They were willing to do without food, and drink, and other necessities, if the situation demanded it. The prohibitionists thought they could take advantage of this sentiment to execute their plans, and even after the armistice had been signed and the time for stringent measures had passed, and there was no prospect that they would again be necessary, these reformers insisted upon enactment of the coercive law.

War prohibition had its inception in dishonesty. It found its way into our legal code by deception. Common hypocrisy, disguised under a mask of loyalty

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during war, forced it upon the people. And the originators of prohibition boasted about the cunning manner in which they had cheated the public. Irrespective of whether the courts consider the prohibition clause to be constitutional or not, the fact remains that the procedure used to secure its enactment will stand out as one of the blackest pages in the history of American legislation. [Translator's note: Since the author failed to use quotation marks, it is impossible to ascertain the exact point where the quotation from the New York World ends.]

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Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1919.

THE MOLE AND THE BEAM

(Editorial)

Next year the Presidential election takes place. That explains much, if not everything. If it does not explain the failure of the Sixty-fifth Congress to act during the past few days; if it is not responsible for the fact that, aside from many other very important proposals, bills to appropriate \$3,000,000,000 were not disposed of, thereby retarding and hindering the work of the Government, then the nearness of the national election--Presidential as well as Congressional--does explain the strenuous efforts of the Republican National Committee to ascribe the cause of the failure of the great "War Congress" to act during the last days to the Democratic party, the Democratic members of Congress, and the Democratic Administration.

Because the leading Republican leaders of our country have reason to fear that our citizens will, in the next national election, make those who were instrumental in defeating so many important bills pay for their sins, the Republican National

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Committee is distributing campaign literature gratis' to all newspapers (there is no other name which could apply to the "announcements," "correspondence," etc., of the "News" Department) in an endeavor to convince the public that the inactivity and inability of Congress and the White House, and not the well-known Republican filibusters, caused the rejection of those bills. [They would have it that] the deplorable situation was due to the disharmony and sluggishness of the Democrats and not to the obstructionist tactics practiced by the Republicans. When this explanation appears too implausible the Republicans try to extenuate or justify the rejection of those important bills in some other way. By doing so the Republican National Committee is skating on thin ice and will only expose itself to the ridicule of less gullible people.

Thus, for instance, an attempt is being made to justify the failure to pass the bills appropriating money for the army and navy by stating that these bills not only appropriated \$2,000,000,000 but also were contrary to legislative customs, inasmuch as they contained new legislation and would have committed the nation to a new military and naval policy. Strictly speaking, this point is

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well taken. An appropriation bill should not contain new legislation, for every bill should confine itself to its specific object. But, how often, how brutally, and how inconsiderately, this principle has been disregarded--needlessly and inexcusably!

When they cry about the fact that those bills included new legislation, we are reminded of the old parable of the mote and the beam. If the bills appropriating money for the army and navy contained new legislation, this legislation was necessary and had the approval of the masses of our nation. That is the mote in the eye of the Democrats, of the Administration. By calling attention to it, the Republican leaders remind us of the fact that they not only did not oppose the prohibition rider to the agricultural expansion bill, but even fostered it, and were directly responsible for its passage. And that is the beam in the eye of the Republican leaders and representatives in Congress; the beam which is plainly visible and offensive to the people of our country; the beam which makes the Republicans' howls about the army-navy appropriations bill appear ridiculous.

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Anyone who aids in attaching the "war prohibition" rider to an agricultural bill (even after the war has been concluded) and thus helps to deprive our citizens of their freedom, but nevertheless becomes incensed because an attempt is made to establish a maximum strength for the army and navy, is like a man who yells for the police when a bee steals nectar from his flowers but, when his neighbor is robbed of watch and money says, "Friend, this happened for your own good--lest you, too, be tempted.

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THE BEER SITUATION HERE AND ABROAD

(Editorial)

Our brewmasters who are to cease manufacturing that foaming beer on April 30 can console themselves. They are not the only people whose profession has suffered because of the War. The brewing industry of Germany also has cause for just complaint. Of course there is a great difference between the situation here and abroad. Here in the United States the dark cloud of prohibition is spreading its menacing shadow over our land and its people. If those fanatics who want to save not only themselves, but also all other people, according to the principles which they have hatched, should have their way, this country of liberty would soon be like a hunting ground which is overrun with snoopers. Woe to the unfortunate housewife whose fruit juices, preserved in carefully closed and sealed containers, change into wine by fermentation, which has set in according to the inexorable laws of nature! One must shudder at the thought of such an outrage. For it is self-evident that the lady who

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does the preserving is responsible for the products of her culinary art. But what would happen to the archrogue who knowingly and intentionally makes his own beer at home is known only to the demigods and angels in Congress and the various state legislatures, who in their infallible wisdom have given us this Greek gift, without as much as asking whether we want it or not.

Germany has not been touched by this prohibition terror which apparently is settling upon our people and country like a nightmare. In Germany not even the Kaiser, or Chancellor, or any other autocrat would have dared to deprive the people of wholesome beer or wine. Any attempt to do so would immediately be followed by a revolution. It is true, the consumption of all kinds of spirituous liquors was restricted during the War. That was necessary. The raw materials used in making beer--barley and hops--were needed for other purposes. In consequence the German brewing industry was forced to operate on a very limited scale. Commissioner of Commerce Anderson stated in Stockholm that, according to the commercial releases of the U. S. Department of Commerce, of 12,000 breweries which were in operation before the War only 5,000 are doing business now. While the brewers of Northern Germany used

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1,200,000 tons of barley every year in manufacturing their products, they used but 65,000 tons last year. Many small breweries were forced to close. Others tried to save their business by merging with other breweries, or by making substitutes for beer, such as lemonade and all kinds of fruit drinks. The difficulties of the industry were greatly increased by rising prices for materials, poor transportation, wage increases, and the impossibility of making barrels. No wonder that the price for beer rose rapidly and the German had to pay more for his heavily watered "war beer" than he did for the better, stronger, and more palatable brew of prewar days. Naturally conditions in the brewing industry will gradually improve after the conclusion of peace, and after several years Germany will produce a beer which is just as good as that which was manufactured before the war. But how will things look in America then?

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SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND HOES!

(Editorial)

The Food Conservation Act--a very pretty name--of November 21, 1918, through its notorious prohibition rider, forbids the manufacture of intoxicating liquors on May 1 and thereafter, and the sale of such liquors on July 1 and thereafter.

What is "intoxicating liquor"? When is a liquor to be considered "intoxicating"?

The wise men in our Internal Revenue Office have declared that, according to the law of November 1, 1918, and according to a prior law which was enacted on August 10, 1917, every brew which contains more than one half of one per cent of alcohol is prohibited and, therefore, intoxicating.

The members of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, an organization

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which has its headquarters in New York and is composed of the officials of forty-three breweries in New York and New Jersey, assert that the above definition of "intoxicating" is arbitrary and wrong. They state that a much greater quantity than one half of one per cent is necessary to make a drink intoxicating; that malt liquor, or beer, could not be considered intoxicating if it contained not more than two and three-quarters per cent of alcohol by weight, or not more than three and three-tenths per cent by volume. They assured their attorneys, Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, two prominent New York lawyers, that the truth of this assertion could be attested to by expert scientific testimony. Root and Guthrie then advised them to resume the manufacture and sale of beer which has an alcoholic content of no more than two and three-quarters per cent by weight and three and three-tenths per cent by volume, since the various prohibitions were directed against "intoxicating" liquors only, and the Internal Revenue Office's unfounded and incorrect definition of "intoxicating" could not be looked upon as binding.

It is reported that every brewer in our country was notified by telegraph of

WPA (H 1) PROJ 20075

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the New York Brewers' procedure last evening, and it is believed that many of those who are not affiliated with the New York organization will also resume making beer.

That is to be expected. It would be queer if matters turned out differently. From the fact that Root and Guthrie gave the advice it is to be inferred that they know what they are about, and believe that they can win the case if it can be proved that beer with an alcoholic content of two and three-quarters per cent is not intoxicating--and that should not be difficult. It is not necessary to visit a Bavarian beer hall or some other meeting place of confirmed drinkers to find many expert men (and women, too) who will swear, according to their best knowledge and conscience, that a halfway normal person cannot possibly become even nearly intoxicated by drinking two and three-quarters per cent beer; and that a person could not possibly contain enough of the stuff to make him drunk. And one will be able to find thousands of experts who will testify to the harmlessness of two and three-quarters per cent beer--the only danger is that one might be careless enough to select men who will declare on the witness stand that a brew of that kind

WHA (44) 1160.8627

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is not only not intoxicating, but also not wholesome, and that such horrible swipes should not be called beer.

The New York brewers are to be commended upon their procedure, and we wish them, and all those who follow their example, good luck and success. Of course they have their business interests at heart above all else, but at the same time they are working for the welfare of the entire community, for it is in the interest of all--yes, the welfare of all demands--that the manufacture and sale of such a harmless and wholesome drink as light beer be permitted.

By interceding for themselves the brewers are fostering the cause of the community, and especially of the liberal element of the population. Perhaps they will succeed in obtaining light beer for the people--at least for the present. But they will not succeed for all time to come unless the people themselves clearly indicate their wish in the matter. No brewers' association, or any other organization or group, or all of them combined, can, or will be able to, prevent the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment

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if the people do not declare themselves **against** prohibition at every opportunity.

The people of Chicago will have an opportunity on April 1. The question is, "Shall Chicago be included in the prohibition area?" The answer should be seven hundred thousand noes.

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THROUGH BATTLE TO VICTORY

(Editorial)

The experts of the election board expect that the recent registration (the last one before the election on April 1) will increase the total number of eligible voters by about 60,000. And the expert campaign managers of the various candidates for the mayoralty think that the increase will be larger. One spoke of 70,000, and another of 90,000 more; and still another asserted that there would perhaps be as many as 125,000 new names on the poll lists; and the wisest and most expert of the wise and expert politicians merely shrug their shoulders and say, "A man is ready to believe what he wishes."

The number of those who registered was much greater than any dared hope. More than 133,000 made a pilgrimage to the various places of registration

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on Tuesday in order to secure for themselves the right to vote in the coming election. And so the number of eligible voters is about 808,000, and may be decreased to about 800,000 through revision. These totals have never before been attained, and have been approximated only in years when presidential elections were held, an indication that there is extraordinary interest among our citizens in the election to be held on April 1.

Whence this interest? What is the significance of this exceptionally large registration?

"A man is ready to believe what he wishes." Thus each of the various candidates and their campaign managers believes that the large registration is due to his popularity or that of his candidate with the politically independent, and as a rule, lazy and negligent public; and that the 133,000 men and women who registered on Tuesday did so in order to have oppor-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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tunity to vote for him or for the candidate whom "Mr. Expert" recommends and wishes to have in office.

They may be right. It would be advantageous, for one could infer that our citizens have come to a better understanding of the fact that it is very important that all eligible men and women vote, not only in national, but also in local elections. But circumstances do not warrant this inference. The calm observer receives the impression that the gentlemen who state that the popularity of their various candidates was the cause of the unusually large registration are beating about the bush; that they ignore the principal reason because they are afraid that they will endanger their prospects of winning the election if they acknowledge or even mention the true reason why so many people indicated their intention to vote.

It may be, and probably is, true that many citizens, men and women, registered at the last moment, so to speak, so that they may vote for this or

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that candidate. But it appears to be certain that the great majority was actuated by a different motive. For the gentlemen who are candidates for election solicited the support of the citizens before the primary and were generally known at that time. However, the "wet-dry" question was not on the primary ballots, nor was it known at the time of the registration which preceded the last one that the liquor question would be put to a vote on April 1. The verdict of the State Supreme Court that the "wet-dry" issue should be decided by Chicago's voters on April 1 was not rendered until after the primary election. The prohibition question is the paramount issue at present, not only in Chicago, but also in our entire country, and no unbiased person can doubt that it was the chief reason for the extraordinarily large registration.

Anyone who believes or says that this is not so deceives himself and others. The attitude of most of Tuesday's registrants, and their stand with regard to the various candidates for mayor, is an unknown quantity. Thus far no candidate has any reason to claim a majority of these votes for himself.

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Most of these voters must still be considered as being undecided, for their interest in the prospective election of a mayor or of an alderman was not strong enough to cause them to register. Apparently they have not yet decided upon whom to support and whoever wants them will have to win them. If a conclusion in regard to the mayoral election may be drawn from the unusually large addition to the voting lists it is this: The result is still uncertain; a comparatively large number of voters are still undecided and free, and will support the candidate who conducts the best campaign.

In other words, owing to the fact that many names were added to the lists of eligible voters on Tuesday, the result of the election for mayor is more uncertain than before, and every candidate and his friends will have to work hard in order to gain votes, if they are bent on victory. Today, as never before, the warning is in order: Do not overestimate yourself, and do not underestimate your opponent. This is true of the mayoral election, as well as of the prohibition question. We must assume that

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every "wet" will vote.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 6-75

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LIQUOR CONSUMPTION--ONE MILLION GALLONS

(Editorial)

Advocates of prohibition usually attempt to justify their zealous endeavors to make America "dry" by pointing out that it is in the interest of humanity to put a stop to the ever-increasing drunkenness. But has inebriety really increased during the past decades, centuries, or even during the last two thousand years? A study of chronicles and other historical material which we have before us impels us to answer this question negatively. At the time of the Roman emperors good manners dictated that one drink to excess, and the festivals which were observed in honor of Bacchus, Venus, and Saturn, were marked by such gross debauchery that it would disgust even the most immoderate tiplers of today. Julius Caesar, a habitual drunkard, while intoxicated gave the driver of his war chariot \$80,000 as a gratuity, and thereby established a record which undoubtedly is still unsurpassed. What is a twenty-dollar bill, given by a drunken war profiteer to his chauffeur, in comparison to Caesar's sip?

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Even a hasty reading of general history teaches us that Philip of Macedonia was a drunkard. His son, Alexander the Great, imbibed no less. It is said of him that sometimes he did not recover from a drunken stupor until after sixty hours. He died at the age of thirty-two years--as a result of his immoderate use of intoxicants. Dionysius, the Tyrant of Sicily, often went on a three-month spree. Liquor blinded him. Nero also was drunk nearly every day during his reign. Many of the other Roman emperors were drunkards; Tiberius, for instance, whom his soldiers dubbed "Biberius," that is, "toper"; Claudius, Caligula, Vitellius, Lucullus, Verres, etc. And the habits, morals, and styles of the rulers of those days were emulated by their subjects. Drunkenness was so general and widespread among the Thracians, Iberians, Celts, and Scythians, that a man who did not overimbibe every day, or every other day, was considered an oddity. Romans and Greeks, triumvirs, consuls, and emperors, legionnaires and gladiators, looked upon intoxicating liquors as necessities of life, and would have understood the admonitions of a modern "dry" preacher as little as they would have understood a dissertation on perpetual motion.

During the Middle Ages, too, there was unlimited drinking. Nobles, courtiers,

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lords of manors, townsmen, and farmers set no bounds to their efforts to quench their thirst, and history shows that the intoxicants of those days were of such strength, and were consumed in such quantities, that later generations were astonished. King Henry VIII, an archetype of King Blue Beard, was intoxicated nearly every day, and English historians mention this as an excuse for his polygamy, which he made possible by divorcing, banishing, or executing a wife when he tired of her. And Queen Elizabeth, Queen Bess, could hold up her end at a drinking party. In Germany, Italy, Spain, and France, spirituous liquors such as wine, beer, and mead, were every day drinks, and in several of these countries it was legally prescribed how much of such liquids was to be given to servants.

Although drunkenness has never been considered to be a characteristic of the American people, of late the United States has offered a far greater variety of spirituous liquors than could be purchased in other countries. Nature has endowed the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave" with manifold fruits, from which a potent potion may be made, and during the good old days of yore alcoholic drinks were prepared from plums, pears, apples, apricots, etc; these drinks were hardly any weaker than stored bourbon whiskey. Many of America's

W. H. (111) PPO, 1900

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prominent men enjoyed alcoholic liquor without losing any mental power, or their good name. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Daniel, Douglas, and other great men of our country liked a little glass. Even in the Capitol at Washington there is a room in which an array of bottles is kept, so that senators may refresh themselves after making an address, or during long discussions. If anybody had recommended as recently as five years ago that this arrangement be abolished, the members of the "most dignified parliamentary body of the world" would have voted him down as a crazy reformer.

Although the quantity of liquor consumed by the American people, whose numbers are increasing very rapidly, has greatly increased, the amount consumed by the individual has undoubtedly decreased considerably. Again, it must be taken into account that government control over the manufacture, sale, and use of spirituous liquors has constantly grown stricter, and in consequence the quality and wholesomeness of alcoholic drinks is better. We must also consider that the evil results of overindulgence in intoxicating liquor are well enough known today to impress upon our people the expediency of being moderate. Thus no argument

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appears to be less sound than the statement that it is necessary to protect the American people against drunkenness by coercive laws.

APR 11 1919

IV

IV (Bohemian) Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 9, 1919.

majority vote, to the prevention of prohibition throughout the country.

National prohibition of alcoholic drinks would be followed by the curtailment of other liberties, thousands of business enterprises would be ruined, millions of people would lose their employment, and, finally, personal freedom would vanish completely.

Therefore, it is necessary that the liberal element present a united front. The only registration day before the April election is March 11. Every person who has moved from his precinct since the general registration of last fall, or since the registration which preceded the last primary, or has not registered at all heretofore, must register on March 11, or he cannot vote on April 1. Places of registration will be open from 8. A. M. until 9 P. M. **Liberal voters, men and women, do your duty!**

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GERMAN

IV

IV (Bohemian) Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 9, 1919.

The Executive Committee of the Allied Societies for Local Self-Government.

John Koelling, President

Anton J. Cermak, Secretary

Adolph D. Weiner, Chairman
of the Committee on Political
Activity.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Handrost, Mar. 7, 1919.

"I'm a Jew" - 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3066, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3170, 3172, 3174, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3240, 3242, 3244, 3246, 3248, 3250, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3260, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3268, 3270, 3272, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3280, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3288, 3290, 3292, 3294, 3296, 3298, 3

(Continued)

Apparently nothing will come of the prohibition, which was to be effective from July 1 of this year.

The bill which contained proposals for the enforcement of the corresponding Congressional act was among those which, thanks to the Republican filibuster, were cast into the wastepaper basket, and even if the sixty-sixth Congress should meet in a special session during May or June, it seems very unlikely that a law implementing the Fifteenth Amendment will be passed, for by that time peace will have been concluded, and then there will be neither excuse nor cause for war measures.

War-time prohibition is dead. National prohibition, which is obligatory by reason of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, cannot become effective

WIPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1919.

until next year, if at all. Chicago may have prohibition from May 1 on, for the Illinois Supreme Court has ruled that the prohibition question must be submitted to the citizens for decision in the election on April 1, and if a majority of the voters cast their ballots in favor of prohibition, then Chicago will be "dry" from May 1 on, "bone-dry".

No doubt there are people who consider that to be impossible; who are inclined to laugh at the thought that it may be possible. But they are mistaken. Today everybody should know that anything is possible; and this (a majority vote in favor of prohibition in Chicago) is very possible. It is possible because there are many among the liberals who think as we have indicated above; because very many permit their wish to become absolute confidence, and their confidence to mislead them into the ever-dangerous underrating of their opponents.

The stronger the belief of our liberal citizens that there is no danger, and the stronger their conviction that a great majority will vote against prohibition, that a few votes more or less will make no difference, and that they need not

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1919.

go to the polls and vote, the greater the possibility and the probability that the prohibitionists will win. Every vote counts. Every vote is important in this election. For every vote will influence public opinion for or against prohibition.

The leaders and schemers in the prohibition movement stated that they would not carry on a very vigorous campaign, and that they would make no special efforts to obtain many votes. Let no one be misled. Do not trust them. The prohibitionists are well organized and well schooled. The liberals are not. The prohibitionists can make a strong campaign--in secret, so that the public does not notice it. A quiet campaign is their campaign. The less said and done about the prohibition election, the better for them and for their cause, and the worse for the liberals. The prohibitionists are aware of this. They know that they can get their votes out without loud talking or admonishing; and they know also that the masses of citizens--and these are liberal--are much inclined to put faith in their good cause and in their great numbers, and to let others do the voting, while they stay at home, thinking, "Let George do it".

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The schemers and leaders among the prohibitionists declared that they would not carry on a vigorous campaign but would ask their followers to cast their vote on the liquor question merely as a matter of form, not because, as they say, prohibition will become effective next January at all events, since it is so decreed by an act of Congress, but because they desire a quiet campaign, and would be well satisfied if most citizens would forget all about the prohibition question on April 1. These leaders announced that they would not concern themselves about prohibition, "since it will be enforced after this year anyway". In this way these schemers hope to keep the vote of the liberal "wets" down to a small minimum, so that the "drys" will have a majority when the votes are counted; and then these "drys" will point to the result of the election in Chicago, which is the stronghold of the "wets," and will make national prohibition certain.

If liberal citizens do not vote on April 1, national prohibition, which is still doubtful despite all statements to the contrary, will surely become a certainty next January. That ought to rouse even the laziest and most indifferent. But there is more at stake.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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If national prohibition of alcoholic liquors becomes a fact, then prohibition of other things will ensue. Then, eventually, anything and everything that pleases the ruling element will be demanded of the liberals, and, again, anything and everything that displeases the creators of prohibition will be denied the liberals. For then it will be established by principle that liberty and the right of the individual to determine the course of his life himself no longer exists in America.

Every citizen of Chicago, without exception, has the duty, owes it to himself, to the city and to the nation, to vote on the "wet-dry" issue on April 1. All citizens whose names do not appear on the polling list, or who have moved since the last election and have not yet registered from their new address, should attend to the duty which they have neglected, and register on March 11; and all voters should ascertain that their names are correctly entered on the registry and polling list.

Do not forget Tuesday, March 11, the last day of registration!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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SECRET

Send out, Mar. 4, 1919.

**REGISTER!
Protest Against Prohibition**

A number of Protestant clergymen who met in Wilkes' Hall yesterday made a strong protest against national prohibition and against the attempt to make Chicago dry on April 1, two months before the Prohibition Amendment becomes effective. It was resolved to ask all Protestant pastors of the city to interview all their members and friends by March 11, the only day of registration before the election, and to persuade them to register, so that they can voice an emphatic protest against national prohibition on April 1. It was also resolved, through a motion by Reverend J. Breitenbach, to send a letter to all German ministers in the city, to urge them to vote against prohibition with every man which is at their disposal and thus save what can still be saved. A committee consisting of pastors Alfred Meyer, J. Breitenbach, and Christian Knudsen, and laymen August Fieders and Otto Fiedersheim, was elected to draw up the appeal, and will meet for that purpose tomorrow afternoon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 902/5

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1916.

About thirty pastors were present, representing the following bodies: Hartburg Synod, Ohio Synod, German-Evangelical Synod of North America, Missouri Synod, and Iowa Synod. Besides these a number of laymen attended. Among them were Messrs. Henry Runkel and William Kramer, who acted as representatives of the newly organized Independent Voters' Association. Election Commissioner August Lueders served as chairman. The following men spoke: Pastors A. Lohrman, W. Breitenbach, Alfred Meyer, and John Traeger; and Laymen Henry C. Runkel, Otto Doederlein, and William Kramer.

The majority of the speakers openly admitted that the German element and the liberal element in general had not been sufficiently watchful about the danger of prohibition, and that the acceptance of the Prohibition Amendment was directly attributable to this fact. They all called attention to the fact that the establishment of prohibition is but the first advance of Anglo-American Puritanism, which will increase its endeavors to curb freedom and widen its field of operation. All German culture, the German language,

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German churches, and German schools, will become the prey of these reformers if their efforts are not strongly counteracted. The voting on the question whether Chicago shall be "wet" or not will afford the German element an opportunity to confront these Puritan schemes and to prove that the narrow-minded Puritans, who succeeded in bringing about the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment and intend to encroach further upon the freedom of the individual, represent only a small part of the population. And though a victory of the liberal elements would have no immediate far-reaching results, the moral impression which a victory of the liberal over the Puritanic ideals in Chicago would make upon the entire country, should not be underestimated.

In his address Reverend Breitenbach stated very emphatically that prohibition is contrary to the word of God and that it interferes with personal freedom; that it is the duty of Protestant ministers to oppose any movement which is not in agreement with the Scriptures; that the German community, which so often has failed to assert itself on numerous issues, did not proceed as

WPA 1111 PROJ 30215

Monday, Mar. 4, 1918.

energetically and as methodically against prohibition as it should have; that an immediate change in the method of procedure must be made; that all American men and women of German descent must register on March 11, the only registration day before the election in April, so that they can cast their ballots against prohibition.

Reverend Alfred Meyer said, in a well-received address, that German culture in America had always served as the most important and most effective counter-balance to Puritanism, and that it must now concentrate all its power, so that its liberal ideas may overcome the narrow-minded ideas and endeavors.

The Vereinigten Maennerchoere (United Male Chorus) held a well-attended meeting of delegates and issued a urgent appeal to all German voters to register on **March 11**, so that they will be eligible to vote against prohibition on April 1. The appeal, which consists of resolutions which were passed in the meeting, reads as follows:

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"The Vereinigte Maennerchoere look upon it as their duty to call the attention of all their members to the danger which will threaten German social life unless the voting on the liquor question receives sufficient consideration.

"It is absolutely essential that all American men and all American women of German descent who have not registered, have their names registered at the polls, so that they may vote on April 1.

"The entire country is intent upon Chicago's decision; should an overwhelming majority vote against the fanatics, then the gentlemen in Washington will recognize the will of the people and not act hastily in the matter.

"Up then and be doing, you Americans of German descent, men and women! At the ballot box you can fight your part of the battle against the fanatics. Especially the American women of German descent should give this matter their

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SECRET

March 1, 1918.

earnest consideration. Very truly an American woman of Roman descent will
make one prohibitionist vote ineffective. Do not forget the dates: March 11
and April 1!

Veronica L. Matthews,
Indiana, President,
National Woman's Party.

WPA (ILL) PK01.50275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 2, 1919.

ARE THERE HARMLESS LIQUORS?

(Editorial)

A reader of the London Daily Mail asked this question and that newspaper answered thus:

"No alcoholic liquor can be said to be harmless. But just as little can it be claimed that colored carbonated waters which are commonly known as 'temperance drinks' are harmless. These gaseous liquids often damage the organs of digestion and contain undesirable admixtures.

"Tea and coffee contain poisons which disturb digestion, cause symptoms of nervousness, interfere with the action of the heart, and are often productive of sleeplessness and headache. Used intemperately, tea and coffee may cause gastric catarrh.

"Many are the evil results which are attributed to the use of spirituous

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liquors. A great number of physicians condemn even a moderate use of them. One cannot overlook the fact that no palatable drink can be said to have absolutely no bad effect on health. However, there is quite a difference with reference to the degree of harmfulness. This becomes evident when we compare beer and light red or white wines with liqueurs, cocktails, and other fluids of strong alcoholic content. It is very probable that there is less risk connected with consuming a pint of beer or a half pint of red wine than there is in drinking a pint of strong tea."

It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that alcoholic liquors used moderately at mealtime aid digestion. Tea, when used with a meal of meat, fish, or eggs, undoubtedly hinders digestion. Although there is poison in every mug and in every cup, whether the contents contain alcohol or not, yet we need not permit anyone to order or forbid us to use any particular drinks. The people who ascertain which foods and drinks are agreeable to them are the healthiest. Since it is certain that no drink is above suspicion, we should select those which we have found to be the least harmful and

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which produce a feeling of comfort. English prohibitionists who recommend tea as a substitute for spirituous liquors perhaps do not know that tea increases the blood pressure, stimulates the action of the heart, and causes somewhat deeper breathing. It restores waning muscular power--for a time. Its main disadvantage is that it disturbs digestive activity. As stimulants beer and light wines are to be greatly preferred, especially during old age.

When people are told that they need nothing but water to quench their thirst, there is grave danger that their bodies will suffer from insufficient fluid matter; drinks, as well as food, should correspond to the taste.

On the coming election day, April 1, Chicago will declare her stand on local prohibition. Let no one fail to vote against the proposed "drying-up" of our city. [Translator's note: This last paragraph is printed in bold type.]

MPA (ILL) PK01.3027.

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Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1919.

THE FIGHT AGAINST PROHIBITION

(Editorial)

Owing to the cessation of hostilities, the attention of the American soldiers who are still in Europe is again directed to the events which are occurring at home. They are greatly embittered because Congress proceeded to pave the way for the introduction of prohibition without giving the army an opportunity to express its opinion. It is reported that when the brave defenders of our country return home they will deal severely with those members of Congress who are responsible for the enactment of laws by which the freedom of the American people is threatened or impaired. And they are even now weighing the political strength of those candidates who were rivals for office of the senators and representatives who are advocates of prohibition.

The brevity and inadequacy of the American news which reached Europe undoubtedly has caused the intense interest in the "dry-wet" issue. At present a

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plan is being considered to unite all soldiers who return into one gigantic organization, similar to the Grand Army of the Republic. Preliminary work is already under way.

The Baltimore American reports that members of Congress are receiving a host of letters which contain protests against efforts to make America "bone-dry". Today there are but a few members of Congress who do not perceive that they will be obliged to make way for a liberal-minded successor, should they be opposed by a veteran of the World War during the next election. And these liberal-minded men will decide the liquor question according to their observation and experience, and not according to the viewpoint of America's "drys". The coercive laws which deprive American soldiers of even the mildest alcoholic drink do not apply in Europe, and our boys who are there are sufficiently convinced that men who occasionally enjoy strong liquor can be a great credit to their fatherland in time of danger. The effects of the protests are discernible even at this early date.

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Members of Congress are aware that National Prohibition cannot go into effect until one year after the Secretary of State has proclaimed that the Constitutional Amendment in question has been ratified by a sufficient number of state legislatures, and within this year Congress must provide the laws which are necessary to enforce the Amendment. Even now it is intimated that an overabundance of other work may prevent Congress from concerning itself with the laws referred to. Many Congressmen are apparently inclined to consider that the votes of the soldiers who have returned home are of more importance than the votes of the Prohibitionists.

In the meantime the electorate should make use of every opportunity to make known its stand on the liquor issue. Many are inclined to underate the value of such demonstrations, and to underestimate the length of time that the impressions created by such demonstrations endure. The citizens of Chicago, therefore, should not permit themselves to be misled by the contention of the Prohibitionists that the election which will be held here on April 1 is of no importance, since the voters are merely to decide whether or not the saloons

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in the city shall remain open a few more months. If the Prohibitionists can persuade many people to remain away from the polls, or to cast no ballot on the liquor question, they will succeed in their endeavors to create the impression that no opposition to the coercive prohibition law exists. All men and women who reserve the right to regulate their life themselves, and according to their own judgment, and wish to protest against permitting a small clique of professional reformers to act as guardians over an overwhelming majority of our citizens, should consider it their special duty to reject the prohibition laws which are proposed for Chicago.

WFO 6610 PROHIBITION

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1919.

FOR PERSONAL LIBERTY AND THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

(Editorial)

"The king is dead. Long live the king!" The primary campaign was concluded by the primary election; the campaign for regular election is beginning.

It is already under way. Robert Sweitzer, the Democratic candidate for mayor, opened the campaign yesterday when he took a decided stand against prohibition--national as well as local--and advocated personal liberty.

He did so in his answer to a letter written to him on February 21 by Mr. C.J. Davis, the Superintendent of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Davis wanted to know what policy Mr. Sweitzer would follow in regard to the enforcement of the "Anti-Saloon" and other prohibition laws, in case Mr. Sweitzer should be elected.

WPA FILE # 90.3075

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Mr. Sweitzer wrote: "I am against prohibition, national and local. Had the question of national prohibition been put to a referendum vote, I would have voted against prohibition. I am for the fullest measure of personal freedom. But according to State law the people alone may decide whether the country, or a part of it, is to be "dry" or "wet". No action by a candidate before election, or of a mayor after election, can change the people's answer to the question: Shall Chicago be dry or wet? If the people expresses its will through an election, whether it be on April 1 or at any other time, then I will abide by the will of the people."

That answer is clear and direct, honest and manly. It leaves no back door open and admits of no equivocation. It is genuinely democratic. The right to decide a question pertaining to the liberty of the people it reserves to the people themselves, to the persons whose freedom and privileges are at issue. That is the only procedure that is right and just.

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By taking this open and unequivocal stand against prohibition, and by courageously and strongly advocating the people's right to self-determination, he has proved that he is imbued with the truly democratic spirit. He set an example to be followed. He could not and cannot do more. The rest is within the province of Mrs. and Mr. Citizen.

Never before have citizens had their duty more clearly portrayed. If the men and women of Chicago wish to prove that they are rightly called citizens of a free republic, they will go to the polls on April 1 and vote on the "wet or dry" issue. Anyone who fails to do so will forfeit his right to self-determination and declare that he is willing to permit others to make his decisions for him; that he does not want to govern, but wishes to be governed; that he does not want to do his duty as a citizen; that he mistrusts his ability to judge; that he deems himself incapable of helping to decide important issues. Anyone who voluntarily remains away from the polls on April 1, or anyone who fails to cast a vote on the "wet-dry" question, will prove that he is not worthy of his privileges and will admit that they are right who

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believe themselves qualified to reform the "ignorant masses" and to force upon them a "salvation" which conforms to their (the reformers') conception.

Robert M. Sweitzer's letter was a splendid introduction to his campaign. By his open and courageous stand he has set a fine example and thus has rendered a good service to our city, state, and nation.

Now it is up to our citizens to follow the good example, and to avail themselves of the opportunity to express their will. Now is not the time to speculate, or argue about, of how much or how little use a more or less strong vote against prohibition will be. Now everybody should firmly resolve to vote on April 1, and to solicit votes everywhere--each one in his own neighborhood and among his friends--for the personal liberty of our citizens and their right to self-determination.

100-30275

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

AWAY WITH PLEASURE

(Editorial)

Due to the underhanded work of a minority the United States will have to concern itself with the regulation of liquor consumption in line with the Eighteenth Amendment, at a time when the Nation's faculties, man power, and resources are strained to the utmost by the requirements of reconstruction, which has just gotten under way. To what extent the radical changes which are contingent upon the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment will affect the country's capacity for work, or its power of arms, or to what degree the transformation of the life and habits of the American people and the destruction of great economic values and sources of income will weaken commerce and industry, can only be conjectured at present. However, it is certain that the losses will not be small.

Since the effects of National Prohibition are so uncertain, one would think

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that the professional reformers of the country's morals would take a rest. But the fact is that their seeming victory over the demon rum has encouraged them to seek other fields for their pleasure--destroying activity. And they have chosen tobacco for the object of their next battle. The use of tobacco affords some people pleasure--so away with it! The tobacco industry is well organized; manufacturers, dealers, and employees apparently are making a good living and seem to be satisfied. That condition is intolerable! Men who are irritable or worried are often pacified or cheered by a smoke. One cannot defend that from an ethical viewpoint. So away with tobacco!

Our missionaries have found a way to protect China against the results of the use of pernicious opium. It is high time that they come home to the United States and take up the fight against tea and coffee, which undermine the nervous systems of millions of people. These poisonous drinks make weaklings and criminals of children, but enable men and women more readily to withstand cold and heat and to remain awake unnaturally long. Theatrical plays and moving pictures in which people are shown enjoying tea or coffee should be

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prohibited as tempting to evil. It is absolutely necessary to enact a law against the importation of coffee beans and tea leaves--the moral welfare of the nation demands it!

However, not only are liquors abused, but also edibles. And as a result there is much sickness. Animals find comfort in their meals, but man should be far superior to animals. He should eat only to live. Eating should not be a "spice of life" to him. The more common his food the better his health. Seasoned foods induce us to eat more than is necessary. Ketchup should, therefore, be classified as a poison, and anyone who offers us mustard should be put in prison. A similar condition obtains in regard to clothing. Our long-haired brothers and our short-haired sisters who are flat-footed and proudly tread the paths of virtue should no longer be relegated to the shadows by those creatures who go about in high heels and the latest styles of dress. Since the regulation of our neighbor's way of living has become a preferred activity of zealous reformers, it should not be difficult to assemble a "universal" suit of clothing and force everybody to wear it.

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There are people who can enjoy works of art without paying any attention to objectionable nudity; others visit theatres, in which problem plays are presented which professional reformers never see; others, again, listen with pleasure to musical selections which have no semblance to hymns, while a great number of our citizens enjoy seeing a baseball game or other forms of athletic exercise. But all these sources of amusement and happiness will soon be taboo, if the American people continue in their apathy toward the small clique which is intent upon the suppression of all pleasure. The victory of the national prohibitionists proves that, in other countries as well as in America, it is too late to lock the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1919.

LOCAL OPTION

(Editorial)

The Illinois Supreme Court's decision which requires that the citizens of Chicago vote on the question whether the taverns should be closed, or their proprietors permitted to continue their business, was made at a very opportune time, at the right psychological moment, so to say. There can be no doubt as to the outcome of the voting, if all eligible voters do their duty as citizens. The general dissatisfaction, growing out of the fact that the people's will was ignored when more than seventy five per cent of our country's state legislatures ratified the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution, has grown to such proportions that the result of the balloting will be a stern protest. Therefore the decision of the court should be gladly welcomed, even though it does complicate the campaign to some extent. For the outcome will tell the weak-kneed members of the Illinois State Legislature what the citizens of Chicago think of them.

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Perhaps the voting will also give other gentlemen plenty to think about. We do not refer to the fanatic "water-apostles". They are so well convinced that their principles are just, that nothing can cause them to waver--even though not they, but others, have the doubtful pleasure of trying to apply these principles. Moreover, we refer to those persons whose duty it is to enforce this law, which is contrary to the American conception of freedom. It is true, the National Prohibition Amendment has been accepted and will be law until the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that it is unconstitutional; but there is a great difference of opinion in regard to the manner of enforcing it, and it is the duty of Congress to prescribe the way to carry out the Amendment and to determine which liquors are to be considered "alcoholic" in the sense of the law. It is not impossible that the voting by the citizens of Chicago will have some influence upon the decision.

Hence it is absolutely necessary that all citizens who are interested in preserving the liberty of our country show their patriotic spirit by

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going to their polling place in spring and casting their ballot. Let nobody offer the excuse that one vote more or less will make no difference, and that the result of the vote will, in any event, be a victory over the prohibitionists. That may be so. But the victory must be so decisive that the difference between the resolution of the Legislature and the will of the people will be apparent to every American and "some people" will make the necessary deductions. The prohibitionists who last year proposed that the vote be taken are very likely anything but happy that the people are to indicate their will just at this time, when our citizens have been aroused from their indifference. And the enemies of prohibition will never forego the opportunity to give vent to their feelings.

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"INTOXICATING LIQUORS"

(Editorial)



While the more or less qualified and self-satisfied "pillars of the state" and of society enthusiastically indorsed and supported the violation of our Federal Constitution, which is the foundation of the state and of society, and even now are celebrating because of the ratification and proclamation of the Prohibition Amendment, there are sporadic indications that the masses, whom the Prohibitionists consider to be more or less untrustworthy, un-American, and unpatriotic, are not so willing to submit to the grave violation of our Constitution; nor are the masses satisfied to have their freedom curtailed or usurped by self-appointed guardians, as happened when the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted and ratified. And at times one meets Congressmen, the representatives of the people, who also have sufficient intelligence and courage to defend the Constitution and the liberty of our citizens....

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In New York, as well as in New Jersey, organized labor has voiced its opposition to Prohibition, and is now demanding that the manufacture of light wines and beer be permitted--especially that of beer. It is said that hundreds of thousands of buttons bearing the inscription, "No beer, no work," can be seen on the coat lapels of union laborers and other liberal-minded men, and that the use of these buttons is spreading very rapidly. Today it is reported that operators of restaurants in the Italian quarters of New York's East Side are distributing cards which bear the inscription, "No wine, no marriages," and that opposition to Prohibition is finding expression in many other ways.

According to the principle, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" [Translator's note: The original cites two "avenging" expressions: "Sausage against sausage," and: "If you hit my Jew, I will hit your Jew"] some New Yorkers will protest against the manufacture of 736 patent medicines which contain between nine and ninety-six per cent of alcohol; and yesterday a bill declaring cider

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which is a month old to be "undrinkable," was introduced in the New York State Legislature. These measures are but straws in the wind, but they indicate the trend in the East, and we hope that similar forceful expressions of public opinion will soon be forthcoming from the Middle West--yes, from all parts of our country.

The most important of the aforementioned measures is the one which proposes a legal definition of "intoxicating liquors". The New York bill defines any liquor which contains more than fifteen per cent of alcohol as "intoxicating". This interpretation would naturally permit the manufacture of the finest beer, ale, and porter, and of wine of sufficient strength to satisfy any sensible person.

Of course, the position must be maintained that the Prohibition Amendment is unconstitutional, and that it is the duty of the Supreme Court of the United States to so find. It is much more important to avoid a violation of the Constitution than it is to preserve any individual personal right or to

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prevent a grave injustice to a whole industry and class of owners. The problem is to preserve the spirit of the Constitution, to thwart any attempt to use the Constitution as a means of depriving the masses of their liberty and their possessions. For the Constitution was conceived and framed to protect human rights and possessions, even against arbitrary majorities. However, we are living in abnormal times, and under the present conditions the wise man is satisfied with half a loaf if he is not able to obtain the whole loaf, and he will try to reach his goal by roundabout routes if the direct way is obstructed by narrow-mindedness and fanaticism. Therefore, the attempt to extract the poisonous fangs of Prohibition by a definition of "intoxicating liquors" is to be applauded, in case the Supreme Court of the United States shows no consideration. A further reason for indorsing the movement to have "intoxicating liquor" defined by legislative act is that, in this way, the obscurity and absurdity of the Prohibition Amendment will be revealed. And if the attempt is successful, it will prove to the Prohibitionists that they have gone beyond the limits which are established by the Constitution. And

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then the task of the Supreme Court should not be difficult.

Prospects of extracting the poisonous fangs of Prohibition by obtaining a legal definition of "intoxicating liquors" are by no means small. Naturally, the law forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors forced the issue of the question; What is "intoxicating liquor"? Various answers are given. All who have made the acquaintance of "old man cider," the favorite drink of the farm population, will admit (if they are honest) that aged cider is an intoxicating beverage. But not one in a hundred thousand would say that beer of three per cent alcoholic content is intoxicating. And how about "Peruna," and other strongly alcoholic "tonics" which are so freely purchased in Prohibition areas? Are they intoxicating liquors? Or are they harmless, while beer which contains but one tenth, and wine which contains but one third as much alcohol as these so-called tonics deserve to be called "devil's poison"?

Some people believe that a definition of "intoxicating liquor" like the one



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proposed in the State of New York is possible and permissible under the law, and that it would serve to right a great wrong, inasmuch as pernicious whisky would be forbidden everywhere, but beverages of light alcoholic content permitted everywhere--in some states only two or three per cent beer would be permitted; in other states beverages, including California wines, containing eight or ten per cent of alcohol. That, in the opinion of these good people, would make everything right, and everybody would be satisfied.

Indeed, everybody would be satisfied, or just about everybody; for, even though many would also like to drink a glass of good whisky now and then, very few would long insist upon freedom to use whisky as a beverage, since nobody can deny that it has done much harm. Only our Constitution would suffer through such a deal. The violation would not be nullified thus. The abominable precedent would still exist. And it must not. No good, loyal, American citizen should be satisfied with the plausible and possible solution as outlined above. As long as the last word has not yet been spoken, we must

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persist in our demand that the Supreme Court of the United States reject the Eighteenth Amendment.

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ENGLAND IS RIGHT

(Editorial)

Great Britain has notified the Government of the United States in a most polite manner--Great Britain, too, can be polite, if it suits her purposes, or is advantageous to her interests--that America will do well to have money on hand for reimbursing British investors for losses which they may incur through the destruction of their brewery and distillery business. This destruction is foreseen as a result of national prohibition.

It had to be thus. This is the first evil fruit of the evil deed. America, which loves justice and liberty, America, which fought so unselfishly for justice and liberty in Europe, must suffer to be told with sardonic politeness, by selfish Great Britain--which went to war to increase its power through the spoils of war, and is opposing America's program for a league of nations and world peace, America's plan for justice and freedom--that



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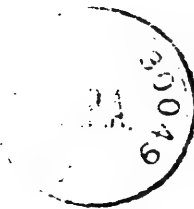
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America is trampling upon justice and freedom at home, and must give an account of its acts and render indemnity to the extent to which British interests are affected. America, proud America, which fought upon foreign soil for the liberty of the nations and for justice, must suffer to be told by England, which rules all these nations, that it will not do to prohibit and destroy large old industries which have been established and maintained at a great expenditure of money and which represent a considerable investment, without making reimbursement to the losers, at least to British losers. Thus Great Britain tells America: "You may infringe upon the rights of your own citizens by ignoring the fundamental principle of justice (that no property must be forfeited or destroyed without the provision of adequate indemnity), but you must not similarly disregard the rights of our citizens. You may tyrannize your own subjects, but we will not permit you to tyrannize ours."

This is somewhat disgraceful for the great republic which is preaching justice and freedom at the peace conference in Europe. The matter is not improved, but made worse by the fact that the news of Britain's polite jab



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was favorably received by a great many of our citizens. Though most of them deplore England's conduct, yet it is generally acknowledged that England was justified, and that America received no more than it deserved. For thus it is proved to the whole world that a minority favored or desired this amendment, which overthrows our constitution, and hence that the American people, after more than a hundred years of experience, are not able to protect justice from violation by a minority; and that Americans have either forgotten, or do not yet understand the truth contained in the words: "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom."

This, of course, will not meet with the approval of prohibitionists. They will say that the majority of our people really are in favor of prohibition, and that they are in full accord with the manner in which the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. But that does not put the matter in any better light. If it were true that the majority of our people in all the states approve of prohibition, then an amendment to the Constitution would not be necessary; then the entire country could be made "dry" by state legislation. And if it were true that the majority of our people want prohibition written into the



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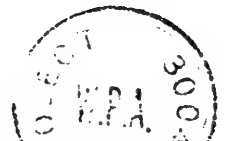
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Constitution, it would not have been necessary to whip the prohibition resolution through Congress in the manner in which it was done; then the spirit of the Constitution would have been duly observed; then the prohibition question would have been decided by the direct vote of the country's electorate, or, at least, the letter of the Constitution would have been observed when the amendment itself was drawn up and when Congress voted on the amendment.

For instance, it would not have been stated in the amendment that the amendment is to become effective one year after its ratification by three fourths of the states, provided that ratification is made within seven years after the amendment was submitted to Congress, whereas the Constitution states that an amendment becomes a law as soon as it is ratified. The Constitution knows of no restriction upon the opportunity to ratify, and it prescribes that two thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress must consider a measure necessary before it may be proposed as an amendment.....



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[Translator's note: Translation of the next paragraph is omitted, because it is impossible to determine what the author means to say.]

England is right when she asks reimbursement for the losses which British subjects may suffer as a result of national prohibition. In a manner the demands of England shame us, but they are just, and if they help to avert the evil at the last minute, England will have rendered America a great service; and we will owe the British a debt of gratitude, whether they intended to do us a good turn or not.



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UNEXPECTED /OUTCOME OF THE PROHIBITION FIGHT/

(Editorial)

The following report comes from Washington: "Thirty-six states, the required three fourths, have notified the Department of State that they have ratified the Prohibition Amendment to the National Constitution. It has therefore been ordered that a proclamation be drawn up by which the public may be informed of the acceptance of the Amendment.

"It is expected that the proclamation will be issued within a few days. The officials concerned expect to date it as of January 16, since they interpret the law to mean that the Amendment is to be effective one year after its ratification by the thirty-sixth state (Nebraska)."

Apparently it has been done. It seems as though prohibition has gained a complete victory. Apparently the Constitution of the United States has been changed from a stronghold of liberty and a protection for minorities against

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tyrannical violence on the part of majorities to a flexible instrument for suppressing the liberties and rights of citizens and for oppressing even the majorities, the mass of the people, by well-organized, domineering, and unscrupulous minorities.

So it seems that the entire foundation of our government has been demolished, that an altogether new, intolerant, unjust, and undemocratic spirit has taken hold of the reins of authority; in short, that our democratic republic has been abandoned to the terrorism of some self-centered cliques that have united in order to satisfy their lust for power.

So it appears to us. If one speaks about this matter to the average American--the "native" American, who would consider it an insult if any one should express the least doubt concerning his democratic attitude and his deep reverence for the Constitution and the form of government of our country--he would make a laughing remark about "seeing ghosts" and ask how in the world anybody could entertain such crazy notions. He would say that prohibition perhaps would not produce the expected results; that it might not be possible strictly to enforce



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it, that it might be productive of more evil than good; that it would then be in order to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and the experience gained from the attempt to enforce the law could be used as a basis for rules under which the future manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors (or certain alcoholic liquors) would be made legal, and thus a return of the old evils which caused the clamor for prohibition could be prevented. That is the answer nine out of ten would give when questioned on the subject, for the mass of our people does not yet know what an amendment to the Constitution is; does not know that it will be impossible not only for the present, but also for future generations, to bring about a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment after it has been written into the Constitution; and the great mass of our citizens does not know--has not the least idea of--the violence to which it has been exposed through the Prohibition Amendment and the manner in which the resolution to amend the Constitution was passed in Congress, and the way by which the Amendment was ratified by the various states.

Why not? Because the average American has hardly read the Constitution, and if he has read it, he has given it little or no serious thought; because the



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average American does not know the Constitution. And he does not know it, has not read it, much less given it serious consideration, because he has always had the liberty which the Constitution guarantees, and because there was no enemy visible who would dare to attack this liberty or broadcast his intention to attack the liberty of the American people. In this respect the Prohibitionists are the antipodes of the Imperial German Government. While the latter aroused the American people through the famous Zimmermann letter, in which it threatened to do things which it never could have done, and very likely did not want to do, the Prohibitionists were very careful not to reveal their plans until it was time to execute them. They pretended to be friends and protectors of the people, whereas they were bent upon curtailing the people's freedom and depriving the Constitution of its spirit and value.

Americans had no idea of what was happening to them, and even today they are still ignorant of the grave consequences which may result from the Eighteenth Amendment. And even if they were aware of the consequences, they could do nothing. Now we have but one hope--that the United States Supreme Court will declare the Eighteenth Amendment unconstitutional. If it does not--well, in

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that case there is hope in the fact that the masses in our country had no inkling of the importance of what has happened, and that the masses will remedy the matter when they "see the light," for "where there is a will, there is a way". That is an American proverb, and there can be no doubt that Americans have always shown a will to preserve their liberty.

Prohibition will not ruin the country, but it will be very difficult to ward off its evil effects. Constant vigilance must be exercised so that further damage may be averted. The policies to be pursued henceforth will challenge the best in our best citizens.



Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1919.

PROHIBITION AND MINCE PIE

In our zeal to place the United States on a "bone-dry" basis we should not completely overlook a few little things which are dear to our people and would suffer unnecessarily through the general enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Among these there is the pastry called mince pie which has its important place among us, especially during the winter season .

We quote from the remarks of a gourmet: "Keep your hands off our American mince pie. Some among those who relish it do not know what ingredients are necessary to the manufacture of this pastry, and hence are perhaps unaware of the possible effect which prohibition may have on it.

"Well, wherever mincemeat is made in sufficient quantities to last through the



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winter, a certain ingredient is added to keep the mixture from spoiling. Every New England housewife knows that this preserver is sherry or brandy, or better still, both. Without one, or both, the delicacy simply has not the right 'tone'. Let us hope that the manufacturers will be permitted to continue the use of this necessary ingredient in sufficient quantity; they are just as much entitled to use it as the manufacturers of patent medicines are."



..bandpost, Jan. 14, 1919.

ALONG THE LUFF

(Editorial)



The fanatics who have succeeded in bringing about the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the United States--at least for the time being--now intend to direct their attention to another enemy of human happiness--tobacco. They have already ordered several posters depicting to the public the "terrible consequences" of smoking. These posters are patterned after those that proved so effective in the campaign against whisky, wine, and beer. And in addition, these fanatics are circulating everywhere printed matter of every description, from modest pamphlets to elaborately illustrated books, to prove that the use of tobacco in any and every form is exceedingly harmful.

The prohibitionists have always been excellent statisticians. Their compilations of figures and percentages are sufficiently confusing to make even the most confirmed "wets" dizzy. Their calculations are very bold--



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and just as questionable. They remind us of a story. A man requested a friend to state the exact number of stars in the heavens. "There are 3,327,343,721 stars," was the prompt answer. Overhearing the conversation, a third man took the know-it-all aside and reprimanded him, saying: "How can you make such an unreliable statement? Who on earth would believe anything like that?" The wise one replied: "If you do not believe me, count them yourself."

In fact, the apostles of temperance have often made statements and published statistics which place anyone who would check their accuracy in the position of the man who was asked to count the stars. We cite two examples which they adduce to prove the alleged evil effects of tobacco: Men who were shooting at a target lost 4.8 per cent of their accuracy of aim after smoking only one cigar. Baseball pitchers lost 12 per cent of their effectiveness after smoking one cigar, and 14.3 per cent after smoking two cigars.

The antitobacco people know their public just as well as the prohibitionists did.



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They appeal to hysteria and sentimentality, and not to calm reasoning. And so their evidence is contradictory--but confusing to the opposition. Of course, they never fail to don the cloak of patriotism whenever this is possible, representing themselves as "saviors" of their city, county, state, and nation.

For instance, we read in a pamphlet issued by the Anti-Tobacco League: "Unless you prevent it, 1,400,000 acres of good arable land will be ruined this year through the cultivation of tobacco. This land could yield sufficient food for us and our allies. And the work necessary to prepare and cultivate the soil for this purpose would help to decrease unemployment." However, the publishers of this pamphlet fail to note that the cultivation, cure, and preparation of tobacco is a vast industry, affording many thousands of workers employment.

Furthermore, the League informs us of the following facts, which are entirely unknown to medical science: "Tobacco impairs the mental faculties in no little degree, and it causes deafness, blindness, cancer, tuberculosis, insanity,



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apoplexy, indigestion, arthritis, and heart trouble.

Now, men suffered from all these diseases long before anyone thought of tobacco. But these fanatics are indifferent to this fact. Their sole object is to enumerate a great number of diseases and then represent them to be the consequence of smoking. And there are many timid souls who are afraid of such bugaboos.

However, the list of evils caused by tobacco is not yet complete. Continuing to peruse this pamphlet, we come upon such statements as this: "The use of tobacco reduces humanity to poverty; it decreases muscular power; it causes great losses by fire. Infants have died from tobacco smoke."

That is strong stuff, indeed. But we do not believe that it is strong enough to influence the judgment of our people, or gain the co-operation of the press. On the contrary, there are many indications that the English language press, which paved the way for prohibition, partly because it was permeated by a puritanical spirit, partly because it was hostile toward those of foreign birth, has no



Heraldpost, Jan. 24, 1913.

sympathy for the antitobaccoists.

"We did not mean to go that far," they now say; and it is amusing to note how zealously they try to deceive the public in regard to their previous stand.

"If these people could prohibit the sale of tobacco," says the New York Herald, "the excessive use of tobacco could be curbed, it is true; 'so let us forbid the use of tobacco,' the fanatics say. But where would they stop 'prohibiting'? Their next step would be to ban the use of coffee and tea, because they contain poisonous substances. If we proceed to make a patchwork of that blessed heritage of our fathers, the Constitution, so that it looks like the camouflaged side of a battleship, people will begin to inquire why the 'idiotic Yankees' should have a constitution at all. What is needed is liberty, not restriction. If we have liberty, real liberty, then those minor evils which enable bombastic world reformers to travel about the country will vanish."

Accordingly, it would not surprise us in the least if many another organ of public opinion which heretofore has secretly aided the cause of prohibition, would soon show a change of heart. Just last week the "world's greatest news-

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paper" condemned prohibition in a very scholarly article. That, at least, is a beginning.



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Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1919:

[PROHIBITION MORE DANGEROUS THAN BOLSHEVISM]

(Letter to the Editor by Fr. Kra)

Much that has been said and written about the wearing of a nightcap or dunce cap by the German Michel is undoubtedly true. And though I have not heard people say much about the sheeplike patience of free Americans, I have read much about it, and have come into contact with it many times. It is especially in evidence at this time, when a few fanatics have decreed that the constitutionally guaranteed liberty of the individual is to be curtailed; for many millions of citizens are to be deprived of their personal rights through the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. I think this is much more dangerous to the Government than Bolshevism because, prohibition is to be brought about and enforced by people (representatives) who have been elected by the nation to uphold and defend the Constitution. Ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment is equivalent to illegal confiscation of private property and the destruction of work and the opportunity to work; and the Constitution expressly protects citizens against these acts of violence.

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Should the Prohibition Amendment become law through ratification by the necessary number of states, then the original intent and purpose of the Constitution, namely, to protect citizens against tyranny and oppression, would be nullified. And to force this Prohibition Amendment through the various state legislatures at a time when the entire country is kept in constant excitement by the after effects of the war is, in my opinion, not patriotism but downright Bolshevism.

Finally, there is the money question. I have spoken to several "drys" about it, suggesting that all who voted for prohibition be made responsible for all property damage and for all money which would have accrued through the sale of liquor licenses. I think that a petition to this effect is in order. I also recommend that all the cellars of the "drys" be drained by the "wets," since they are well qualified to perform that task.

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A NECESSARY SUPPLEMENT

(Editorial)

B. Hartmann of Belleville, Illinois, a subscriber to the Abendpost, makes the following noteworthy recommendations as a supplement to the Eighteenth Amendment:

"The United States of America can be proud of its legal morality, and it and its democracy may serve as an example of virtue for the whole world. But we, as citizens of this country, must go a step further, since morality can be enforced only through laws. Therefore we move that the following laws be proposed in Congress or in the Legislature:

'Whereas immorality is spreading, not only among men, but also among women, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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'Whereas this evil condition will in time bring ruin upon our country if the law does not immediately interfere,

'We, therefore, make the following proposals:

'1. No pharmacy of any sort shall be permitted to exist in any part of the United States, dating from the day when this law becomes effective.

'2. It shall be unlawful to sell or give away any medicaments or patent medicines through merchants or private persons, dating from the day when this law becomes effective.

'3. It shall be unlawful for merchants or private persons to sell or give away surgical instruments or any instruments which can be used on the human body for any purpose, dating from the day when this law becomes effective.

'4. The articles named in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be administered by

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authorized physicians only; every medicine and every instrument must be promptly recorded, as must also the name of the recipient.

'5. All physicians shall be under the control of the State. The State shall appoint examiners who shall inspect the books and laboratories of physicians four times a year at unannounced hours.

'6. Physicians or other citizens who prescribe medicines or provide instruments which are harmful to, or kill an unborn child, shall be looked upon, and punished, as criminals. They shall serve from five to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

'7. Women who are guilty of abortion shall be guilty of first-degree murder.'

"The reason for these proposals? It has been proved beyond any doubt that druggists and peddlers are selling medicines and instruments which are used

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to cause abortion and for other crimes. Thus there is grave danger that the negroes will soon outnumber the white people in the United States. As far as our women in general are concerned, they have ceased to be Christians, for the command of God, 'Be fruitful and multiply,' is not only generally disregarded but also circumvented by the killing of the foetus. Furthermore, doctors, druggists, and peddlers are selling poisons, patent medicines, and instruments, which are often used to commit murder or suicide. It is hardly necessary to enumerate all of these poisonous medicines, such as opium, morphine, cocaine, hashish, and so forth, the use of which often results in insanity or death, and which are especially dangerous because they are generally used in secret. The above laws should, therefore, be strictly enforced in order to preserve the morality of our people, especially that of our women."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1919.

HIT OR MISS

(Editorial)

Let no one think that the "apostles of dryness" will rest upon their laurels after having so "fortunately" solved the liquor question with the help of fickle legislators. For they are contemplating an attack on the "poisonous weed," and will apply methods similar to those which proved so effective in the fight against liquor. In a preliminary skirmish a well-known Prohibitionist calls attention to the great number of infants and children who die every year because their fathers blew tobacco smoke into their faces. A very auspicious beginning, indeed! No doubt tea and coffee, which contain a certain percentage of "dope," will soon have their turn. Even the movies will have to vanish from the face of the earth.

Just yesterday the chairman of the Association of Motion Picture Manufacturers declared: "If we are not found to be 'absolutely good,' moving picture theatres will meet the fate of the saloon."

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1919.

Only the makers of chewing gum have no misgivings concerning the future. For the long-haired men and short-haired ladies are in urgent need of this product - to keep their jaws in motion during their periods of silence.

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ibendpost, Jan. 19, 1919.

PROHIBITION AND JUSTICE

(Editorial)



It is reported that the distillers are resolved to continue the fight against prohibition, particularly against the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution, and to take any steps that produce results.

This resolution is commendable and merits the recognition and gratitude of all good Americans and democrats (democrats in the general sense of the word; not adherents to partisan politics).

For, although the distillers may have only their own financial and commercial interests in view, and although they may have decided upon this final fight in the hope of averting greater losses in the future, nevertheless, they are, or will be, champions of natural human rights, of the American Constitution, of American democratic principles, and of the entire American democracy.

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1919.

Since thirty-eight state legislatures have ratified the Prohibition Amendment, and legislatures of states which were always considered strongholds of the "wets" are among them, some people infer that the majority of the American people favor national prohibition. Even if this inference were correct, it could not alter the fact that the Prohibition Amendment, in its very nature, and in the manner in which it was presented and accepted, is a grave injustice, a violation of the Constitution, and a severe blow to American democracy.



However, the inference is wrong. When the legislatures of the various states ratified the Prohibition Amendment in such great haste that they nearly tripped over one another's feet, each one vying for first honors, they did not do so because they were convinced that prohibition would be conducive to the welfare of the country. Various reasons for their action are possible. They may have wanted to gain the good will and support of the powerful organizations which demanded prohibition; or they may have been ignorant of the gravity of their error; or they may have hoped that the Supreme Court would declare the Amendment unconstitutional, and thus prevent

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the great injustice, the violation of the Constitution; or they may have been unscrupulous enough to deny that they were elected to guard and preserve the liberties of the people, and thought: "Après nous le deluge!"; or they may knowingly and intentionally have used the Constitution, which was conceived and written for the protection of minorities against the tyranny of majorities, to diminish the rights of the people, and to suppress the majority through the tyranny of the minority; perhaps they were autocrats at heart and enemies of American ideals and principles, and not democrats, not genuine Americans.

The last possibility will likely be accepted by only a few people, but the other possibilities will certainly appear plausible to any one who is familiar with the nature and ways of American politics. The first possibility is the most acceptable, that the legislators who voted for ratification of the Prohibition Amendment did not realize what they were doing; they were not aware of the fact that the ratification of the Amendment was a violation of human rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution.



Abendpost, Jan. 13, 1919.

When a great majority of the people favors such an encroachment upon the personal liberties of citizens, an amendment to the Constitution is not necessary; a mere law is sufficient. If the citizens of the thirty-eight states which ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution wanted prohibition, it was entirely within the province of their legislatures to enact a prohibition law for their respective states. The objection that prohibition could not be enforced as long as some states were "wet" and permitted interstate traffic in alcohol was rendered untenable by late Supreme Court decisions, which make the traffic in liquor in even nominal quantities impossible.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is in itself a violation of the Constitution and should be opposed by all true Americans, by all who are democrats by conviction. The distillers, as has been said, may be actuated by their personal interests, but apparently they are the only ones who are willing to take up the fight which is necessary for the general welfare. Therefore, they should have the support of all liberal, all truly



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democratic, all American citizens.

At present, they are the ones who are the champions of liberty and justice.



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Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1919.

ILLINOIS' VOTE

(Editorial)

The upper house of the Illinois legislature, the Senate, has adopted the Prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution by a vote of thirty to fifteen. The lower house, the House of Representatives, has agreed to vote on it next Tuesday.

The "drys" claim that they have between eighty-three and ninety votes for the Prohibition amendment "in the bag," while seventy-seven votes (two thirds of the total) would be sufficient to secure Illinois' vote for Prohibition. They laugh at the assertion of the leaders of the "wets" that the amendment will not get more than seventy-three votes and therefore will be defeated, but still they consider it wise to call for a whirlwind campaign among the "folks at home". By this means they intend to exert strong pressure on any undecided or unsafe



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members of the House and thus prevent unpleasant surprises.

Of course, that is very smart on the part of the "drys". "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and "a stitch in time saves nine". The "wets," that is, the opponents of national Prohibition, should heed the example set by the procedure of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League and do likewise. Of course it is futile to try to convert an avowed prohibitionist by arguing justice and reason. The history of the Prohibition amendment has demonstrated that beyond all doubt. During a time when every day of delay meant great danger for the country, they spared no pains in their effort to frustrate the most urgent national legislation in order to force a victory for their bad cause and they will not relent in their determination to make the country dry if they can, even if they are given irrefutable and conclusive proof that national prohibition is diametrically opposed to the spirit of the Constitution and of democracy; that it unjustly destroys great values and is as immoral as anything could be. But it is a well-known fact that of those members of Congress who voted in favor of the amendment,



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and of those members of the Illinois legislature whose votes were counted for Prohibition, not a few were not avowed prohibitionists at all, but merely stooges and camp followers, who fear the influence and the enmity of the prohibition element "at home"--i. e., in their election districts.

These may still be won over and saved from their cowardice, if only the liberal and really American and democratic elements "at home" could wake up their minds in the eleventh hour and just once stand up for their cause as zealously and efficiently as the prohibition fanatics and fireballers have been doing all the time. They will not be able to follow the example of the prohibitionists and hold church meetings in every town and hamlet of the state, for our denominational churches are the true strongholds of prohibition, but at any rate they could hold meetings of businessmen and citizens, and there speak for their cause and make resolutions which should prove more effective than the prayers of hypocritical, fanatical, and self-righteous bigots.

They could appeal to common sense and self-preservation. We are living in a time



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and perilous time. The war is over and then, again, it is not over. If a treaty of peace should be signed tomorrow, we would still feel the aftermath of the war for some time to come. So much has been said about the difficulties and dangers of the period of reconstruction that every thinking person must be familiar with this subject. And those who have not yet heard of it must be aware of it now in view of the strikes which are breaking out here and there, in view of the grumbling and discontent of the masses, in view of the shadow which the demobilization of our army of three millions is already casting before so sharply that it is noticeable to all. So far only a few hundred thousand have been discharged from the army, and already it is becoming difficult to find satisfactory jobs for these people. Many, perhaps most of them, were promised reinstatement in their former positions, but during times of great labor shortages employers learned how to get along with fewer workers, or engaged female help who, in many instances, have proved to be as good as, and sometimes better than, the old employees, with the result that their employers cannot or do not care to throw them out into the street.



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During times like these it is necessary carefully to maintain all existing industries; to strengthen and extend the same if possible, and to establish new ones whenever an opportunity occurs. In such a time of crisis demands the avoidance of anything which might add to the unrest and discontent. In such a time tax values and taxing power should be increased, for the demands made upon the taxpayers are very great and will remain so for a long time.

But adoption of the Prohibition Amendment--national Prohibition--would mean the shutting of a great industry and inestimable values. It would deprive hundreds and thousands of workers of an opportunity to make a living; tens of thousands of their property and business, and thereby of their livelihood, and the masses of those seeking employment would be augmented by the hundreds of thousands, and the number of taxpayers would be decreased by many thousands. Hundreds of thousands more would be restless and discontented, and would feel cheated by unjust and unscrupulous methods, and would lose their faith in American square dealing. Many millions of the beautiful flora about



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democracy, democratic self-determination and self-government, and democratic freedom, would seem nothing but empty phrases.

If it is fair and just to tie a rock to the leg of a swimmer who is fighting a strong current, then adoption of Prohibition at a time like this may also be justified. But if, at present, it would seem advisable and in the general interest to preserve the economic prosperity of the country and to maintain calm and order, to create as many opportunities for jobs as possible and to promote and expand industry and business--then the institution of national Prohibition would be a crime, and those who vote on Tuesday in favor of the amendment, are voting against the interests of the country, the state of Illinois, and their "folks at home" and, incidentally, against their own interests, unless they have an ulterior motive.



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AFTER THE SALOON--WHAT?

(Editorial)

National Prohibition, if it ever becomes a permanent institution, will bring about a thorough change in our habits in more than one way. In their crusade against the saloons, the apostles of abstinence are guided primarily by the assumption that men visit saloons only to satisfy their craving for alcoholic beverages. But this is only partly true.

In the daily life of even the best-trained husband there are moments which he cannot spend at home, and even the busiest business man occasionally has some spare time or needs some hours of recreation. Since man is a creature of habit, it seems quite natural for him, at such times, to visit places where he can hope to find congenial people. The saloon was of importance to the male sex not so much as a drinking place but as a meeting

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place. There a man was able to meet his business friends and to act as their host without the outlay of much cash; or to pass the time away while waiting for the return of a customer who was unexpectedly absent; or to hang around during bad weather. The saloon was not only the "club of the little fellow," but was also frequented by well-to-do people. Its disappearance will leave a gap in public life that will be hard to fill, and something will have to take its place. The devising of a substitute must be left to the American public and to the tastes and desires which they will manifest under the new conditions. It is possible that the café, of the Paris or Vienna type, which is open to both sexes, will come into favor; or perhaps the Spanish bodega will be preferred which, over there, serves simultaneously as saloon, restaurant, delicatessen, wineshop, and place of gossip, and which is visited by men and women alike.

The disappearance of beer and intoxicating liquors will saddle the barons



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and kings of our beverage industry with the task of manufacturing fluids which can be consumed in great quantities without deleterious effects, and which are refreshing and wholesome at the same time. The soda water which has been dispensed in this country for more than fifty years lacks various qualities which would make it a suitable substitute for the beverages now prohibited. Besides, it is primarily a summer drink. Then, too, as they are now set up, the places where soda fountains are to be found will hardly do for public meeting places. They are designed merely for the quick consumption of soft beverages and give almost no opportunity for private conversation. Besides--and this fact is emphasized even in a magazine favoring Prohibition--even first-class soda water "emporiums" could not stand any comparison with first-class bars as far as cleanliness, service, and comfort are concerned. The man who tends such a bar would not dream of putting unappetizing drinks before his customers; his glasses must sparkle and his uniform and laundry must be white as snow. In the clean glass he is offering his guests, delirium tremens may be lurking,



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but, on the other hand, the dirty glass of the soda clerk may contain the germ of a deadly disease.

In the United States, as in England, women's associations and organizations founded by clergymen have tried to interest the workers and the so-called little man in coffeehouses and teahouses especially designed for them. But nearly all such enterprises were forced to close their doors due to lack of customers. This failure must be attributed largely to the dislike of the average American for anything that looks like regimentation or charity, especially when he is willing and able to pay for his needs with cold cash.

The problem, "After the saloon--what?" will be solved sooner or later. In order that this solution may be satisfactory for the great majority of the people, a place has to be created where the man who is waiting for a friend or a train may find warmth, comfort, cleanliness, and



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wholesome refreshments; a place which is half way between a cheap restaurant and an expensive one; where the guest feels neither too shabby and cheap nor too extravagant and pompous; a place which has neither the hurried atmosphere of a soda fountain nor the comfort of a club; neither the viciousness of the saloon nor the cold formality of a church-sponsored **coffeehouse**, but embodies the advantages of both. And maybe this new type of place will eventually enjoy the same popularity as the "saloon", which today is pictured by its adversaries as a place of damnation and iniquity.

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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1918.

OUR GOOD ENEMIES

(Editorial)

It is true that the Prohibitionists have no candidate of their own in the coming election for the Cook County offices because they would not have a chance; nevertheless they are doing their utmost to defeat one of their strongest opponents. In their official organ, Patriotic Flag, and in a bulletin entitled Shall the United Societies be Sheriff of Cook County, they attack Anton J. Cermak, the secretary of the United Societies, who is running for the office of sheriff of Cook County on the Democratic ticket.

"The United Societies are applying for the office of sheriff," the Prohibitionists write in their slanderous article. "Their secretary, Anton J. Cermak, is their candidate. But he is a willing tool in the hands of the booze interests. In every office that Tony has held so far, he has battled and bled for alcohol and has even put his life at stake for it. We don't mean to say that he is no



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good; he is just a colorless, unscrupulous servant of booze and immorality.

"Cermak, obedient to the booze interests, opposed Bill No. 70 in 1911, the adoption of which would have prevented the establishment of taverns within 250 feet of a church or school building. Such a crusade on behalf of 'booze culture' needs no comment.

"In 1912 Cermak fought against the reorganization of the Police Department and gave the following reasons: 'We (the United Societies) have fought any regulation of the liquor trade except by city ordinances and we are going to fight any measure which, in our estimation, has even the faintest relationship to the Sunday closing law which we all hate.'

"He made a public threat that the finance committee would be dissolved if saloons were closed, and succeeded in having the clause 'the enforcement of all laws' eliminated. [Translator's note: The foregoing paragraph is a faithful translation. There is no further information available regarding the



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"finance committee" or the "clause" referred to.]

"Do we want a sheriff who is an enemy of our state laws?

"When the saloons were closed on Sunday and clergymen of all denominations praised this act unanimously, Tony's United Societies put on a demonstration and tried to terrorize the authorities by shamelessly parading around on the Sabbath which they had desecrated for such a long time.

"In 1906 Cermak's association held a mass meeting in the Armory. At this meeting a demand was made for the renewal of special liquor licenses which Mayor Dunne had previously revoked after a young girl had committed suicide in front of the American Dance Hall on 31st Street.

"Between June 22, 1906, and May 6, 1918, 55,812 special liquor licenses were issued."

We quote another paragraph from the pamphlet of the "dry" fanatics:



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"The German-American Alliance has worked through the United Societies. An official publication of the United Societies contains a list of 619 organizations of which 301 are German. Let the voters draw their own conclusions about the really genuine Americanism of Cermak, who is secretary of an association which tolerates organizations of this character."



Abendpost, Aug. 30, 1918.

IT IS FORBIDDEN...

(Editorial)

It is forbidden to sell any kind of alcoholic beverages after June 30, 1919.

It is forbidden to manufacture beer or wine after May 1, 1919.

The President has the power immediately to proclaim Prohibition zones around munitions plants and coal mines.

These measures were adopted yesterday by the United States Senate, and undoubtedly the House will vote the same way very soon, perhaps even today. Undoubtedly, too, by a viva voce vote, as did the wise and mighty Senate. For it is no less embarrassing for many House members, who hope for re-election, to declare openly for or against complete prohibition throughout this country of free Americans than it is for Senators likewise seeking re-election.

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It seems, then, that a problem has been settled which has bothered peoples' minds for a long time, and which has caused a hard and prolonged struggle. It is true that the measure still needs the President's signature to become law, and it is a well-known fact that the President is not in favor of Prohibition and that, at the last minute, he had asked the leader of the Prohibition forces, Senator Sheppard, to postpone Prohibition until January 1, 1920--but a veto can hardly be hoped for. To demand a veto would, under the circumstances, be asking too much of the President, since an overwhelming majority of the people of this country seems to be in favor of Prohibition, if one can judge by yesterday's Senate vote and a previous vote in the House on the original Jones amendment, which provided for Prohibition as early as January 1, 1919!

It has been done! What has been done? All kinds of things--depending on the point of view one takes regarding the matter. Above all, this: that the unpleasant problem of Prohibition, which, for such a long time, had blocked urgent measures and had hampered the work of Congress, has been

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moved out of the way--at least for quite a while. And that is an accomplishment over which everybody is happy, Congressmen as well as the people, friend as well as foe. But here the "unanimity" ceases.

Senator Madsworth of New York called Prohibition, in the form enacted, a "fake," and, if for no other reason, the respect that every good citizen should have for a United States Senator--a member of the most dignified body in the whole world,--forbids any contradiction. Similarly, this same necessary attitude of respect is enough to prevent the ordinary citizen from reprimanding Senator Penrose regarding the lack of respect for prohibition which he displayed. "Would it be possible," he asked Senator Sheppard, "under this measure, to obtain a bottle of wine by means of a physician's prescription?"--"I believe that would be possible," replied Sheppard, whereupon Penrose remarked: "Then I see a ray of hope. I know some doctors who are pretty good sports."

In order that the ordinary citizen, or even the second-rate citizen, should

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not be tempted to talk the way Senator Penrose did or even to see a "ray of hope" in Sheppard's reply, let us remind everybody that....nowadays it all depends on who says a thing, and the ordinary citizen who would be so naive as to believe he could make the same remarks that others do would soon pay for his foolishness.

But that is beside the point. Let us recall the utterances of prominent people regarding the Prohibition bill: Senator Phelan of California was one of the few, who at the last minute attempted to block the measure or at least to modify it by introducing two amendments, one of which would have postponed the prohibition of wine and beer, the other of wine alone, until June 30, 1920. In the course of a debate, he described the prohibition of wine and beer--with special emphasis on wine, because wine is a principal product of his state--as ruinous and shameful, unwise and unjust, but apparently he must have been all wrong, because his amendments were killed with a resounding "no". Many ordinary citizens may perhaps be of the opinion that he had only spoken the truth, and they themselves will judge

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much more severely the decision of our wise and mighty Senate, which makes it impossible for the average citizen to obtain stimulating but harmless beverages, but which will not kill his desire for something stimulating with which to quench his thirst. He will satisfy this desire by drinking homemade moonshine, obtained for good money from obliging but law-breaking "friends" and "neighbors". However, this does not alter the situation.

One could go on talking about the matter, but such talk would become tiresome. So let us merely see what Senator Smoot has to say about it: "I do not consider the adoption of the bill as a great victory for Prohibition," said the Prohibitionist Senator from Utah. "The day of Prohibition will only be postponed by it. Everybody is hoping that the war will be over by June 30, 1919. Then the whole thing will start all over again." The Senator apparently overlooked the fact that the bill was amended in such a way as to keep Prohibition in force until after the demobilization of our troops, so that the end of the war will not mean the end of Prohibition. Nevertheless, anything is possible in these times.

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During the last few years, fate has certainly shown us its dark side, but the success of our brave boys in France and some other hopeful signs indicate that, in the near future, the cause of justice and freedom and true democracy and the principle of the self-determination of peoples will be victorious. And it may yet happen that Prohibition, in the form decided upon yesterday by the Senate, will prove to be what Senator Hadsworth called it--a "fake" that does not mean a thing.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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ABENDPOST, Aug. 20, 1918.

"WHEN OUR BOYS COME HOME"

(Editorial)

The recent successes of the Prohibitionists have proved that Prohibition will not work. It augments the evil which it is supposed to stamp out. Experience shows that since the manufacture of whiskey was prohibited and its price was tremendously increased because of the high war tax, those [people] were right who insisted, time and again, that the manufacture and consumption of beer and light wines should not only be permitted but even encouraged, if true temperance were aimed at and whiskey and other intoxicating liquors were to be driven out. As over here, so "over there"--in France, where soldiers are not allowed to drink hard liquors, but where beer and wine are permitted. And as far as the French are concerned, more than permitted: every "poilu" gets a liter of wine a day as part of his ration, just as the Germans get their beer, if possible. But even the most fanatical Prohibitionists could not say that the French soldiers were not good fighters, but slovenly and incapable (as indeed they would be, if we were to believe the claims made by fanatics regarding even the moderate consumption of wine). These Frenchmen are now the closest

MEMORANDUM, April 20, 1918.

comrades-in-arms of our boys. They fight side by side with them, share their dangers and all the little pleasures of life at the front: the wide broad which the Frenchman cherishes and which we get only rarely, the delicacies which the "poilu" always knows how to get hold of, cigarettes and tobacco--and wine! It is with these fine-happy French "poilus" that "our boys" drink, after braving danger and exertion. Were they poor fighters? Are they weak and stupid?

At the present time, there are 1,500,000 young Americans "over there"; if the war keeps on, their number will rise to at least three million. And these three million will see and learn by their own experience what true moderation means; they will learn to "drink" as the French drink, and the Italians and also the Germans: that is, without getting intoxicated. They will return, sooner or later, as men matured beyond their years in the hardest and most dangerous school. They will want to have a voice in the politics and legislation of their country, and they will not only have the best right to it but also the power and influence to achieve it. They will be "thirsty" when they come back and will

ASSENDOFT, Nov. 20, 1918.

want to drink as they did during hard times in France, declared two American captains over here on furlough, in almost the same words spoken on separate occasions. They will not shoulder the yoke of Prohibition without protest--as we are doing now. They will consider it their proper right to be allowed to drink beer and light wines, and they will see to it that they get them.

Maybe the Prohibitionists suspect just that, maybe they say to themselves: Now or never! After our boys have returned from France and its demoralizing influence, we will hardly have a chance to enforce national Prohibition. Therefore it has to be put over as a war measure--then nobody will be able to change an accomplished fact.

Perhaps that is the way the Prohibitionists have figured it out. But perhaps this is also recognized by a number of senators sufficient to defeat the bill and brand the measure as completely disloyal, un-American, and unpatriotic. If not, it is almost certain that the President will assume this point of view, and will veto the Prohibition bill, thus preserving the right for those who

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are coming back and in whose hands the future of our country lies, to decide for themselves about their future way of living. This is a purely democratic demand, and the democratic idea, for which this nation is fighting, must be honored and recognized not only in foreign countries but also here at home.

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Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1914.

MOVIE CENSORSHIP

The Morals Squad under the direction of Maj. Funkhouser has a sub-department, whose approval is necessary for the display of moving pictures within the city limits. But lovers of forbidden fruit don't have to get discouraged because of that. In our closest neighborhood, Evanston for instance, films can be viewed which on account of their moral indigestibility are partly or entirely banned in Chicago. During a lawsuit entered by a film manufacturer, the judge, before rendering a verdict, remarked as follows:

"It seems nearly impossible for me to lay down fixed rules for censoring moving pictures because moral, esthetic, and artistic considerations permit the censor either to reach lofty heights of idealism or to be guided by cold realism when giving his appraisal."

The large leeway given the local board of censors explains, even to the less

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Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1914.

initiated, why their decisions are often so contradictory or, as the Bible says, "wonderful and inscrutable". The most unfortunate phenomenon in this matter is, from the German-American point of view, that the results of this censorship frequently come in conflict with the liberal views on life of the German-American element, or even tend to hurt their most sacred feelings.

How Sentiments Are Created

Just recently the Abendpost, through a protest, caused the withdrawal of a five-thousand-foot film entitled "The Ordeal," which was banned in New York by court order but had been shown here. The topic of this biased production was the tragic story of a French soldier who, when taken prisoner, refused to reveal the location of his detachment. The German general tried to make him talk by forcing him to witness the execution of his father, mother, sister, and sweetheart, done in neat order. Between these executions

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the general amused himself by strangling the prisoner a little now and then or by hitting him in the teeth. But for these crimes the beastly Germans are swiftly punished because the comrades of the tortured man are reinforced and, in battle, decisively defeat the perpetrators of those "atrocities". In order to make this melodrama acceptable the producer had added a title at the end which said that the whole thing was "only a dream". This explanation caused uproarious laughter in the New York court, but was considered satisfactory by the Chicago Board of Censors.

Systematic Propaganda

In the meantime it was learned that a systematic procedure had been worked out in England to influence public opinion in the United States, where receptivity for British lies had begun to decline, by displaying moving pictures designed to attack Germany. The Chicago German-American element

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assumed that the local Board of Censors would take special care to prevent the showing of pictures in which, under a flimsy camouflage, sides are taken for or against any belligerent nation. But in this expectation they have been thoroughly disappointed. We must admit that there exists a sort of pro-British and anti-German attitude in pictorial displays, against which even a strictly and objectively applied censorship cannot do a thing. In this category belong the photographs from the war front as displayed by the Chicago Tribune, showing the devastation of cities, villages, churches, and so on, in Belgium, and women and children fleeing before the approaching German columns. Another example is a newsreel scene in the Pathe' News showing a twelve-year-old girl lying in a hospital with one leg shot off "by a German aviator". There was also another Tribune photo under which it said, "In this river thousands of Germans died like rats." The Censor immediately protested to Major Funkhouser, and a Tribune representative promised to have the infamous comparison removed but, although the protest was also recorded in writing, official permit [for display] was given nevertheless.

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Another movie made in England entitled "England Expects" was objected to by several censors and was submitted to the Central Censorship Board which rejected it. An appeal by the representative of the British producer to Major Funkhouser caused him to view the picture, but he too shared the opinion of the Censorship Board. A few days later, however, the Major viewed the film once more and this time decided that he had made an error previously and gave permission that this vehicle for the promotion of army recruiting in Great Britain could be displayed. At the beginning of the picture there is a contradiction because in the first scene it says "Germany declares war on England," and in the next, "England decides to declare war on Germany". The story tells of a man who, despised by his father, uncle, wife, children, and employees, develops the urge to join the army. Then we see the Union Jack, proudly waving in the breeze. An American movie producer, commenting on this, pointed out that the Censor in Montreal, Canada, recently banned seven movie reels of his, because the Stars and Stripes appeared in them, even though inconspicuously. "Too much American flag," he was told. "We don't allow that in Canada."

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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An Impartial Censor

"For Home and Country" was the title of another pro-British picture, telling of many crimes committed by the "enemies of England". To remove all doubt as to who was meant by the "enemy," the audience learns from display posters that Kitchener is Commander-in-Chief, that Russia has mobilized, that France is victorious, and that Belgium has been devastated. The "characterizing" of the "enemy" as Germans, by fierce mustaches, uniforms, etc., seems almost superfluous, just like the cartoon of the German Kaiser and his ministers. This reel was originally tested by three censors. When one of them objected to it the secretary of the Board of Censors, Mrs. Slowitzki, countered by saying that "the titles don't say they are Germans," while the last of the trio added that "one could only guess they were Germans for the reason that atrocities of that kind could only be committed by German soldiers". Finally the five-reel movie strip was submitted to the head of the Board of Censors who decided for rejection.

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Saloonkeepers Assailed

The Board of Censors has, in other respects also, put itself in opposition to the views held by the majority of Chicago's population and particularly the German-American element. For instance, the Board approved a two-reel picture which assailed the saloon business in a most despicable manner. The story of "Not of the Fold" centers about a victory for the Prohibitionists at a recent election. The "victors" pay a visit to the last saloonkeeper in town whose establishment turns out to be a miserable dive. His grown-up daughter, bedraggled and degenerate-looking, pulls the false hair off one of the "temperance crusaders" and chases the unwanted customers out to the street. The owner continues in business nevertheless and sells whiskey in the guise of tea and lemonade. A young couple enter the place and the proprietor conspires with the young man to make the girl drunk. During an unwatched moment the owner's daughter manages to drag the totally intoxicated girl into her room and lock the door. The young villain is

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about to depart when the tavernkeeper breaks down the door to his daughter's bedroom, knocks her to the floor, and tosses the intoxicated girl into the arms of the young man. Only the accidental arrival of a preacher saves the unfortunate girl from disgrace. This picture, too, was approved by the Board of Censors although one of them protested against this defamation of a business which was legally recognized by licensing and from which the City derives half of its revenue. "We are not here to protect the saloonkeepers," declared the lady secretary, who was given her job by Major Funkhouser. At the present time not one of the members of the Board of Censors is of German descent.

Harrison Responsible

In view of the above-mentioned facts, the reader can probably form the right opinion about the Board of Censors and also Mayor Harrison, who has appointed the Board members and is responsible for their actions. This is

W.P. (111.) PRO 1 20275

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the same Mayor Harrison who never misses a dance to emphasize his "pro-German" attitude on all occasions, fitting or unfitting, and who, with the gracious consent of his wife, will soon try for the sixth time to occupy the office of chief executive of a city whose population is more than twenty percent either German or of German descent.

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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1914.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1914.

LIBERAL CITIZENS OF CHICAGO ARE PROTESTING

German members of the United Societies convened in the Englewood Hall to protest against gagging of personal liberty. In pursuance of the protest meeting held last Monday evening at the North Side Turner Hall, under the auspices of the United Societies, German sections, yesterday evening, another protest meeting was held in the Englewood Hall, 1048 W. 63rd Street. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Jean Kercher, member of the Executive Committee of the United Societies. He explained to the large audience the purpose of the meeting, and then introduced Mr. Leopold Newman, the organizer of the United Societies, as the first speaker. To explain to those members of the United Societies who live on the South Side and who were unable to be present at last Monday's meeting at the North Side Turner Hall why the special Bar Permit Law should be opposed is the reason for this meeting.

The aldermen were also invited but they did not find it worth while to put in appearance and presumably used as an excuse that they do not understand

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1914.

German; but this could have been easily remedied because the speakers of the evening might have addressed them in the American language just as well. It is peculiar that these gentlemen were always found, before election, at all meetings where German was spoken exclusively, but after election they did not understand German at all. Mr. Neumann declared that the whole movement against the restriction of bar permits on the occasion of festivals has only one purpose--to work hand-in-hand with the reformers.

The ultimate purpose of the movement culminates in their effort to dry up the whole country, in other words to carry through a law of prohibition in America. While Dunne was mayor of Chicago, a similar movement was launched. The United Societies, even at that time, took up the fight against the restriction of personal liberty; the Anglo-American press consented to the call for restriction of bar permits but when they placed a pistol against the breast of the Daily News, with the threat of a boycott of the paper, they made a sudden change in its attitude because its interests were at stake. When the dollar was concerned the Daily News then wrote that the people's liberty should not

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3000

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1914.

be restricted, and after that, with the assistance of the United Societies, six special bar permits were issued.

If the citizens of this country are willing to stand for a restriction as proposed, we soon will have Russian conditions prevailing in America. We should not forget that through a general prohibition the distress and unemployment of thousands of men with thousands of families and children suffering will be effected. The aim of the reformers is to ruin the laboring classes, to take the bread away from their mouths. Send therefore, the resolutions brought in here to all aldermen and demand your rights.

With these words the speaker concluded amidst great applause.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30079

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1914.

PROTEST MEETING
Against Liquor License Ordinance

The German Vereine (Associations) of the North Side, which belong to the United Associations for Local Self-government, decided last night, at the North-Side Turner Hall, to conduct a vigorous campaign against the proposed modification of the liquor license law. Each Verein was asked to adopt a protest resolution and to send it to every member of the City Council. Every Association member was requested to get in touch with the alderman of his ward and ask him to work against the measure. All Vereine were asked to have their members call on the city fathers in a body and tell them their point of view. Finally, everybody present was asked to attend the next session of the City Council to applaud for the champions of liberal ideas and to express displeasure with their opponents. The necessity for an early arrival was pointed out, so that available seats could be taken before arrival of members of women's associations and reform leagues.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1914.

Only the Beginning

All speakers emphasized that a modification of the liquor license law and a restriction of liquor sales at dances was only the initial assault of the Prohibitionists and fanatics, who wanted to test their own strength and that of their foes in the City Council. From there it would be a small step to an open assault against the entire liquor business and toward prohibition. In order to quell all such attempts right at the beginning, quick and energetic action was essential. It was pointed out repeatedly that the indifferent attitude of the Vereine and their members toward public affairs, their lack of determined and energetic action during elections, a lukewarm attitude toward liberal-minded candidates--sometimes they even promote the cause of their opponents for personal reasons--was mostly to blame for the fact that the reformers and Prohibitionists had gained sufficient strength to propose modification of the existing law. The saloonkeepers were also sharply criticised, because some of them were said to be on the side of the associations' opponents on the license

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question, believing in their shortsightedness that a 1 A. M. curfew for dances was only fair, since they themselves had to close their taverns at that time. But they forgot that the existence of the associations was of vital importance to them. Also severely blamed was the alleged greediness and unwise attitude of tavernkeepers toward candidates for public offices. They often allowed themselves to be fooled by the foes of liberal ideas who spent money with them during their election campaigns.

Reformers not Sincere

The chairman of the meeting was Charles H. Kellermann, who opened the session by pointing out the significance of this latest assault against the liberal element. President George Landail of the United Associations pointed out that concerted counter measures were necessary and encouraged attendance at the next session of the City Council, in which the liquor license law was to be taken up. Dr. A. D. Weiner, chairman of the Committee for Political Activities, gave the following description of the origin of the measure:

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

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During the debates of the Chicago Board of Health, which recommended the enactment of the ordinance, the representatives of the United Associations had succeeded in having clauses inserted which would make it impossible for questionable clubs to hold dances and obtain liquor licenses. All the stipulations of the ordinance, with the exception of the 1 A. M. curfew, were suggested by our organization. Even the world reformers could be satisfied with the measure as it now stands if they really meant to do some good and not just to upbraid the liberal element. In order to prove that they were still in opposition to the United Associations, the reform aldermen had included the 1 A. M. curfew provision. I pointed out to them that with decent organizations--and only these are eligible for licenses--it did not matter whether their festivities lasted until three or four o'clock in the morning. But it was of no use. I pointed out that, if this provision was adopted, decent clubs had to suffer for the sins of dubious organizations which shouldn't be allowed to hold dances anyway. We are going to kill this ordinance and will have an ordinance of our own adopted. Worse immorality is created by the Northwestern University in employing a young girl nineteen

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hours a day than by drinking a glass of beer. A. W. Harris, the president of the University, is one of those who want to reform us. To work a girl nineteen hours a day is unethical, and such an employer has no right to set down moral codes for others.

Wants More Interest in Politics

Peter Ellert called attention to the fact that the indifference of the members of the United Associations toward public affairs was responsible for the repeated assaults against the liberal element [by the reformers]. "We don't make enough noise," he said. "If we would take a more active interest in the elections, we would get some place." He also recalled previous crusades against the liberal element. Other addresses were made by Fritz Hess, president of the Schwabenverein (Swabian Association), Ernest G. Kusswurm, of the Chicago Turngemeinde (Chicago Turner Society), and Leopold Nellmann, organizer.

Tomorrow on the South Side

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1914.

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Another mass meeting will be held tomorrow night at the Englewood Turner Hall, 1048 West 63rd Street, for the German Vereine of the South Side. All other German associations are also invited.

The following German Vereine have issued appeals to their members to attend the protest meeting:

German Tavernkeepers' Verein, Town of Lake

"It is necessary that you attend the meeting of the United Associations on Dec. 16, 1914, at eight o'clock in the Englewood Turner Hall. The meeting is a protest against the new Special Bar Permit Ordinance which aims to prohibit various festivities. All members should come.

"Emil Richter, President,
"E. Peterson, Secretary."

Vorwaerts Male Chorus

"A meeting, which is very important to us, will be held on December 16, 1914,

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at the Englewood Turner Hall under the auspices of the United Associations. All members must be present. Neighborhood aldermen will give details about the Special Bar Permit Ordinance. These gentlemen want to prohibit our drinking after 1 A. M. Pretty soon they'll prohibit festivities altogether. Come to the meeting.

"(signed) Frank W. Krause, President,
"Cswald Baer, Secretary."

Ernestine Women's Verein and Augusta Lodge

"Come to the meeting of the United Associations December 16, 1914, at the Englewood Turner Hall. The holding of club festivities is in danger. Every member should be present. Neighborhood aldermen are invited.

"(signed) Anna Hildemann,
Secretary."

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Singing Verein Frohsinn

"The members of the Singing Verein Frohsinn are requested to come to the protest meeting December 16, 1914, at the Englewood Turner Hall. We have to take action against the proposed Special Bar Permit Ordinance.

"(signed) Charles Turner Brown,
"Delegate"

United Male Choruses

"An ordinance affecting singing societies will shortly be voted upon in the City Council. It is called the Special Permit Bar Ordinance, and provides that on the occasion of festivities no more alcoholic beverages can be sold after 1 A. M. The ordinance includes a further provision which says that if dancing is part of the program, nothing stronger than water or lemonade may be consumed during the program. The entire ordinance is designed to

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make club activities altogether impossible. The United Associations, therefore, are going to hold a protest meeting on December 16, at 8 P. M., at the Englewood Turner Hall, and on December 18 at the Wicker Park Hall, West North Avenue. The members of the United Male Choruses are urgently requested to attend the meetings and take part in the protest."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 1st, 1914.

SUMMONS!

To the German Women of the Southside. Mass meeting Thursday, April 2, 2 P.M., in "Freiheit Turnhalle". On Thursday, April 2nd, at 2 o'clock at the Freiheit Turnhalle, 34th & Halsted Street, a German Women's meeting will take place, under the auspices of the United Societies.

Good speakers, both in German and English will talk about the aims and purposes of the great liberty-league, and actors from the German Theatre, are going to delight the audience with a program of declamations and songs. Every German woman, who does homage to liberty, and intercedes for the principle, that Chicago should not become a bigoted hole, should attend this meeting.

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IV (Bohemian)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 13, 1914.

WPA FILE PROC 30274

UNITED SOCIETIES
MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES. A SPECIAL
SESSION BEFORE ELECTION ORDERED.

Under the presidency of George Landau, the regular monthly meeting of the executive authorities of the United Societies for local Self-Government, was held yesterday evening.- An account of the attack, which was made yesterday in the "Record Herald" against the President George Landau and the Secretary Anthony Cermak, for their attitude in the proposed prohibition of smoking on the front platforms of the street cars, an energetic protest was set up. In the meeting, held several months ago by the authorities, such a resolution was adopted, and the officers were instructed, to do anything in their power, in the name of the United Societies, to obstruct the passage of such ordinance. As it is not impossible, that the city council will have another opportunity to vote about same, and considering that a few aldermen, who signed the "pledge" of the United Societies, voted for it Monday, they should be reminded very energetically of their promise.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 13, 1914.

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The "Political Action Committee" was instructed, to make recommendations for aldermanic candidates and to submit the list to the executive authorities in a special meeting, which will be called before the elections.

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Abendpost, November 11, 1910.

PROHIBITION



The source of prohibition is the Anglo-American Church. She supported, zealously promoted the prohibition movement. Accordingly, the Church and her servants play an important role in this battle. If there is a probability anywhere that this matter will come to a vote, then, first of all, the Anglo-American Churches and sects work hard in their churches and circles for prohibition. Their chief weapons are special prohibition Church-services, prayer-meetings in Churches, on the streets, and public places, singing of hymns and ringing of church-bells. But they do not pray for the support of Heaven for their cause...this they take for granted...rather do they pray to have their enemies confused and scattered and to have the rebellions repent and turn to prohibition. They know no difference between being a prohibitionist or a good Church member.

They take it as a matter of course that they are the only true and good Christians, and that only true Christians of their own kind can be true and good human beings. Although they themselves can not believe it, they act as if they were convinced about it, and try to prove it to others.



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They pretend that they not only own true Christianity, but that they are the elect apostles, and the possessors of all virtues, all humanitarian and moral sentiments, and noble characteristics. To judge by their pretensions, they think themselves so pure, noble and strong, that they need not care for their own salvation, but only for the salvation of others. Apparently they desire to help others only, and to rescue them from the power of the demon alcohol. If they are asked what they understand by "others," they usually reply- "Decent people know how to control themselves, but the ordinary people, the day-workers, particularly the poor and unfortunate need our help, our guidance and supervision."

The aim of the Prohibitionists in the East, in Chicago, and the West, is directed apparently, to ward the poor and the unfortunate. No doubt, it was the aim of the prohibitionists at Auburn, Washington, near Seattle to help the poor and needy, to raise them to a higher moral level, and to make them happy because of prohibition. The prohibition question came to a vote last Tuesday at this place, and it is reported that the "wet" and the "dry" fought a bitter battle.



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Unquestionable, there were the usual proceedings and prayer-meetings, but in their great zeal for their cause they went even farther. A telegram of the Associated Press reports from Seattle: "The prohibitionists seemed to gain until toward afternoon, when a change took place. In their despair they appealed to the Assistant-Coroner, Mr. Connell, who is a strong prohibitionist. Mr. Connell went at once to his undertaking establishment, where two corpses lay, victims of alcoholism. He put the corpses in a sitting position in their caskets and displayed them at his show-windows. At the heads of these corpses he placed a snow-card with these words: 'He died of drink'." The "drys" called the attention of the passing voters to this demonstration.

"Connell, being questioned last night replied: 'This is no desecration of the corpses. Those men had no friends, and it was fitting to let their dead bodies serve for a good purpose.'"

Auburn voted "wet." It is, of course, difficult to know to what extent this matter of the corpses of these poor devils, assisted in the fight for or against prohibition. It is certain that no decent person, after seeing this, could have voted for prohibition. Undoubtedly, many who had voted "dry" were ashamed afterwards to be in such company. The two corpses served a good



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purpose. This horrible display brutally exposed the spirit of the prohibition and their defenders. If there was something still lacking to make it plain and distinctive, the zealous prohibitionist Connell supplied what was missing by declaring that this display was in no wise a desecration, since both of these men had no friends.

Of course, the prohibitionists will try to shake off the overzealous Connell and to consider him as a deplorable exception. But he is no exception. The fact, that his fellow-prohibitionists called attention to this horrible display, makes it obvious.

He is a fanatic and a hypocrit, just as all zealous prohibitionists are, more or less. Some may be more fanatical, and others more hypocritical than fanatical. A considerable portion of votes for prohibition came from people who believed to be in good company, and being deceived by the pretensions of the prohibitionists. This illusion should gradually disappear, because the prohibitionists expose themselves more and more.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 26th, 1910.

Prohibition.

The Progressive Republicans, as they like to be called, are at least in something behind the "standpatters", according to a certain magazine. They are in favor of prohibition almost without exception....It is hard to understand why that particular magazine finds it strange. Is not prohibition itself one of the retrogressive "Progresses" the reformers are aiming at? Prohibition is based upon the ridiculous assumption, that mankind can and "must" be made virtuous by means of laws and regulations according to prohibitionists, total abstinence is the greatest of all virtues and the saloons are not only the source of all vices, but also the cause of all social, industrial and political evils. Of course, the progressive Republicans are not quite so arrogant.

They admit at least that there may be other causes underlying human depravity, however, they agree with the prohibitionist that perfection can be attained by pure mechanical means. If the world is not what she should be according to the ideals of reformers, it is not human inadequacy, called the "weak flesh" by theologians, but it is the result of certain public institutions. If these were amended, the millennium

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would immediately appear.

The sincerity of the progressive Republicans is not superior to the sincerity of their friends, the Prohibitionists. They simply deny all facts, which are contrary to their theories and therefore inconvenient....They defend stubbornly, direct legislation, although it has been proven, that the people can not possibly read all proposed legislation, much less understand the same. The "progressives" have preconceived notions and can not be tutored. Even in hypocrisy the progressives are not behind the defenders of virtue by Compulsion. We have experienced this in our own city...The leaders of the Progressive Republicans fight against the political machine, until they get hold of its control. If this is accomplished then they act the same as the so-called reactionaries. They exploit the public for selfish purposes, after they have deluded it, and supposedly laugh in their assemblies over the stupid world, which wants to be cheated.

The alleged zeal to reform of the progressives should not sidetrack the liberal and, in particular the German voters. More important than anything else is the



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preservation and the restoration of liberty. In many states freedom is undermined and seriously threatened in the whole country. Despotism by a majority is not by any means more endurable, than if practised by a certain class or by an absolute ruler.

Therefore we must insist, that a majority has no right to suppress and enslave the minority. Indeed, a poorly informed or artificially fanaticized majority should not be permitted to make laws without previous discussions and considerations; if the same make out of the individual citizen a poor slave or if they destroy what has been built up painfully through centuries. President Madison states in the "Federalist" that the United States shall be not a democracy but a constitutional State. The minority shall be protected against the moods, foolishness, and malignity of the majority by the constitution. If the Supreme Court had not "explained away" the constitutional rights of the individual, such a thing as the despotism of the prohibitionists would not be possible. Every thinking citizen should recognize the danger of direct legislation by a deluded mass.



GERMAN

DIE Abendpost, March 26th, 1910.

Petition Rejected,
Election Commissioners Support Assertions of United Association.
No Vote

Election Commissioners Prove, That Only 44,278 signatures of the Petition
Are acceptable. Prohibitionists Announce Fight For Prohibition At
The Legislature.

The fight of the Prohibitionists against the liberal elements of Chicago found its ignominious end yesterday. The election officials decided, that the petition did not have a sufficient number of legally qualified signers. The question therefore, will not be decided by the ballot, at the next primary election, in the spring. The decision of the election commission signifies a glorious victory for the United Association which, after a great sacrifice of money and time, conducted an investigation and so unearthed an astonishing amount of irregularities and fraud which has been perpetrated in the gathering of signatures. Of the 74,026 signers, the election commissioners consider only 44,278 as uncontested. According to Levy Mayer, attorney for the United Association another 6700 are doubtful, which would reduce the number to 37,500 legal signatures. As the petition requires 63,511 names, the prohibitionists lack 19,233. In considering the fraudulent aspect



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and possible prosecution by the States' Attorney this case is published.

Mr. J. T. Goldstein, 1526 N. Halsted Street who lives in the 10th precinct of the 22nd ward, affirms: that the agent of the Anti-Saloon League, who obtained his name for the petition, also added the name of E. Goldstein to it, without any permission whatsoever. As a matter of fact, Mr. E. Goldstein, who resides in the same building, has not signed the petition.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1910.

THE MIGHTY MASS PROTEST

In response to the assault against the personal liberty of Chicago's inhabitants as perpetrated by the nativistic and fanatic temperance element under their advertising poster "Local Option," the German citizens were called to appear at the Auditorium, as requested by the executive of the local branch of the German-American National Association. The upper gallery doors should have been open for admission, since the spacious hall was overcrowded--heads were virtually wedged against heads. Many would have been content to use the upper seats, when entrance was denied them for lack of available space. A fact which was unprecedented was the union of male choruses--clubs who previously never functioned as a combined unit. It showed German solidarity and created an imposing impression, especially among those who are more intimately conversant with German affairs. Mr. Wilhelm Kiddel Schulte, that capable and excellent master, arranged an organ concert especially for this occasion.

Mr. Harry Ruben declared in his speech: "The ambition to influence the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30



Die Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1914.

activities of a lifetime, the customs, yea, even the religious belief, by the application of compulsory laws, is as old as the world's history. The wearing of expensive apparel was equally prohibited in ancient Greece, as in puritanic New England. The Greeks granted exceptions only to the fallen. Sargon created a law forbidding opulent feasts and ornate funerals. Ancient Rome even prescribed to its citizens how many guests they were allowed to invite to a meal.

During the period of Edward III of England, it was legally forbidden to enjoy more than two courses at a dinner, with the exception of important holidays when three constituted the limit. Just as it was attempted to control the habits of the gluttonous and the vain, so for centuries a great many were afflicted with the delusion that the use of tobacco would be eliminated by legal means or by the terror incident to the Pope's ban. The Pope's Urban VIII, and Innocent IX, proclaimed with thundering anathema against the weed. King James I, of England, zealously opposed to tobacco, described and compared it to the vapors of Hades in his Counterblast to Tobacco. A Turkish Sultan,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273



Die Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1916.

Amuret IV, provided an especially cruel death penalty for all smokers. In Germany, church and state were united to fight the "vice" and in Russia, even as recently as the year 1874, if anyone was caught while smoking then his nose was amputated.

In connection with this it will surely interest you to know that the American prohibitionists are even now contemplating to take away the poor man's pipe. The national convention of the Prohibition Party, which met on July 3, 1884, declared itself to be opposed to tobacco. In its platform it demands the abolition of the Governmental tax on the grounds that this "vice of humanity" is not a suitable subject for taxation.

The Compulsory Laws

The history of compulsory laws against the consumption of alcoholic beverages can also be traced to remote times. In the 11th Century B.C., a Chinese emperor resorted to the extreme method of having all grape vines destroyed, in the celestial empire. The German people also have had ample experience in

WPA (111) PROI.362/5

Die Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1916.

the realm of such legal manifestations; nevertheless, in honor to their sane mentality we must admit that these laws were not so much concerned with the use of such spirituous beverages as with their abuse. Thus, Karl the Great decreed that monks and preachers must not visit taverns; drunken soldiers were given severe punishment; he prohibited brotherly lodges, where drink was regarded as a statutory duty, and compelled the counts to attend court sessions only when sober. As the habits of "toast-drinking" and rounds of drinks tend to increase intemperance, a great many imperial proclamations were issued to control this evil. As far as I can ascertain, legal prohibition was obtained only once, after the Thirty Years' War, but then prohibition was concerned only with liquor. The German ruling officials have always been sufficiently educated scientifically and historically, so they do not look for a suitable medium in the form of compulsory litigation as an effective means to eliminate the drink evil. What has been achieved by prohibition in the United States is too well known to require further elucidation here."

At the conclusion of the speech, Professor Middel Schulte played the National Hymn of America on the organ, with the combined voices of the chorus on the

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Die Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1910.

stage and the assembled audience. More speeches, songs, and finally the resolution.

All Germans, man for man, use the power of the ballot on April 5. Shame upon him who fails in his duty!

WPA (UL) Proj. 2004

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Die Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1910.



GERMAN

[PROHIBITION]

The mass meeting in the interest of the liberal cause, instigated by the United Association for Local Self Government, held in the Vorwaerts (Forward) Turnhalle, yesterday, at 12th Street, near Western Avenue, was well attended. In spite of the fact that the hall is not located in a German settlement, a large number of people appeared to obtain elucidation on the serious consequences a prohibition victory might bring. Speakers, both in English and German, explained what the "drying up" of Chicago would mean in the matter of financial curtailment to the city administration as well as to the foreign born element, when we produce restriction of liberty for the individual through the application of a local option law.

The financial side of the question--how it affects the taxpayer--was treated by Ald. J. Cermak, secretary of the United Association. The repeated applause showed that the audience was fully aware of the situation. As proof of his assertion that the wards with saloons have to defray a large part of the expenses for wards without saloons, Secretary Cermak called attention to the three driest and three wettest wards. The 6th, 7th, and 30th wards belong to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



GERMAN

the first; the 9th, 16th, and 17th to the last category. Taxes, license fees, property tax, etc. produced \$1,464,000 for the city, whereas their maintenance requires \$2,176,000. The three wettest wards produced \$1,319,000 for the administration but only \$1,172,000 are needed for their upkeep.

In the interest of the small taxpayer, concluded the Alderman, it is imperative that he object to the attempt to "dry up" Chicago.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3071

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 8, 1910.

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Election of Officials and Consultations over the Mass-Meeting

The recently elected president of the branch "Chicago" a subsidiary of the German National Association was organized at the Schiller building yesterday; the following members were elected to official positions:

Judge Michael F. Girsan, President; Joseph Schlenker and Louis Sala, Vice Presidents; E. Niederegger, Treasurer; C. Maerting, Secretary. After making preparations for the mass-meeting against the oppressions of prohibition, which is scheduled for Sunday afternoon, March 20, at the Auditorium, a committee of five members was appointed. Well-known speakers will be at the meeting; admission is free and the one-hundred odd clubs who belong to the association will not be involved in any expense. It was resolved, in conformity to the "Manufacturers and Dealers" Association's request, to send two delegates to the conference which the executives of the association will hold prior to the election.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Bohemian)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1910.

CALL

To the Presidents, Secretaries and Delegates of all German Clubs who belong to the United Association for Local Self Government:

On Sunday, February 27, 2 p.m., at Pilsen Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, a meeting will be given, where all the Presidents, Secretaries and Delegates of the various clubs connected with the United Association will confer as to our position in connection with the prohibition question. Members of the executive board will make their reports and recommendations to members in conformity with the accepted resolutions.

A very entertaining program will be given after the meeting.

George L. Pfeiffer, President

A. J. Cermak, Secretary

MPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

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IV

I B 2 (Bohemian)



GERMAN

LIE ABLE DPCST, February 21st, 1910.

The First Shot .

The United Associations fired the first shot in the battle against prohibition. It fell on the Southside. The mass-meeting of the German Clubs of the South and Southwest side at the Teutonia Turnhall, Ashland Avenue and 53rd Street, is to be regarded as the opening barrage. The extraordinary response, which was not restricted to the German Clubs gives ample evidence, that enthusiasm for the cause of personal liberty has mounted considerably, since the memorable massmeeting at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, where the "United Association for Self Government" was founded. It was very surprising to find so many clubs of non-German character there, as the meeting was held principally for German participation. The cosmopolitan division, near the stock yards, sent representatives of all nations and hundreds could not gain admission as the hall was too small to accommodate the masses who came to voice their protest against the corruption of the Anti-Saloon League. The speakers who illuminated the question from various angles were greeted with great applause, which was also bestowed to the singers and Turners (gymnasts).



SECRET

DIE ABENDPOST, February 21st, 1917.

Extraordinary recognition was given to A. J. Cernak, Secretary of the United Organization, who showed that Hyde Park, Austin etc., who have no saloons and therefore collect, no liquor tax, are kept clean at the saloon-keeper's expense. This is one of the most important questions we must solve, explained the City father.

We come from foreign countries to enjoy liberty and now, laws are proposed to dictate food and drink for us.

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DIE ABENDPOST, February 18th, 1910.

A.Cole, who gave facts of Alabama and Georgia, who show a great financial loss since prohibition affects their territory. On January 1st, according to Governor Brown, the State of Georgia's deficit was \$728,566.

Bond issues for \$600,00 were necessary to help the State financially and it required an amendment to its constitution. As long as saloons were tolerated, Mr. Cole said, the state always had sufficient funds to help itself. Equally bad are the conditions in Alabama which now has a loss of \$1,455,266. etc.



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, February 17th, 1910.

United Associations.

Mass Meeting of the South & Southwest Side Clubs For Next Sunday.

To the German Clubs of the South and Southwest side, who belong to the United Association for Local Self-Government: On Sunday, February 20th, 3 P. M. Teutonia Turnhall, an "agitation meeting" of all German Clubs of the South and Southwest districts will be held under the auspices of the United Association. At this meeting it is not our intention to speak of the purposes and aims of our union, but to take exception to the fanaticism and ruthlessness of the prohibitionists, with the aid of good German and English speakers.

The battle has begun and the South and Southwest side members shall demonstrate, how they stand in rank and file. Therefore, everyone should be present and induce those who are unfamiliar with our movement to come along. Turn and Song Clubs will participate in the program. The admission is free, of course. Ladies are also invited to this meeting. The Scheduled program follows:-

Piano recital. (No name given, Frans) Address by Presiding Officer of the Assembly, Mr. Emil Richter. Song-Liedertafel Einigkeit. Speech (German) Mr. L. Saltiel, speech (English) Ex-Ald. P. Wendling. Gymnastics by Freiheit, Turnclub. More songs speeches and wrestling. Songs, Mass Chorus--The German Song.



DIE ABENDPOST, February 14th, 1910.

FAR-REACHING PLANS

Temperance Element intends to Raise \$100,000, Church Should Help

The temperance representatives are making preparations to raise a fund of \$100,000 to be used in the approaching fight with the liberal elements. Churches and private individuals are requested to furnish the capital. The finance committee, under the leadership of C. E. Cornell, who concocted the collection plans, expects no difficulties. Five hundred private parties shall be asked to contribute \$100 each and the churches will be requested to make a special collection for the ensuing battle against the liberal element. Besides, Mr. Cornell contemplates donations of \$1.00, from families. The entire city is to be divided into districts which will be systematically farmed by the district leaders. The Board of Finance, will hold its first meeting on Wednesday at the Methodist Publishing House. Pastor Boynton declared yesterday, that the cause of the Prohibitionists will be lost, if the churches of the city do not come to the rescue.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 9th, 1910.

Unexpected Change.

United Associations Intend To Convert The Signers Of The Petition.

Yesterday, 25 writers were entrusted with copying the 74306 signatures and addresses. The petition is not to be contested by the United Association, said Alfred S. Austrian, their attorney; Our only object is to mail them campaign literature. Mr. Austrian in speaking to a representative of the Abendpost gave this explanation. We will not attack the petition of the "Anti-saloon League," not even if an accurate examination shows that it contains 20,000 names of persons who are not legally qualified to sign. This affair is to be definitely settled. To enable the copying of this petition, the board of election officials, divided it into 25 equal parts. Superintendent James K. Shields, of the Anti-Saloon League dissented strenuously but his objection was denied. However, he will have two of his agents watch the proceedings. The United States Manufacturers and Merchants Association concluded yesterday, to join in the fight for the maintenance of personal liberty. This afternoon, a meeting will be held by the executives of the saloon-keeper's Association, where campaign plans will be discussed. The Anti-Saloon League and Associated temperance



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 9th, 1910.

Societies will have a meeting to-morrow evening, at Willard Hall to prepare for the fray. W. A. Brubaker, chief of the Prohibition-party leaders in this county, issued a challenge to Pres. George B. Pfeiffer of the United Associations, to meet him in a debate on the saloon closing question.



Die Abendpost, February 5th, 1910.

The Fight(Prohibition) commences.

The Petition of The Temperance-element Claims To Have 74,303 Signatures.

Its presentation produced a nauseating scene. The temperance-advocates submitted their petition shortly before midnight. It is their intention to bring the question to a vote, whether Chicago shall be dry;- whether they realize their wish, depends on the 74,305 affixed names, i. e. if more than 61,000 are absolutely uncontestable. No doubt, the United Associations for Local Self Government will thoroughly investigate all names as to genuineness and conformity to the local option law.

There has been such an amount of complaints, about the methods adopted by the temperance-people to obtain these signatures, which is now on file at the headquarters of the United Association, that on this ground alone, a thorough investigation is justified. While the temperance bunch reveled in its success, at Willard Hall, the United Association at Schoenhofen's Hall started its fight against their efforts and prepared for the Spring campaign. All the Clubs were asked to vote an emphatic No at the coming temperance election, April 5th. The dignified conduct of the United

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Die Abendpost, February 4th, 1910.

United Associations.

Great Mass Meeting On The North Side This Evening.

To the members of the German North West Side Clubs, who belong to local option association, this call is directed.

The German Clubs of the Northwest side who belong to the United Association for Local Option, decided to hold a propaganda meeting at 8 P. M. Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenue. Then followed a program, speeches, music, gymnastic performances. (The article closes with 14 separate calls by as many clubs admonishing their individual members to be present to-night.)

The Clubs who were associated with this movement and signed, are the following: Aurora Turnverein, Freier Saengerbund, Northwest Chicago Wirthsverein, Hanburger Club, Richard Wagner Maennerchor, Plattdeutsche Gilde Chicago No. 1, Zentral Turnverein, Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungsverein Douglas sect. 2, Deutsche Krieger-Kameradschaft, Harungari, Liedertafel, Luxemburger Bruderbund, Nordwest Liederkrantz.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 2nd, 1910.

Associated Clubs. Grand Mass Meeting Next Friday On the
Northwest Side.

A proclamation issued to all the members of the North-west side Clubs who belong to the local-option adherants.

The German Clubs of the Northwest district who belong to the "United Associations for Local Self Government" have concluded to give a huge agitation meeting. The object is, to explain the aims of our great organizations, to make it better known and to prepare our members to cope with the antagonistic prohibition fanatics and the Sunday closing element. We must pull all levers to familiarize our members and their friends, concerning our movements. Therefore you are requested to come and bring your friends. The following program has been decided upon: Piano recital--Mr. A. L. Sloane; Introduction of the Chairman of the Assembly, Mr. Chas. Richter, by the Committee's chairman. Mr. L. Schlegel. Address:--by Chas. Richter. Song- by Liedertafel Eintracht. Speech (German), also speeches in English, Gymnastic productions, Flute-solo by Ballmann, speech/massed chorus. and

GERMAN

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IV

Abendpost, May 24, 1909

FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE UNITED
SOCIETY FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT



The Fourth annual convention of the United Societies for Local Self Government took place yesterday afternoon at the North side Turner Hall. Mr. George L. Pfeiffer the president of the executive committee, opened the meeting at 3 o'clock and read the annual report, which was unanimously accepted with a vote of thanks.

A review of last year's activities of the organization revealed that 131 new associations joined the Union. The present strength of the Union consists of 334 German, 167 Bohemian, 84 Polish, 27 Italian and 19 miscellaneous nationalities and associations, altogether consisting of 631 clubs, which are entitled to send 944 delegates. The total membership is 183,000, of which 155,000 have the right to vote. The members have been organized in four district unions; North, Northwest, South and Southwest.

Resolutions were passed at the third convention, that members can be accepted

Abendpost, May 24, 1909



to the League, who do not belong to any union. For this purpose the Liberty League was formed July 9, 1908, a political non-partisan organization of voters. The League has 45,000 members, who have been organized in their respective wards. The United Society participated in the following elections:

1. Primary, August 8, for State and County offices.
2. States and Legislation offices, and Municipal Judges.
3. Regular election for these offices, November 8.
4. Election of Council members, April 6, 1909.

The League fought the re-election of Mr. Healy as States Attorney, a promoter

Abendpost, May 24, 1909

of the Prohibition, and supported his opponent, Mr. Wutzman, a Republican, with success. In the fall election 49 candidates of 57 endorsed by the League, were elected. The result of the last elections and the activity of the League, is, that in the City Council we have 47 members of 69, which have endorsed our principles.

For the coming election of judges, an executive committee has been instructed to investigate the abilities and trustworthiness of the various candidates. The position of the English press towards the League has improved considerably lately on account of the political success of same. Mr. A. C. Cermack declared that he values his membership in Congress, and in the City Council, but that he is very proud to be the Secretary of the League. He made a full report of his political activity about individual liberty in the legislation.

At the conclusion of the convention it was resolved to hold the next convention

Abendpost, May 24, 1909

on the Southwest side, as the previous conventions have all been held on the North side.

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IV (Bohemian)

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Abendpost, November 29, 1908.

UNITED SOCIETIES
SEPARATE COMMITTEE WILL SUBMIT ITS CLAIM FOR A CHARTER

The committee for political activities of the United Societies for Local Self government, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which claims as to the regulation of the Sunday question, were formulated the same to be submitted by the society to the managing committee of the charter convention tomorrow and a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. George Pfeiffer, Fritz Gloganer, Nicholas Michels, Anton J. Cernak, and Mathias Lutz was appointed to submit to the charter convention the wishes of the society.

The committee will insist on the change in sections 4, 5, 9 and 22 of the charter, repudiated by the citizens last year, and request that the City of Chicago, in questions specially dear to the heart of the society, should have the right of unlimited self government. These changes concern, in the first place, the determination about regulation of the Sunday question, the retail dispensation of drinks, and the issuance of licenses to clubs and societies.

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During the past few years, the Government has been making a great effort to bring about a more efficient and more economical administration of this country. It has been successful in many respects, but it has also been unsuccessful in many others. One of the most serious failures has been in the field of public administration. The Government has been unable to bring about a more efficient and more economical administration of the public services. This is due to a number of causes, but the most important is the lack of a central authority. In the United States, there is no central authority which is responsible for the administration of the public services. Each State and each city has its own separate system of administration, and there is no coordination between them. This results in a great deal of waste and inefficiency. It is necessary to have a central authority which is responsible for the administration of the public services. This authority should be able to coordinate the activities of the various State and city administrations, and it should be able to bring about a more efficient and more economical administration of the public services. In the United States, this central authority should be the Congress. The Congress should be responsible for the administration of the public services, and it should be able to coordinate the activities of the various State and city administrations. This will result in a more efficient and more economical administration of the public services, and it will result in a more efficient and more economical government.

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Die Abendpost, March 26, 1908.

PASTOR SHUTE GOES FREE

As reported a few days ago, Pastor A. Lincoln Shute, had used improper language last week in his attack on Judge Walker for the latter's attitude in the problem pertaining to Chicago prohibition and Sunday laws, advocated by the Temperance fanatics.

Judge Walker promptly sent to Pastor Shute a summons to defend himself in court to-day for contempt of court. Punctually at 11 A. M., Pastor Shute, accompanied by his lawyers E. B. Tolman and R. Redfield, appeared before Judge Walker and apologized for his behavior, which he termed as a misunderstanding regarding Judge Walker's decision in prohibition affairs.

Judge Walker, accepted the apology and dismissed the case, which has proved again to Chicago citizens, how even a judge can be the target of hatred and vicious attacks from intolerant backward and onesided fanatics. The latter must realize gradually, that they are not swimming with but against the stream of human progress.

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Die Abendpost, March 25, 1908.

THE FIGHT FOR THE SABBATH

In order to hide their weakness, the Sabbathists are putting up a stubborn fight against a people's "referendum" on the submitted Sunday laws. Those fanatics know that at least nine tenths of the voters would declare themselves against the introduction of any laws, interfering with open saloons, open theaters, amusement parks, and individual freedom on Sundays.

We fully understand, why the Republican politicians are siding in with the opposition against the referendum. The latter would show of course, in figures, to what extent the Republicans have supported the Prohibitionists. At the same time the referendum would point to the real enemies of the people's freedom.

It is not the first time that the Republican Party has evaded a fight in the open. We hope that the Chicago citizens, particularly the Germans, will understand the situation and will remember it during the next election.

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Die Abendpost, February 10th, 1908.

INSULTS FROM THE PULPIT

The Anti-Prohibition mass demonstration of yesterday received an ugly echo from the clergymen of various Chicago churches.

Pastor E. C. Kindred of the Englewood Christian Church compared the demonstration with the noisy meeting of anarchists.

Pastor John Thompson of the Methodist Mc Cabe Memorial Church called the demonstration a plot between the Chicago Police and the tavern-keepers to deceive the law. Pastor M. P. Boynton of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church is calling the demonstrators a bunch of undesirable foreigners, crying for more freedom.

Father P. O. Callaghan of the Roman-Catholic St. Mary Church on Wabash Avenue calls it a shame, that not more Catholics are **courageous** enough to stand up for a "Christian" Sunday. Dr. Frank Gunsanlus of the Central Church declares, that the Chicago Tavernkeepers are racing towards an abyss...and so on. These utterances of Clergymen only prove the hard task of the United Societies to enlighten the public towards a sensible understanding for a carefree open Sunday.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 7, 1908.

FAILURE OF THE FANATICS

The Headquarters of the liberal elements, defending upon saloons on Sunday, received so far 173,000 petitions in favor of the saloons.

The "Chicago No-License Committee" representing the Temperance Societies of Cook County, has not been able so far, to collect the minimum of 83,700 signatures, which are necessary to demand the people's referendum at the polls concerning prohibition in Illinois. According to editorials in most Chicago newspapers, the majority of the population seems to enjoy the victory of the Liberals of Cook County.

Die Abendpost, January 24, 1908.

APPEAL OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES

The Executive Committee of the United Societies is sending out an urgent appeal to all clear-thinking Chicago citizens to be present at the mass-meeting in the Armory of the 1st Regiment, the coming Sunday, 2 P. M. The contents of this appeal is as follows:

"A dry wave is sweeping the country and has become a danger to the individual freedom of all citizens. Using religion and the Bible as a weapon, the temperance Fanatics are preaching that drinking of beer, wine and liquor on Sunday is a sin. A temperance organization "The Chicago Law and Order League" is trying its utmost to influence the Chicago courts to side with the Temperance standpoint. So far the juries at all trials of tavern-keepers have decided in favor of the saloons keeping open on Sundays."

The majority of the American people is not inclined to sacrifice all pleasures on Sunday to these dogmatic fanatics, who want to chain humanity again to the rules and laws of the middle ages. As usual, these reactionary and vicious attacks on the people's freedom are finding a willing support from the wealthier

Die Abendpost, January 24, 1903.

classes, who can afford to do without taverns and are looking at this temperance movement as a welcome opportunity to block human progress.

It is up to the American people to wake up and stand together in this fight against intolerance, hypocrisy and oppression of personal freedom. Every Chicago citizen should recognize the seriousness of the situation and come to the mass-meeting in the 1st Regiment's Armory the coming Sunday 2 P.M.

For the Executive Committee
John Koelling, President
A. J. Cermak, Secretary

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Die Abendpost, January 17th, 1908.

VEREINIGTE GESELLSCHAFTEN (United Societies)

The Executive Committee of the United Societies, representing German and German-American residents of Chicago, had a special meeting last night at the Lodge Hall, 106 Randolph Street, presided over by Mr. Hermann Koelling. A resolution was adopted to call a mass-meeting of the United Societies for the coming Sunday at 3 P. M. as a protest against the use of public funds in the persecution of tavernkeepers and against the financial support of prohibition.

Other massmeetings will follow during February and March, according to the announcement of Mr. Koelling.



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Abendpost, December 9, 1907

step to take away all our liberty. Only a strict organization can save us. We must make use of the power we possess. The next speaker was Leo. Neumann, the organizer of the society, who demonstrated that only the German press has taken up their cause, whilst a million of temperance journals are sent over the whole country each week from Chicago. Everybody individually must work for the good cause. In New York all theaters have been closed; in Chicago they started with the saloons. Every club must join the Union.

Dr. John Kercher recommended to send a questionnaire to all clergymen to ascertain who are for or against them. The recommendation was accepted. The following resolution was taken: "On account of the agitation for prohibition all over the country and the provocation of the Sunday closing of the saloons, we liberal minded citizens of Chicago declare that the Sunday closing is not desired by the majority of the citizens of Chicago.

Resolved, further, that we condemn the attacks of the illiberal and the

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Abendpost, December 9, 1907



GERMAN

UNITED SOCIETIES FOR LOCAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A meeting was called by the United Society for Local Self Government, to establish the battle program for individual liberty. The propaganda made in the south by the Prohibitionists not only ruins the existence of the saloon keepers and clubs associations, but menaces the activities of all immigrants and especially the Germans. The great English press denounces already all liberals as criminals. Mr. Nicholas Michel opened the well attended meeting as chairman of the South Side Turner Hall on State Street. Mr. John Koelling, President of the United Society for Local Self Government said that we immigrated to the United States to be in a free land, in which to live an independent free life. We appealed to the liberal element of the population and the majority have joined our ranks. Our oppressors are also very active and therefore we must battle on. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Mr. George Pfeiffer spoke about the fanaticism of a small minority group and the cowardice of the politicians. The closing of the saloons is only the first



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Abendpost, December 9, 1907

foreigner-hating fanatics and to fight them with all our might.

Resolved that we continue to demand from the legislature of the State of Illinois the repeal or change of the old fashioned puritan Sunday laws.

Thanks were given to Mayor Busse for his brave cooperation.

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Abendpost, September 19, 1907.

EDITORIAL:

DISTURBED WASPS

It will be hardly possible to allow the "Associated Societies" to rest on their laurels. The minority will certainly not be content to accept defeat, as is customary after American election battles, but they are boiling with rage and are slinging some awful threats. To the "real" Americans and particularly to the sensation preachers, who never sought to get in touch with the "vagabond foreigners" and consequently are addressing empty benches, it seems as an unbearable disgrace that the alien trash has victoriously defeated them. But, because they know that in Chicago they cannot overcome the intruding horde, so they want to call on the farmers for help. Ignorantly they imagine, that the country is populated by people of their kind, and that the country's politicians will take pleasure in helping them to take revenge. That is why they confidently announce in advance that the next legislature will empower "the voters of a ward" or a part of them, to decide whether the saloons should remain or go. The real prohibitionist talk foolishly of a general prohibition law and of a severe enforcement of the Puritanical Sunday law.



Abendpost, September 19, 1907.

Since the Legislature but lately passed a local option law, it would hesitate to pass a still more stringent act so soon, or one that would apply to Chicago. But since the aliens in Chicago have fully proved they know their political might and how to use it, the Republican leaders, of course, will not meet the wishes of the prohibitionists. The "Associated Societies" have not yet declared war on the Republican party; on the contrary, they have sought to restrain the latter from an evidently wrong step, to make the charter a party issue. However not having been successful in this they do not wish to regard it as a triumph over the Republican organization. They do not at all wish to carry on party politics, as long as they are not forced to it, but they only want to carry out the demand, which the charter convention has recognized unanimously, that they are entitled to, and to which even the Legislature could yield. But these demands will be renewed, in spite of the endeavors of the prohibitionists to scare them. If the Republican organization in Chicago honestly wants to assist them, then the Legislature undoubtedly will be convinced that it is the better policy to cater to the wishes of the people. If the "United Societies" will not be listened to, then they will have to intro-



Abendpost, September 19, 1907.

duce their demands in the next state and presidential election. Then it will be shown if the country is really under the rule of the prohibitionists, as their local spokesman claims.

Actually not only in Chicago, but in all larger cities in Illinois the immigrants and their sons are the majority. Especially the Germans are so well represented, that they can support a successful press. Also in many localities are more German farmers than Anglo-Americans. It is only because until now the foreigners have not been organized and not found common ground that the natives insolently have stepped over them roughshod. So soon as they turn from a weak defense to a forceful attack the picture of the battlefield will be materially altered. Those naturalized citizens from foreign countries and their children have no desire to form a "State within a State," nor do they want to force their views upon other citizens, but they demand that their innocent habits should not be subject to punishment and that the law befit these conditions. They will no longer tolerate the audacious tutelage of the presumptuous hypocritical throng. The sooner the ruling party recognizes this and acts accordingly, the better it will be for it.

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Abendpost, September 16, 1907

ITS REAL MEANING.

After the grand demonstration arranged yesterday by the United Associations for Local Self Government", nobody will dare to assert that they only represented the liquor interests. So many societies would not have undertaken the trouble and expense of a gigantic demonstration, and ten thousand voters would not have defied the heat and dust storm. The so-called "ignorant foreigner" has shown those self styled "real Americans", that they know their political rights only too well, and are willing to defend them with great sacrifice.....Even if the Charter scheme would have been so much better than it really is, it would yet possess the fundamental error, that it was effected without the real people of Chicago, and consequently disregards the views, habits and wishes of three-quarters of the population. When the attention of the Charter convention of the United Societies was called to it, it even knew how to recommend two more bills, besides the Charter, to the legislature, that would at least assure to the people a free Sunday and a maintenance of their harmless recreations. But as these bills, in some respects,



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Abendrost, September 16, 1907

were regarded as a patched up appendage, the legislature thought they were not meant seriously, and meant little or nothing. This view was eventually endorsed by the English-American cosmopolitan press, and by other sponsors of the charter. It was asserted that the "foreigner" could very well be satisfied with the tolerance which they enjoyed till now. They should not be so impudent, persisting in their attitude against the charter, only because the legislature wouldn't even consider their demands. When they, solely from caprice, stand in the way of "progress" they will be effectually chastised.

But these attacks had a different effect, which was not expected by the cosmopolitan press, and the Republican leaders. Instead of being intimidated, the "stranger" will now more than ever, assert himself through the ballot. They are thoroughly tired of being regarded as hangers-on. In their own opinion they are not an inferior, unchained mob, but full-fledged citizens, who have as much a share in the progress of the city as the natives have had, and hence insist that they receive the consideration due them. The immigrant



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Abendrost, September 16, 1907

voters, who with their immediate descendants by far make up the majority, will not accept a city charter which was drafted by the "upper classes" to promote their own interests only. This is the real meaning of the movement against the proposed charter, that is to be decided by a vote. We hope its defeat will be so enormous that it will be impossible to misunderstand it.

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Abendpost, September 16, 1907

GERMAN



Impressive Demonstration Against the Anti-Democratic Charter - Arranged by the Associated Societies" - A Wind-up of the Campaign that Will Be Spoken of in Later Years - Full Agreement Among the Polyglot Foreign Population of Chicago - German Turners and Singers, War Veterans and Lodge Members Demonstrate unitedly as do Also the Bohemians, Danes, Italians, and many other Races- The Proposed Charter is Criticized by Many Prominent Speakers.

The popular demonstration, planned by the election committee of the United Societies for Self Government, was achieved without much preparation. Most of the member groups had not even had time to decide in a regular way as to their participation in the demonstration. If, despite the encountered difficulties, so large a crowd, at the lowest estimate, about 35,000 - then this may be considered as the best proof of the general antagonism of the masses against the charter plot. Therefore the desired purpose of the planners of the huge assembly has been fully achieved. The hoodling politicians and their backers, who aimed to cheat the public with the dastardly charter, know already, that their plan has miscarried, and is doomed to failure, through the vigilance of the United Societies.....



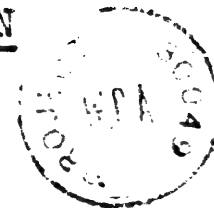
At 3 PM the main parade, composed of the German Section, formed and was headed by the Kretlow Band, and led by G. von Massow, marched down Washington Street to the Park.....

About 10,000 arrived thus, many women among them. Almost instantly the large area was nearly filled, so that the speakers with difficulty reached the improvised speakers' platform, - express trucks draped with bunting. New swarms arrived constantly, the Swiss, Italians, Danes, Belgians, Poles, Croats and, at the end, the Bohemians, who considered it a special honor to have marched all the way from their distant local headquarters, located on the far southwest side.

In addition to banners, numerous lodges also carried signs with inscriptions, pointing ironically to the ignorance with which the plotters of the charter had re-proached the "Foreigners."

About 3:15 the national hymn was played by the Kretlow Band. Then Mr. Gloganer in the first address said;

"The purpose of this demonstration is a double one. We wish to protest against the charter, which is to be foisted upon us, and we also desire to refute the infamous lie that it is only the saloon interests that oppose the charter.



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Here, as elsewhere in the country, it is always the reactionary element, the enemies of the people, whose tactics it is to cast suspicion on the opposition and to decry its attitude as the result of the wretched "foreigners" ignorance, who without judgement, follow the leadership of the brewers and saloonkeepers. The fact remains that they are trying to suppress us with the charter. We were not consulted in its planning. They insolently rejected our two amendments and now we are also using our rights to reject the bill. If they still maintain that it is the saloon interests to whose standards the people here have rallied, very well, may it be so. The majority of the population then are behind these interests, and it will be shown that it is still the majority, not only in Chicago, but also in Illinois, who decide the issue. "

"Now I introduce to you as the speaker, Judge Barnum:-

"I will be brief and limit myself only to advising you - Vote against the Charter! Many important reasons weigh against this measure, which originated in such an undemocratic manner. They dared to reject our amendments, which should have been adopted as the unanimous decision of the charter convention of the "Associated Societies". By these amendments, there would have been a sensible and legal

Abendpost, September 18, 1907

regulation of the Sunday question, respecting our inherited customs....

The legislature went out of its way, even to order the reapportioning of the city wards, so that the majority will be partly disfranchised, if they wish to enforce their demands. The membership of the council was to be reduced to fifty, so that the minority could elect the majority of the aldermen. The charter reduces the controlling influence of the citizenry and increases that of the ordinary official.

The next speaker was former Congressman Hocnan.....

"I have conscientiously and thoroughly reviewed the entire charter and I can assure you that it is from top to bottom a betrayal of the citizen's interests. It is a plan to promote the interests of the large corporations and the grafting politicians.....

From this day, the city of Chicago will owe the "foreigners" its everlasting gratitude, because of the worth of their services in this important demonstration.. The new charter forms a part of the constantly growing danger, which threatens to change our republic into an oligarchy.".....



Atendrost, September 16, 1907

The next speaker, Secretary of the Campaign Board, of the Associated Societies, spoke in German....."The management of the city park, which concerns us all, is important. Under the new Charter, the Council reserves the power to squander at its will, the beautiful park to the highest bidder, while at present the Park Board may only sell an acre of park land by order of the District Court, provided no objection has been raised by the citizens.... It also delivers the city streets to the mercy of the large corporations. Under the present Act, the City Council has no right to give the railroads any privileges, without the consent of the majority of the property owners affected by the transaction; nor has it the right to lease the city streets to the company for as long as 99 years. The new charter is loaded to the brim with such pitfalls."

Mr. Otto D. Schiff, the Socialist Speaker, said:

"As it is well known, the new charter was planned by members of corporations, or those in their employ. Hence, for this reason, we must vote it down"...

Congressman A. J. Sabath addressed the Bohemians, calling attention to the proposed increase in taxes which will be heavy burden on the middleman and the workers. The shameful attempt by the Republicans to change the election districts so as to **disfranchise** the masses, must fail.

Abendpost, September 16, 1907

John C. Cervenko also spoke in Bohemian -

"The income from taxes should be used to benefit the working class as well as the wealthy classes. It should be used for building boulevards and improving the principal business sections."

The Polish speakers were Mr. N. S. Budzban and Alderman John S. Derpa. (They also criticized the high taxation.)

Mr. Pesza spoke in Croatian, pointing to the autocratic power of the mayor under the new charter, which must not be tolerated.

John Ch. Kantor, in a lengthy speech elucidated on the many incongruities of the new charter. He spoke on the autocratic power the mayor would receive. He would have in his hands 35,000 jobs, thus exposing the civil service to danger.

Abendpost, June 3, 1906.

LICENSE PERMITS

Only five members of the Committee for License Permits were present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Associations for Local Self Government at the Sherman House.

The acting Chairman, former Congressman Koonan, produced a new ordinance plan, stating that it contained the wishes of about four hundred associations and clubs. Most of them were incorporated and all of them were in good standing. They also desired the suppression of indecent dance halls which were spoiling the morals of the younger generation and to give the mayor a free hand in the allowance or refusal of permits. The new ordinance reads as follows:

1. The mayor of the City of Chicago has the power, if requested in writing, accompanied by a surety and a fee, to issue a license for the retail sale of beer, wine or liquor to an association or club, which has been



Abendpost, June 3, 1906.

established in good faith for support, educational, or benevolent purposes.

2. The applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the mayor the good faith and reputation of the association and the respectability of the meeting or entertainment, for which the license has been asked. Nothing in this ordinance should be understood for the asking of a license for sale of liquors for indecent localities and dance halls for the purpose of vice and crime.

3. The duration of the license should be for not longer than 24 hours at a fee of \$6.00, payable in advance. The surety shall be for the amount of \$500.00 (the surety for the saloon license is \$3,500.00, but lasts for one year). A discussion took place about the ways and means to submit this proposal to the License Committee and Mr. Cullerton said that the Ordinance should be brought as a special measure to the order of the day. He recommended giving special hours for the duration of the license.

The Committee of Five was given a free hand and full power and they were thanked by the meeting for their interest.

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IV (Bohemian) Abendpost, May 24, 1906.



GERMAN

ORGANIZED

The steady pressure exercised by a minority of the population of Chicago by utilizing obsolete laws to curb the innocent pleasures and entertainments of the masses has produced a counter pressure to end it.

Following the imposing protest meeting held at the Armory Hall, March the 25th, the formation of a Union of all German associations, clubs, lodges etc. has now been established, which systematically will work for the repeal of such obsolete laws.

More than 350 organizations counting over 60,000 members have become parties to this Union. The objects and purpose of the Union have been explained in previous meetings and Mr. Gloganer indicated, that in a Democratic republic it should be the goal of the majority, to rule for law and public order, and not for the minority to dictate the use of obsolete laws. Mr. Hoechster, the gray-haired speaker of the Chicago Turner Club said, that he has been in the United States 52 years and was just as good an American as any other



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subject born in this country. This conviction he also has of the great masses of immigrants, whose liberties and rights are now endangered. The German-Americans have proved in the Civil War their faithfulness to their new country. In the Spring of 1861 he was in St. Louis and one of those to go to Camp Jackson, to arrest the rebellious troops and secure the State of Missouri for the Union. Millions of German-Americans are prepared to stand up and defend their new country; but where there are duties, there should be rights. The former Congress-man Nooman as third speaker criticized the faults of the present administration and that only by general cooperation the masses could conserve their rights. Much organized work will have to be done to protect the masses from slavery and suppression.

The following officers were elected for the organization, John Kolling, President; John H. Cervenka, Frank T. Karch, Stephan Popovich, Vincent Lavieri,



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A. P. Olson, Wm. Haremski and Leop. Neumann, Asst. Chairman; and George A. V. Massow, Secretary. Mr. Gloganer proposed a Committee of seven to choose a name for the new Union and the working out of a program. Mr. John H. Cervenka read the organization plan worked out by his Committee which was voted on in sections and accepted with some changes. It determines, that the Central management of the Union will be directed by an executive Committee. At the annual convention the 200 associations will be presented each with one vote for each 200 members or a fraction thereof; and to an additional vote for each further 200 members. The executive Committee shall meet at least once a month. The Chairman can call special meetings also at the request of nine members within 4 days on demand. Seventeen members form a quorum. Mr. Gloganer stated, that the name adopted by the Committee for the Union should be: "United Societies for Local Self-Government." The name and the following program have been adopted: "The Chicago United Societies for Local Self-Government" at their convention meeting on May 27, 1906 submit to the public the following declaration of principles: "In a Democratic Republic the



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laws should correspond with the views and the wishes of the people and with the actual social conditions."

Obsolete laws, not observed by peace-loving citizens are in contrast with popular government and should either be improved or abandoned. The life in towns is different from that on farms; therefore laws which regulate social customs differ materially in these communities. Towns and villages should have the lawful right to rule their affairs in accordance with the ideas and demands of their population. The respect for law is endangered if certain laws secretly or openly are disregarded or the execution of them is left to the discretion of an official. All citizens who agree with us are requested to join us for a lawful agitation to demand a law from the legislature at Illinois, to give the towns and villages local self-administration and the power to regulate their weekly rest day and the entertainment and celebrations of their population. On the request of Mr. Paul F. Muller of the Abendpost a Committee of eleven was choosen to recommend the names for the Executive .



Abendpost, May 24, 1906.

Committee. The first meeting will be held June 5 at 8 o'clock in the Sherman House. Associations, which wish to become members should apply to Secretary Massow, 94 Fifth; no fees will be charged.

GERMAN



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Abendpost, May 22nd, 1906.

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APPEAL TO ALL GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 a convention takes place at the Northside Turner-Hall of the delegates of all German Associations, clubs, societies, etc. which will agitate for the legalization of moral entertainments. The Committee, which has been entrusted to draw up an organization plan had a meeting yesterday in the Sherman-House. Each Association in town whether great or small according to the organization plan, has the right to send a delegate to the Convention.

If any organization has not received an invitation or did not hold a meeting previously, it should send a delegate in any case. No entrance fee or contribution need be paid.

The Organization Committee

Abendpost, April 29, 1906.

APPEAL FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION
CONVENTION OF MAY 22ND AT THE NORTHSIDE TURNER HALL A 2 P. M.

At a large meeting the people of Chicago on March 25, 1906, declared:

"While we do not criticize or limit the views of others, we reserve the right for ourselves to decide which ways of recreation, pleasure, and entertainment are the most suitable for ourselves and our children.

"We also demand from the Legislature of Illinois to give the right of self-determination to the towns and villages of the State to organize their popular festivals and entertainments, and to renounce all laws which are in contrast with the natural claims of the people for decent and moral entertainments. The greater part of the population in the industrial centers leads a very nervous and strained life and is in need of recreation different from those of the farmers. Past laws do not fit in with modern times. Especially in Chicago, the ordinances of the City Council differ materially from those of the State as regards the observance of the Sabbath. The change of these obsolete laws would give the municipal administration the power to regulate their popular festivals and entertainments on Sundays and other days.

Abendpost, April 29, 1906.

WPA ()

"The enforcement of obsolete laws which are not in accordance with the wishes of the people can lead to drastic consequences. The population of towns does not interfere with the rural entertainments of the country folks. They only demand the extension of the principles of local self-determination. The State should give the right to every town, village, or market place to organize their public places of entertainment, licensed public houses, and to consider the demands of the majority of the people as regards their observation of the weekly rest day, the privileges of decent clubs, permission for theater performances, concerts, and public plays. In a democratic republic no law can be maintained permanently which is not in accord with public opinion. A free population cannot be forced into obedience with the police club. We, therefore, ask all associations, clubs, lodges, social unions, organizations, etc., which agitate for a lawful justification of moral entertainment of the people, to send their delegates to a convention to take place May 22, at 2 o'clock, at the Chicago Turner Hall, N. Clark street near Chicago avenue. This convention will work out a plan for a permanent organization and energetic action to submit to the Legislature the wishes of the people of the State of Illinois."

The Organization Committee.

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IV (Bohemian) Abendpost, April 6, 1906.



GERMAN

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION:
COMBINED ASSOCIATIONS OF CHICAGO

The committee of the recent protest meeting had a gathering last night at the Sherman House. Some collection books have not come in yet. Mr. Cervenka in the name of the Bohemian organizations paid an additional amount of \$20,000. It was resolved to form a permanent organization of all associations and persons without consideration of political and religious motives to agitate against any limitations of social rights or personal freedom by town and state. The present officers are Mr. John Koelling, Chairman, Fritz Nebel, second Chairman and financial secretary. Franz Amberg, Treasurer, and G. A. von Massow, Secretary.

The Chairman according to instructions will nominate a committee of five persons for working out the constitutions and by-laws and they will be assisted by the present Press Committee, the Chairman, and the Secretary. The intention is to form an organization including all nationalities, which will try to get hold of all ordinances to be passed by the City council concerning the



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Associations. If the absolute power does not rest with the City Council, the organization will be extended over the whole State and the intended purpose will be followed up with the legislation. A committee of three gentlemen has been appointed to get in touch with the Aldermen, which should propose the new council names for the committees of this corporation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 26, 1906.

THE PEOPLE RISE!
THOUSANDS TRIED TO GET ADMISSION AFTER 2 :30 IN VAIN.



Under the pretext of fighting vice and crime, which are detested by all law abiding citizens, war has been declared in Chicago upon the most honorable unions of a social, educational, and benevolent character. They are compared and considered equivalent to the lowest types of dancing halls and criminal vice dens and they are deprived of their old and undisputed rights to dispense wine and malt beverages to their own members and friends. We are of the opinion that the laws and ordinances against vice dens never have been made to be utilized against social clubs of the people. We contend that social gathering of the young people and their parents should be developed and promoted and not forbidden. Vice and crime will only be advanced if these young people are driven to the pleasures, in which their parents do not participate. We do not have the wish to criticize the views of others, but claim the right to describe for ourselves, which kind of creation and social entertainment is best for our children. We therefore protest in a mass-meeting against any attempt to rob us of our right to amuse ourselves in our own way and we demand from the city

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Council a change in the saloon license ordinance of the kind that the Mayor of the city is empowered to give: Special licenses for the temporary sale of wine and beer at all real social gatherings of a lawful and honorable character. We also ask the Legislature of Illinois to give the towns and villages the absolute right to regulate the customs and pleasures of their inhabitants in their own way and repeal all laws, which are opposed to the natural rights of the people in the execution of decent entertainments.

These are the resolutions made yesterday by one of the largest protest meetings ever having taken place in Chicago composed of clubs, associations, lodges, individual citizens, etc. The Mayor and States Attorney were not present and only five of the seventy council members had accepted the invitation. More than a million citizens have joined in the protest against the interference of a small group of hypocrites in their time-honored customs of life. Never before in Chicago has there been such a parade of law abiding citizens of all nationalities. From all directions of the town they marched with their music corps and flags to the Armory Hall. At 2 o'clock every seat was taken. The first club marching in with music and flags, numbering about a thousand men was the Mutual Aid Association of

Abendpost, March 26, 1906.

Chicago. All other associations, clubs, and lodges followed. The Gottfried Brewery on their banner had the words: "Michel Take Up", which met with much applause.

The meeting had no political aspect. It was the intention of a small minority to force their ideas on the majority of the people. Mr. John Koelling then introduced Emil Hoechster, speaker of the Chicago Turner Club, amid great applause. He spoke about the motto: "The German Michel Has Awakened." He was followed by the president, Wilhelm Rapp. He welcomed the audience in the name of personal liberty and human rights. The next speech was by Lebowsky. He said eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The English press has suppressed public opinion. It is not the sale and enjoyment of alcoholic drinks that is responsible for crime and vice, but pure hypocrisy. The cause cannot be found in innocent pleasure meetings of law abiding citizens, but more so in large corporations, which under a moral cover plant the seeds for future crimes. Prof. Joseph O. Kral said, that in Russia every host, who invites some private friends and guests to a drinking party, must have the permission of the police, but in the free State of Illinois, if a lodge will entertain some friends no

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"The Bohemian song, gymnastic, and welfare clubs which I represent consist of law-abiding citizens, mostly workmen who are not found in prisons and poor houses and who love liberty. Citizens you have the power in your hand by not voting for the enemies of liberty, but rather vote for the Socialists; then you are sure of the preservation of your liberty. Mr. Samuel Alshuler declared that the meeting is non-political but only for independent citizens of all classes. He also said that the American Constitution assures liberty and independence and equal rights for all classes. There is no connection between the citizens assembled here and the criminal element. We are all for the obedience of the laws, but not for such laws which are against the liberties of law-abiding citizens. We are for the individual right of everyone who wishes to amuse himself in his own way as long as he does not interfere with the rights and the liberties of his neighbor."

Council member Werno said that there never was a protest meeting of that importance and that magnitude as the present. He thinks that this protest will be successful.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 19, 1906.

THEY PREPARE!

Hundreds of associations will take part in unison at the protest meeting. Hundreds of the German associations, lodges etc. have decided to take part in a body at the great protest meeting, which will take place next Sunday afternoon at the Armory Hall of the First Regiment.

The Schwaben Club will assemble at 1:30 in the afternoon and march with music and flying flags to the Northside Gymnastic Hall. Other gymnastic clubs will march out in the same manner. The Central Union of the German military clubs to which belong twelve associations meets down town and marches from there to the Hall.

The delegates of the local section of the Luxemburg Independent Club had a meeting yesterday and made the following resolution. "The local citizens of Luxemburg descendants love their freedom and independence, which is endangered by an unjust withholding of "special bar permits"



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by the city administration. We are hampered in the constitutionally guaranteed enjoyment of our social entertainments and for this reason it is resolved, that the Luxemburg Independent club as an incorporated association protests against such a tyrannical view of the law; that the Luxemburg Independent club will participate in the protest meeting next Saturday, March 25, at the Armory Hall arranged by the other associations of Chicago and finally it will be resolved, that all citizens of Luxemburg descent are invited to assemble at the above mentioned day at 1:30 at our hall to join the parade to the "First Regiment Armory."

GERMANABENDPOST, March 17th, 1906

Appeal of The National Union.
To The German Associations.

From the 16th to the 21st of this month a further trial will be held before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives with reference to the Hepburn-Dolliver Prohibition Bill; but only for members of the Congress.

It will therefore be necessary for the German associations to ask immediately their Representatives and Senators to agitate before the Judiciary Committee from the 16th to the 21st against the Hepburn-Dolliver Prohibition Bill to have as many members of Congress as possible against it.

It is also important that the German associations of such states, which have members of Congress in the Judiciary Committee to approach them for their support in the matter. By a prompt fulfillment of the above request the German associations can effectively participate in the fight against prohibition.

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Abendpost, March 17, 1906.

OBSTINATE OPPOSITION. CITY COUNCIL LICENSE COMMITTEE NOT FOR SPECIAL LICENSES.
REPRESENTATIVES OF ASSOCIATIONS STORM THE MEETING.

The committee of the City Council for licenses had numerous visitors at its meeting yesterday. Amongst others there was a proposal of Cullerton, that the mayor should be empowered to issue special licenses for association festivals, so that alcoholic drinks could be served in their club localities. According to the proposal such a license should cost \$2.50 and should also be valid after 1 A.M. On the request of Alderman Schmidt of the 23rd Ward, Mr. Cullerton agreed to increase the charge for the special license. Alderman Cullerton also agreed that the time of the sale of alcoholic liquor should not exceed 1 A.M. Representatives of numerous clubs were present to promote the recommendation of the proposal. First, as numerously represented were the clerical and temperance associations, which were against it. The majority of the committee seemed to be against the proposal, also some members; as Alderman Scully openly declared, that in the fight against the damaging influences of the dance hall, the just must suffer with the wrong ones; the decent clubs with the clubs which consist of light-minded vagabonds who make a trade of the dance halls and the sale of alcoholic liquors. A decision on the license question has not

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Abendpost, March 17, 1906.

been taken as yet.

In the name of the associations which favored an acceptance of the proposal, Mr. Geo. L. Pfeiffer of the "Vorwaerts" Gymnastic Club and Cervenka of the Union of the Bohemian Associations declared that the acceptance of the proposition not only was a social necessity sponsored by the majority of the population but would also keep the proprietors of all club buildings and halls from ruin.

The German Citizens' Union was represented in the meeting by Mr. John Koelling, W. Urban, W. R. Michaelis, and Fritz Gloganer. The well-known members of German associations present were: President Niederegger of the Swaben Club; Justus Emme of the South Side Gymnastic Club; Lorenz Schlegel of the Mutual Aid Society; A. W. Schwane, representative of the Personal Rights League, and many others. The cause of hypocrisy was represented by W. V. Mulvihill of the Englewood Law and Order League, and Pastor Waterman of the newly-formed Law and Order League of the North Side.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 16, 1906.

APR 17 1906

THE MASS MEETING TAKES PLACE IN THE ARMORY OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.

As the Coliseum was not free for the 25th of March, the date fixed for the protest meeting against the new course of Mayor Dunne (not to issue any more permits for the serving of alcoholic drinks at meetings and festivals), it had been decided in a meeting of the executive committee, held last night in the Sherman House, to rent the Armory of the 1st Regiment, which is supposed to hold the same number of people as the Coliseum.

At the meeting a number of Bohemian and Polish representatives of associations were present and wished to take part in the protest meeting. The finance committee stated that as a first contribution it had received \$50 from the Chicago Gymnastic Club towards the cost of the protest affairs, which are considered to be very high. As it is necessary to develop a very active agitation, which naturally will cause great expense, all clubs, associations, lodges, etc., are requested to send their checks and monetary contributions to the treasurer, Franz Arnberg, 156 W. Washington street. The list of the speakers has not been completely fixed yet, but will be presented to the committee next Tuesday night at the Sherman House meeting.

WPA FILE # 100-100000

Abendpost, March 16, 1906.

The press committee has issued the following appeal to the German associations and German-American citizens: In the name of law and order a crusade has been started against the absolutely harmless clubs of the poor man. The mayor of the cosmopolitan City of Chicago has been forced by the State's Attorney and Grand Jury to refuse even to the most worthy associations and clubs the permit for the sale of alcoholic beverages. Because there are a few vice-producing dance halls in Chicago, it has been decided to forbid also respectable amusement places. The opportune festivals and picnics of the numerous song, sport, and gymnastic clubs and benevolent and aid societies, snall lodges, etc., are placed on the same level with the orgies of the condemned and criminal vice dens. Against this unjust, unnecessary and narrow-minded policy, an immense protest should be lodged. We therefore invite all free-minded and unprejudiced citizens of Chicago to a large mass meeting, which has been called for next Sunday, March 25, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the First Regiment Armory, Michigan Avenue and 16th Street, where it will be decided what lawful steps will have to be taken to recapture the right of the people to amuse themselves in their own way.

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Abendpost, March 13, 1906.

THE MASS MEETING
SHALL TAKE PLACE ON MARCH 25th AT THE COLISEUM
APPEAL TO ALL CITIZENS

Speeches should only be made in the English language-Selection of the committees, Lawyer Harris with the judicial committee of the City Council.

In the club room of the Sherman House last night the first meeting took place of the committee, which should start the great mass-meeting as a protest against the refusal of permission to serve alcoholic beverages at Association festivals. The chairman was Mr. John Koelling, Treasurer, Franz Amberg and Secretary, G. A. V. Massone. It was resolved, that a mass-meeting should be held Sunday the 25th of March in the afternoon in the Coliseum and that all associations and liberal thinking citizens of all nationalities should be invited to participate for which reason also the speeches should be held in the English language.

The committee consisting of Emil Hoechster, Franz Amberg, H. Hackmeister, Leop. Neumann, August Lueders and G. T. V. Massow recommended the

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Abendpost, March 13, 1906.

following sub-committees, which might be completed with Non-German speaking citizens . Finance-committee Fritz Nebel, F. Amberg, Chris. Stensen, G. Pfeiffer, Ph. Koehler, Jac, Manz and Lelloweger. Press Committee, Wm. Rapp, Fritz Glogauer, W. R. Michaelis, Wm Urban, Leopold Neumann, Otto Daederlein, Paul F. Mueller, Agitation Committee, John Koelling, Emil Hoechster, H. Hachmeister, Justus Emme, G. A. Massow, Georg Landan, Robert Woelffer, John Hoff, Theo. Behrens, Eugen Niederegger, Jas, Lucke and many others.

A number of the above will also cooperate with the finance-committee. Hall-committee: John Koelling, Georg Pfeiffer, Robert Woelffer.

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Abendpost, March 10, 1906.

THE NEW COURSE. THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION ENDANGERS THE EXISTENCE OF THE GERMAN CLUBS. PROTEST MOVEMENT STARTS.

At the meeting called yesterday by the administration of the German Citizens' Union at the Bismark Hotel, about 150 persons attended, principally, representatives of German clubs and lodges. The ways and means were discussed how to oppose the new attitude of the City Council relating to the sale of alcoholic drinks at associations' club halls.

Mayor Dunne, who has the power to give special permits for this purpose has refused to give his permission since last week. He explains that it was asked by the Grand Jury and he had promised to fulfill their wishes. The mayor declared that he was very sorry that the clubs had to suffer but he can't act otherwise until the courts decide otherwise. It would be very difficult to get a judicial decision as the city ordinance gives the mayor a free hand.

Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, president of the German Citizens' Union, explained at the meeting the cause and purpose, and gave the chair to Mr. John Koelling. Several speakers like Jacob Willich, Ang. Luders, Ludwig Schindler,



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Abendpost, March 10, 1906.

Felix Buschik, Leopold Neumann, Georg Pfeiffer, etc., spoke about the danger to the German clubs from the present course of the City Council. A surprise announcement of Mr. Hoechster of the Gymnastic Club was that a criminal action was started against the manager of the Northside Gymnastic Hall because he did not follow a police order on selling alcoholic drinks last Sunday at a concert in the Turner Hall. The special permit had been refused to him by the mayor. It was proposed to engage a prominent lawyer for a mandamus action. Mr. Fritz Gloganer mentioned that these proceedings could last for years. A much better way would be to agitate in the coming elections and only vote for such aldermen who bind themselves to vote for a change in the respective ordinance. If it however should be a state law it would take somewhat longer but also here success could be obtained in the end.

It was resolved to hold a mass meeting in the Coliseum. The chairman was instructed to form a committee of twenty-five persons to make all arrangements. They should be informed of their nominations in the German newspapers tomorrow and should meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at a place also to be mentioned in the press.



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Abendpost, March 10, 1906.

Mr. Koelling also should form a committee of five to get lawyers' advice as to what chance would be obtained by the courts. All those outsiders who could be of any assistance are also invited to participate.

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GERMAN

Abendpost Feb. 12, 1904

THE PROTEST OF THE MASSES

THE IMPRESSION OF THE MEETING SUFFERED ON ACCOUNT OF MODERATE ATTENDANCE

The demonstration of the German elements of Chicago against the new intrigues of the followers of the temperance movement suffered in its impressiveness because the meeting at the Auditorium was poorly attended and the enormous hall was only half filled. This fact was also referred to by the two speakers of the evening Geo. L. Pfeiffer and Emil Hoechster. The meeting was opened by Mr. Wilhelm Rapp with a short address. The old gentleman stressed the fact that the meeting was in no way called to further intemperance, but for the defence against the never resting dark powers of puritanism. "The meeting takes place on the eve of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and shall be held in the spirit of this most big hearted American. Lincoln always has been a friend of temperance, but an enemy of intolerance. Shortly before his inauguration as President, he wrote:





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I am against everything that is intended to humble men. How glaringly would I contradict myself if I tolerated a limitation of the rights of foreign born citizens, even if their mother tongue is different than my own".

The main speaker of the evening, Mr. Pfeiffer, pointed out that the meeting would have been superfluous if the Germans had done their duty and had kept alert, but the hypocrites took advantage of their indolence and gained new victories.

Mr. Huechster said: "The fanatics have celebrated great triumphs in many states during the last years and even now there are presented to the Congress many petitions for the introduction of Prohibition. I do not fear the honest temperance advocates, who believe that water is the only permitted drink and who live accordingly. But I am afraid of the professional reformers, those people, who carry sin in their hearts and virtue on their lips, who secretly sneak into a side street and consume in hidden dens one drink after another.



Abendpost Feb. 12, 1904

Go out to Evanston or Hyde Park, the strongholds of the temperance fanatics and watch the grocery wagon from which are carried almost to every house funny looking bones, and what do these contain? All sorts of bottled alcoholic beverages, also a lot of beer.

In our City Council reigns much hypocrisy that showed itself plainly when lately a whole number of these gentlemen became so weakkneed that they disregarded their previously given promises and hooked up with the fanatics. We Germans must stiffen the backbone of such aldermen and when we can agree on this question all other liberal minded citizens will join us and personal liberty will be preserved. But we Germans have to start the ball rolling, and I believe and hope that this meeting will be followed by more meetings in all parts of the City, because the danger is here, and it is absolutely necessary to be prepared for the coming battles."

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Koelling and were accepted un-animously by the audience:

"The peace of our City is again disturbed by people who usurp the right to dictate to others; whether they are permitted to hold club festivities,



Abendpost Feb. 12, 1904

whether they can keep inns, and whether they are allowed to visit them."

"There is now a petition in circulation with the purpose of ~~extending~~
'Local Option' to all wards of Chicago, and by this action the public peace
is anew disturbed."

"The inns are the 'Clubs' of many decent people. They pay to the City
Treasury about \$3,500,000 yearly. The petitioners do not obligate them-
selves to raise this sum. They only demand that the inns be closed, and they
want to take away from other people the right to visit any inns."

"We enter a decided protest against this newest violation of the peace. We
assume the obligation to exert all lawful means against the agitations of
the fanatics, and to vote against any one, who in any way favors this
newest offense by the enemies of personal liberty."

These resolutions shall be printed in large quantities and shall be distri-
buted for the collection of signatures, where upon they shall be sent to the
City Council.

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Abendpost, February 5, 1904

GERMAN



IN ROTATION

The Executive Committee of the German Citizens League and some gentlemen who interest themselves in the same goals, held a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Wm. Rapp, in which the following motion by Mr. John Koelling was adopted to arrange a mass demonstration against the restrictions that were imposed on Club festivities by the City Administration, and to invite to it all German organizations. A Committee was entrusted with the selection of a large hall, like the Auditorium. Tomorrow afternoon there will be held another meeting in Mr. Rapp's office for the purpose of arranging a program and calling upon German citizens.

In an understanding with the West side Liquor Men's Association, Mr. Julius Frank of the firm of Frank Brothers, Madison and Halsted, requested Judge Holsom to issue an injunction which the municipal authorities shall be prevented from forcing the closing hours as menacing the existence of many business people. The motion questions the constitutional right of the decree. Members of that Restaurant Owners Organization protest against being classed with the owners of Dance Hall Saloons.

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Abendpost, January 8, 1901.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS

The German-Americans stand almost exclusively on the side of reason and justice in the matter of prohibition. It was due to the efforts of Germans that the State of Iowa repealed prohibition in 1894 after it had been in force for 22 years. In some of the cities in the State Mississippi, where the population was predominantly of German descent, prohibition never became a law. An attempt was made during the preceding year by the prohibitionists in the State of Georgia to enforce a general law, forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages. The House of Representatives carried the Prohibition bill, but it was defeated in the senate.

It can be said in general that the Prohibition movements in the United States made little progress recently. The people realize more and more that nothing can be accomplished by force. True moderation can be achieved only by thorough education and development of character.

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Abendpost, February 4, 1896

GERMAN

(Vox Populi) To the Editor
of the "Abendpost"!



In the general meeting of the Turner Club "Vorwaerts" on January 29th the following resolution was accepted:

In regard to the fact, that at the present time an attempt is being made to close all business places on Sunday, permit us to call attention to the following; After taking a good look at the leaders of this movement, one becomes convinced that here are presented no honest intentions to procure a free day of rest and recreation for the laborer. We find here chiefly clergymen and enemies of the people, who play their game and pursue under cover of labor friendship their own egoistic purposes. The true intention of these "Liberators" is aimed at the introduction of a puritan-religious quiet Sunday in order that they themselves can fish in the troubled water.

The Sabbath shall be a day of recreation for the laborer, and therefore all places of recreation and entertainment shall be open to him. Therefore we call the attention of the public to the peril which it faces; for when this clique has once obtained a solid hold, it will expand its anti-liberal aims so that it can enforce the closing of all entertainment and recreation places by the way of prohibition laws. We feel sorry that there still exist labor

Abendpost, February 4, 1936

GERMAN

organizations which render their services to the work of these obscurantists. The Turner Club surely has no objection if the laborers want to win a free day for themselves, but condemns it decidedly if they use such shameful methods as uniting with their own worst enemies. The Turner Club always will support a liberal movement, but deems it its duty to warn the laborers of their present allies, because their intentions indicate nothing good; further, we also warn the business people to work against their own interest and against their liberty by the signing of petitions that are put in circulation by the backers of the Sunday closing laws. Generally the Turner Club protests against all compulsion through laws, because it is contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, but it does advise the laborers to fight independently for their free day and provide for it, that on this day they are not robbed of their pleasures.



GERMAN



Die Abenpost, October 9, 1894.

THE TEMPERANCE PARADE.

The much discussed temperance Parade will take its start to-morrow afternoon 2 o'clock from the Park Court at the Lakefront. According to the details of the program, Governor Altgeld, Mayor Hopkins and numerous clergymen will see the parade from the Auditorium Hotel.

The German elements of Chicago have fought this parade vigorously which is an insult and vicious blow to the American ideal of individual freedom in regards to habits and customs of our citizens.

Particularly the German Veteran Association has voiced a violent protest and asked all other German Societies, also all German families, to keep their children away from participation in this parade, which has proved again the deplorable submission of the Chicago School Authorities to the dictatorial policy of the Temperance fanatics.

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Die Abendpost, June 18th, 1894.

GERMAN



A STRONG DECLARATION.

Various Church-Organizations of Puritan character and numerous women-societies of wealthy people are agitating again for the adoption of a Federal Prohibition Law.

To counteract this movement, the German-American League has circulated a strong protest concerning the reactionary activity of Puritans, who pretend to represent the opinion of the American People. The said League is urging all Americans of German origin to stand up and fight for the Idealism of their Ancesters, who regardless of Kings and Emperors, would not relinquish all those inherited habits and innocent pleasures of life.

Furthermore the League says- Prohibition as a legal measure never will improve or reform human character, but in the end will be used as a club, to down personal freedom and choke public opinion.

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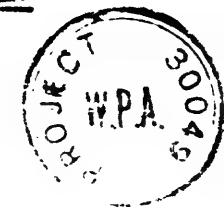
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Die Abendpost, June 15th, 1894.

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OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Regardless of party lines and religion, this newspaper always has represented the standpoint of the German elements in this city concerning all community-affairs.

After 6 days of work and toiling, the Germans want to enjoy life freely on Sunday. As they see the Sabbath, some people will go to the Church in the morning. Many more people will go in the afternoon to theaters and afterwards to cafes and Restaurants. Some other people will stay at home or flock to saloons to meet old friends and make new acquaintances. Sunday nights should be reserved for family affairs, dances and other entertainments. That is the way we Germans want to enjoy life on a carefree Sunday.

The latest adopted Sabbath city ordinance is reflecting the German standpoint and must be rightfully called an achievement of German cultural thought in bitter opposition to the Puritan standpoint, as voiced by the Anglo-American Press, which wants to give to the American people a dead Sunday, with the silence of a graveyard and bare of any joys of life, to which we are all entitled.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, May 29th, 1894.

THE CHURCHES AND PROHIBITION.

The Englewood Church Union is doing its utmost to make it miserable for the Police and the Public. Luckily, this Suburb Union consists only of a few backward small churches and does not represent the progressive spirit of Chicago, which does not want any prohibition or any legal control of alcohol.

As we all know, prohibition as a law would not improve human character and would make a pack of hypocrites of many people.

The Church Union mentioned, which is keeping spies all over Chicago, will dig its own grave in time. We are proud to say, that so far our German elements have not joined these backward water anostles.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1893.

JUDGE STEIN.

p. 4.. Our Chicago Superior Judge Philipp Stein follows the Mosaic precept for judges: Thou shalt judge thy neighbor fairly. He does not consider the social standing of a person. Whosoever acts against his just decision, is dealt with severely, regardless of the culprit's eminence and influence.

The verdict of this German-American judge is of special significance. Philipp Stein is probably the first American judge to mete out punishment for the disregard of ~~free~~ and open Sunday ordinances; rather unusual, as we are accustomed to the countless fines which have been levied to uphold the blue laws.

It is just this contrast which is so significant in Stein's decision. It is the first decisive support of Sunday freedom given by one of the higher American courts. Superior Judge Stein is correct, even from a technical standpoint. He applied the proper legal measures to prohibit the closing of the Exposition on Sundays.

The directors, however, disregarded the judicial decision and closed the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1893.

grounds on Sunday, July 23, which is a grave disregard of the judiciary. Humor is to be found in the circumstance that among the condemned, is a man who for years was a staunch advocate of prohibition and who used word and pen to further its ends and shape its destiny. We refer to the World Exposition Director, Mr. Lawson, publisher of the Sunday prohibition paper, the Chicago Record.

Regardless of the eventual outcome, Judge Stein's sentence will always remain as the symbol of a splendid legal victory for the liberals. And the fact that this opinion was expressed by a judge whose ancestry is Jewish, makes it doubly valuable because, after all, the old Jewish Sabath is not recognized in this land.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 10, 1893.

HATEFUL INTOLERANCE

The most abominable [act of] intolerance of recent times in the United States is the temporary closing of the World's Fair on Sundays. A comparatively small minority group, in most cases members of wealthy families, had the audacity to demand that the Fair be closed on Sunday, which is the only day when the working people can visit the World's Fair. Despicable hypocrisy, fear of the large moneybags, and of English-American clericalism, compelled Congress to grant these abominable demands, which are against the clear precepts of the Constitution. The same reasons moved the directors of the World's Fair to close the Fair on Sunday, at least temporarily.

Another horrifying example of intolerance is the movement of reactionary Americans to outlaw, or deprive of their rights, the immigrants and the naturalized citizens, and first of all, the Catholics.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 10, 1893.

Honor and self-preservation demand that all immigrants, as well as all friends of liberty and equality unite to combat this sinister element. The history of the old Know-Nothing party is evidence that such movements do not restrict themselves to attacks on one church only; on the contrary, such a movement begins with an attack against one group, and soon all the immigrants will be under attack.

At a recent conference of German Methodists, two German Methodist preachers, one of whom is a professor at a Methodist seminary, demanded in all seriousness that Catholics should be outlawed, as well as Jews and nonbelievers. Some German Catholic periodicals are also inciting against the Jews.....

Many German Methodists condemn the disgraceful conduct of the above-mentioned Methodist preachers. Many German Catholics and others also severely criticize the brutal intolerance of some of the Catholic periodicals.

However, all these incitements to brutal racial and religious hatred work hand in hand with the persecution mania of reactionary Americans. How can anyone

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 10, 1895.

who viciously denies equality and liberty to others, expect those rights for himself and his own?

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 28, 1892.

ANOTHER REASON WHY CLEVELAND AND ALTGELD
SHOULD BE ELECTED

If, from May until October next year, the presidency is in the hands of B. Harrison, the defenders of Sunday closing at the World's Fair will derive from this fact alone enormous encouragement. Irrespective of his otherwise splendid traits, B. Harrison is a very strict Presbyterian....

Cleveland, on the other hand, announced in his letter of acceptance, the following principle: "To the people, the largest personal freedom, consistent with peace and order; therefore, no coercive laws, which unnecessarily interfere with customs and habits not conflicting with public morals." It is logical to assume that Cleveland's statement and his assurance refers also to the most absurd of all coercive laws, the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday.

It is a self-evident fact that as Governor, Altgeld would be a hundred times more dependable in these matters, than Governor Fifer. The Republican party of Illinois does not mention anything in its program about this affair, but the Democrats condemn coercive measures positively. Altgeld is a genuine, liberal-

WPA (CL) 11-10-1978

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 28, 1892.

minded cosmopolitan, but Fifer is under the influence of the fanatics and hypocrites of the Republican party.

What an encouragement it would be for the Directors of the World's Fair to keep the exhibit open on Sunday, if they knew that both the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State, were opponents of those strict Sunday laws....

Cleveland and Altgeld's victory would also have a definite effect upon the fifty-second Congress, although this Congress adjourns on the same day that Cleveland, if elected, would be inaugurated.

Even if Congress does not repeal the objectionable resolution regarding the closing on Sunday, yet Cleveland as president, and Altgeld as governor officiating at the time of the opening of the World's Fair, would be a tremendous inducement to keep the exhibit open on Sunday. It also would assure a certain safety for a moderate use of a free Sunday during the World's Fair.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1892.

WHAT A LUTHERAN PUBLICATION THINKS OF
CLOSING THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAYS.

It is interesting and important to know what a local Lutheran publication, Rundschau, has to say about the Sunday question. It writes as follows: "At the present the Sunday question is a very lively subject of discussion in World's Fair circles. It is planned to induce Congress by mass petitions to repeal the reverse clause attached to the appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the World's Fair.

"To have the World's Fair closed on Sunday, involves a loss to the World's Fair Society to the many exhibitors, who not only lose money but time also, and to the working classes, who are unable to visit the exhibit during the week.

"Some fanatics in Congress base their claim in regard to a closed Sunday upon the concept that it is a divine law, and that the characteristic of the American Sunday must be protected. Our answer to this is, that the closing of Sunday at the World's Fair would be in the interest of saloons and brothels.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1892.

It can hardly be expected that the countless visitors will all go to church. We are of the opinion that the ennobling and improving of men can be promoted in the viewing of works of art and science. Only a few demand the repeal of the Sunday clause, because they believe that Congress has no right to make laws, which interfere with personal liberty and freedom of conscience. But is not this reason the most important in this matter? It certainly is! The Sunday fanatics want to force upon the people the wrong Jewish theory about the Sabbath, and make Sunday Christians of them by enforcing a law; just as the prohibition fanatics attempt to reform drunkards and occasional drinkers by legal measures.

However, where does freedom of conscience abide? Where is personal liberty? Shall we no more decide for ourselves how to spend Sunday? Shall the State punish us for taking a walk on Sunday or to visit Jackson Park and the World's Fair? Shall the Jewish Sabbath become the American Sunday, and as such recognized by the State?

"Christians know what to think of Sunday and how to observe it. It is exactly for this reason that we must vehemently condemn Sunday legislation by

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1892.

the State. Where such Sunday laws lead to, is demonstrated by the fanatics in Tennessee, who persecuted the Adventists. Four quiet, peaceful, honest citizens were in jail in Pari, Tennessee from June 3rd until July 18th, because they observed the Sabbath, and worked on their farms on Sunday. They had disturbed none in their worship, and the neighbors respected them highly as citizens. On June 18th one of them was dismissed but the others were led through the streets with a number of colored criminals, and with chains on their feet, to work on a highway nearby. All this was done only because they were (of course, wrongly) convinced that they had to observe Saturday.

"How can we be silent now, when we see, how Congress demands the closing on Sunday of the World's Fair, because the Christian idea of the American Sunday must be preserved? Has the secular government the authority to render a verdict in regard to a day, a person, or an action, whether their specific character is Christian or not?

"History of the present furnishes the proof that fanatics are ready, where they have the power to force their coercive laws upon the citizens, and to punish violators with chains and jails. Sunday legislation is an interference by the State with matters of the church. We demand, therefore, that Congress

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1892.

repeal the Sunday clause, and pay no further attention to Sunday fanatics."

We do not need to mention that we commend and admire the above mentioned publication for its manly and courageous stand in this matter.



Abendpost, September 26, 1892.

Politics.

It is a bad sign, when notwithstanding all endeavors on the side of the Republicans in Chicago, no large German Republican meeting can be brought together so, that even the Republican Governor had to speak before empty seats. The truth is that the Germans of Chicago like those all over the country in increasing numbers, are deserting the Republican cause. The eyes of the Protestants have been opened by the school question and the German electors are convinced that the party of Benjamin Harrison is very different from the party of Abraham Lincoln. They found it advantageous to stick to the Democratic party. Though the Democrats have their faults and are not all angels, they at least are no fanatics, hating foreigners and are no Monopolists. Their teachings come nearer to the thinking of Germans about the affairs and objects of State. A country that is ruled by parties, cannot possibly find the ideal party, as the majority of electors are people who only understand what they can see.

The opposition of the Democrats to prohibition is very contrary to its cowardly acceptance by the Republicans, and that has won many Germans for democracy. Cleveland's tariff message also was a courageous deed, and it does credit to his party, that they have nominated him again. The democrats also supported the free-

GERMAN



dom of conscience and teaching. Generally speaking the democratic principles are preferred by most of the Germans to those of the Republicans.

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ABENDPOST, August 29th, 1892.

A Mass-Meeting.

Friday, September 2nd a great popular mass demonstration will take place in the Vorwearts Gymnastic Hall to protest against closing the World's fair on Sundays. Excellent German and English speakers will be present. The people are not satisfied with the capricious and damnable resolution to close the great fair on Sundays. The justified principle for open entertainments on Sunday finds more favor every day and it is a pleasure to hear, how the Democrats of Cook County have expressed themselves against the closing World's fair on Sunday. It will be a hard fight but not without prospects. Everybody will have to do his duty. It is a fight for liberty and freedom against the chains of a gang, which only want to reign and enslave us^{and} which under the cover of the liberty of the country carries out their sinister and selfish plans.

Forward citizens! Come all of you without exception, Saturday evening, September 2nd to the Vorwearts Gymnastic Hall.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

THE GERMANS DEMAND OPEN SUNDAY
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Germans have a habit of "looking before leaping". If they enter a battle to protect their highest interests, they are well equipped and equal to the occasion. Their plans of battle are the result of thoughtful preparation; consequently, their victory is certain, and the defeat of their enemy more complete. They have not deviated from these tactics in matters pertaining to the "Open Sunday" at the World's Fair. The Prohibitionists as well as Sunday bigots have attempted to sell their ideas to the Board of Directors of the World's Fair. They have not succeeded so far; but the hour of decision is close at hand. Something has to be done by the Liberals, by the German pioneers of personal freedom, to erect a solid bulwark against the attacks of the fanatics to damage the World's Fair, and cover it with shame and contempt.

The first to raise the battle cry were the "Rhineland Union". And how they came - the champions of the German clubs and societies - to fight for the good cause! Indeed it was an enthusiastic crowd, which assembled last night, following the invitation of the Rhineland Union. H. Schurz officiated as chairman, and J. W. Hermann as secretary.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

Besides, the following organizations were represented by delegates: (Twenty six organizations are listed, including singing societies, athletic clubs, benevolent groups, trade unions, veterans' associations, etc.)

Individually invited guests, A. C. Hesing, Emil Hoechster, and C. Harter of the Catholic Weekly, were also present.....

After the purpose of the meeting was explained, one of the delegates, Mr. Amberg, announced that the Central Union M. Ch. two months ago circulated petitions among 15 song clubs in favor of the "Open Sunday"... He proposed to circulate petitions for signatures among all German organizations and others which are, likewise, for the "Open Sunday".

A. C. Hesing then declared: "As always, so today, I am among the champions of personal liberty. It is well and good to circulate petitions, but these petitions have no effect unless power is back of them. Whenever the Anglo-Americans granted us something, they were not prompted by love, but by fear. We must

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

demonstrate to our opponents, that they will feel our strength at the ballot box, if they deny us our rights. A general demonstration is, therefore, more effective, a mass-meeting in a large hall, and afterward a torch-light procession with music to make our demands known. Especially workers, who have no opportunity to visit the Fair during the week days, ought to be protected in this matter.

"After the Big Fire, when the Germans were not permitted to build their frame houses again, we marched to the City Hall, 20,000 strong, and demanded our rights, which were, of course, granted to us. If we do nothing, the World's Fair is in danger. What would Europe say if the Chicago Fair were to be closed Sundays? We will unite with the Bohemians and Poles to enlarge our forces, we cannot expect much from the Scandianvians. People appreciate liberty; therefore, let them demand their rights, and fight for the same!"

....Harter, of the Catholic Weekly, stated that the majority of the clergy and the Catholic editors were in favor of the "Open Sunday".....

Illinois Starts Zeitung, June 17, 1892.

Hesing pointed out that this World's Fair is a national affair, and the masses should be kept in mind. The laborers, the farmers, the small business men, the middle classes have no time except on Sunday to visit the exposition. For these something must be done to rescue the "Open Sunday" for them.

Amberg's as well as Hesing's proposals, were accepted by the assembly...

A committee was appointed by the chairman to have petitions printed and circulated, etc....

Another committee, to carry out Hesings proposal, is to be organized later.....

Thus the ball has started rolling. The German citizens, who took the first step yesterday to arouse the German and the liberal elements of Chicago for the "Open Sunday", expect a most liberal response. Every German is welcome to this great army of Liberals. He honors himself by joining this movement. Victory can not fail us.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 20, 1892.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCHES TOWARDS THE
WORLD'S FAIR

Here and there in this great country, English-American protestant preachers are starting a furious outcry against the World's Fair in Chicago, because it is being romanized and catholicized. The primary reason for this accusation is the fact that Pope Leo XIII has taken a friendly attitude towards this undertaking, which He manifested not only verbally and in writing, but also in deed.

One of these clerical maniacs, a certain Fulton in New York scolded Mrs. Potter-Palmer of Chicago in very vulgar language, because she had succeeded in her request to have the Pope send to the World's Fair certain historical and unique relics of Columbus' discovery of America. Mrs. Potter-Palmer is a liberal protestant, well educated and intelligent, and therefore tolerant. She knows and appreciates the relations of the immortal discoverer to the Catholic Church and respect the present pope not as the head of his church, but as a highly cultured, well-educated, and benevolent gentleman. The pope's sympathetic compliance with her request proved that she was right in her estimation of him.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 20, 1892.

English-American protestant ministers of various denominations still agitate and rage against keeping the World's Fair partially open on Sunday.

These blind fanatics and vulgar hypocrites do not realize how detrimental their conduct is, particularly for the protestantism who they are suppose to represent and what a magnificent service they render to the Catholic Church, which is so hateful to them.

The majority of the American people are inclined to lean more and more towards the more enlightened European viewpoint about the sabbath. They are absolutely not in favor of closing institutions of art, and instructive and elevating collections on Sunday. What an impression upon these people the contrast between the conduct of so many ministers of protestant sects toward the World's Fair, and the attitude of the catholic clergy toward the same must make.

Every Catholic priest who has been asked for his opinion in this matter has expressed himself invariably in favor of keeping the Fair open on Sunday, at least part of the time. Not only is this true of German-American catholic priests, but also of such of other nationalities. Even the most thorough American of all

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 20, 1892.

catholic prelates of this country, the Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, has expressed himself definitely in favor of keeping the Fair open on Sunday.

The honor of protestantism is saved in this affair chiefly by the attitude of the German protestant churches of this country. They, as well as the catholic church, consider this matter a purely secular one, subject to police regulations and as such has nothing to do with the church. Most leaders and members of such churches have the same opinion as previously states, and these are in agreement with the viewpoints presented by the German reformers in regard to the sabbath.

If one happens to hear of a German-American protestant church which is in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sunday, it is undoubtedly one which does not belong to the large German synods, but is rather an appendage of one of the essentially English-American churches. If it is reported that a certain German Lutheran church is for the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday then we may rest assured that it is one that does not belong to the large Missouri Synod, much less to the Illinois district of this synod, whose members are now carrying on a manly fight for their schools.

Some of the English-American protestant churches in Chicago in this matter are

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 20, 1892.

now following in the steps of the overwhelming majority of the German churches, and more than one of them has refused to comply with the request to take a stand in favor of Sunday-closing.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, March 25th, 1892.

The Water Apostles in Hydepark.

In order to make the agitation against saloons still more effective, the Hydepark Protective Association, has decided to be incorporated. As soon as the Incorporation-Charter has been granted, the said Association will hold propaganda-meetings in various sections of Hydepark. These meetings will explain to the public, the good points of drinking water, and also of course, will have collections taken up to swell the Agitation Funds. By and by, they hope, Prohibition will spread to other parts of Chicago.



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 26th, 1392.

West Roseland is Making Front
Against the Water Apostles.

The inhabitants of West Roseland are getting tired of the propaganda, made in their district by the temperance-fanatics. In a petition to the Chicago City Council, they protest against any law or ordinance, favoring prohibition, and are asking for protection against the water propagandists invading their territory.

This petition was given to the License Committee for further steps and consideration.

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Die Abendpost, February 25th, 1892.

Prohibition Up and Down.

Even the most conservative Republicans seem to hesitate before they really might feel inclined to make prohibition a national issue of their party-platform. Even the most fanatic followers of temperance preachers are quitting prohibition-ideals for something more substantial like the unlimited issue of silvercoining money. The Silver-Theory is nothing new to the American people, and even among normal minded Democrats have been dreamers, drifting in that direction.

The Republicans of course, have not originated the Silver-Theory, which only became their propaganda weapon, whenever the same seemed to appeal to the mass of ignorant voters.

The political parties of the American Republic must strive to rule as practical politicians and not as theorists, who will befuddle temporarily the people's mind, but cannot hide the actual present-day problems, which are the fundamentals of a campaign issue.

Die Abendpost, February 23, 1892.

The Republicans and Prohibition.

The Republicans finally have decided to state their real standpoint on Prohibition by publishing the following suggestions in their press:

According to the Republican standpoint, the election precincts of each county should decide, whether the liquor trade should be allowed to exist or not. If the majority of precincts should decide for prohibition, the sale of liquor must be forbidden in the whole county. But if a majority of precincts is voting against prohibition, nevertheless the latter should be kept in existence in all precincts, which have voted dry. Furthermore in the wet townships, the county court shall have the right to turn down any application for a tavern license. All existing saloons or taverns in smaller townships should pay \$500. - for a license, which in larger towns and cities must cost \$1,000 - per year. Any offense against police regulations should cause the lawbreaking saloon, to lose the said license.-

It must be clear now to anybody, that the Republican party always will be for the existence of prohibition laws, which have been rejected by the open-minded voters in most states. It will strengthen the standpoint of the Democrats, who



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have learned to know, that prohibition itself is the principal reactionary weapon of the Republicans, who on this issue have blindly lost 2 election campaigns.



Die Abenpost, February 22nd, 1892.

The Water-Apostles.

Numerous members of the Church Union and a large crowd of Temperance fanatics, held a meeting last night at the Arcade-Hall, 64th and Wentworth Avenue.

Mr. H. C. Staver, the noted waterdrinking enthusiast, predicted that in the near future the whole district between 55th Street and 79th Street would be infested by saloons, if not some last hour desperate efforts are saving the situation. The only way would be, he explained, to vote against any amendments or any change of the prohibition-regulations, now in existence.

DIE ABENDPOST, February 18th, 1892.

The Muckertum (Hypocrites) at Hydenark.

Under the auspices of the HydePark Protective Association, there was a meeting at the Hydepark Hotel for the purpose of agitating towards the carrying out of the old Hydepark Prohibition law-regulation. Successively Messrs. Professor Galvin, Alderman, Kiney and T. H. Banning, made speeches about prohibition and the necessity of drinking water exclusively.

Professor Galvin pointed out, that particularly Woodlawn is in danger, to lose its prohibition, as landspeculators and tavern keepers are trying hard to get concessions there, towards the opening of the Chicago World's Fair. Furthermore, Professor Galvin is of the opinion, that the administration of the coming Fair has not even the right, to let anybody sell liquor at Jackson Park for the duration of the Exposition. The other speakers agreed with the Professor, whereupon the meeting was adjourned with the resolution, to carry the agitation for more waterdrinking to the Mayor's office.

Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1891.

HYPOCRITICAL AGITATORS

At a certain meeting held recently the following subjects came up for discussion: The selling of alcoholic beverages should be made illegal. Amusements on Sunday in the open should be prohibited and all stores should be closed on this day of worship.

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Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1891.

/PROHIBITION WOMEN ARE AGAINST IT/

It is expected that within a short time all grocers selling alcohol beverages will be boycotted by the women of the "Christian Prohibition Union." They have passed a resolution to this effect and started the ball rolling in **Englewood**. There is no doubt that their appeal will be welcomed by their like-minded sisters.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1890.

[~~MUEKER~~-ORDINANCES (HYPOCRITE RULES) SHELVED]

The City Council declined yesterday, with 37 against 27 votes, to close saloons and stores on Sundays. The Council furthermore decided not to leave the toleration of any saloon to the neighborhood-vote.

Herewith, the liberal elements of our city's administration was a victory, which will be a blow to the backward efforts of small-minded temperance-fanatics.

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Die Abendpost, September 5, 1890.

/THE TEMPERANCE WAR IN HYDE PARK/

Messrs. Freeman and Jewett, Lawyers for the Water Apostle in Hyde Park, are stating with confidence, that the Superior Court will give a decision during October against the Morrison License Application and therewith a judgement in favor of Temperance. According to the opinion of the dry followers any saloon license is in direct opposition to the regulations of the annexation law act.

At the same time of course, the temperance followers try everything to swell their campaign funds and bag every good believer, with yardlong circular letters, to help and contribute.

The liberal elements therefore have all reason to be on their guard.

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Die Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1890.

[ALLIES OF TEMPERANCE (PROHIBITION)]

The Taxpapers' Association of Cook County had a meeting yesterday and expressed their intention to assure the Water-Apostles at Hyde Park and Englewood of their moral support. The Association is pretending, of course, not to have any sympathy for Temperance, but wants to fight the sale of whisky as an interference with the local business standard at Hyde Park and Englewood. This standpoint is naturally only a mark to hide their lack of conviction concerning the real issue.

A certain Mr. F. A. Winkleman, whose name should be Winkelmann, brought in a resolution which condemned the sale of whisky and is promising legal help to the two suburb towns against the danger of alcohol.

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Die Abendpost, July 28, 1890.

/THE TEMPERANCE (PROHIBITION) WAR IN HYDE PARK AND ENGLEWOOD/

The fight between the liberal elements and the temperance reformers seems to grow into enormous dimensions. Both sides have subscription lists, and the money is stacking up for and against prohibition. The saloonkeepers declare that various breweries have promised their assistance and that surely victory must be theirs, if a million Dollars can do it. Also they threaten to expose the names of all those who preach water in the street but drink Schnapps at home.

The often-mentioned test case of Michael Morrison, who asked the Mayor for a saloon license, will come up in court one of these days.

Several respected citizens have vouched for Morrison's clean, moral record in his application to the Mayor.

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Die Abendpost, July 19, 1890.

[CHICAGO SECULAR UNION]

The Chicago Secular Union and the American Secular Union, which were formed by splitting the first-named union, have united again under the same name. The purpose of this organization is the protection of the Constitution and the opposition to the interference of religious societies with state affairs.

Also they demand the taxation of church property and the use of public money exclusively for state institutions.

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Die Abendpost, February 3rd, 1890.

Gambling, (Editorial)



Through laws and police-clubs all human depravity can be exterminated, every social evil banished; some people believe in that doctrine. So a Chicago jury came to the conclusion that gambling would cease instantly and permanently, if the city administration merely deserves it. It's all "up to" the mayor and his subordinates, whether thousands in Chicago remain addicted to the gambling passion. If the man in the city hall utters the magic word, then, instantaneously greed turns to sacrifice, the desire for excitement changes to quiescence, and obstinacy to obedient indifference. Undoubtedly, it is a disgrace and shame, that Cregier(Mayor) does not pronounce the mystic syllables, which after all are the cause of the existence of hundreds of club-rooms, gambling dens, brothels, saloon-tables,(aside from the stock market,) where stakes are high. Speaking candidly and earnestly, the police are not above suspicion that they remain inactive, in exchange for a certain amount of hush-money; making a "raid" only when the army of the exploited fools, called popular opinion, compels them. It usually terminates with the arrest of a few "men of the trade" generally conviction and fine. Gambling paraphernalia is left intact, so that the "knights of the



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Die Abendpost, February 3rd, 1890.

Bushⁿ can resume their calling at the green tables, upon their return.

The true vice of the nation is gambling-----not booze, etc.

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Die Abendpost, January 30th, 1890. (Prohibition)

They Start Again. The Sunday Objectors Start
Agitating.

What the "Sunday Closing Association" wants. (Editorial) According to the native sheet, the Daily News, we notice that the "objectors" of our city who combined into the Sunday Closing Association, intend to start unusual commotions. According to our information as obtained from the above source, the encouragement they needed has been derived from all classes of the labor-population, irrespective of creed or nationality. If successful, then even the most respectably conducted saloons must close and no worker may enjoy a glass of beer among friends, after a week of effort and labor, unless he is sufficiently prosperous to buy "wholesale" on a Saturday. In order to give this proposal a humanitarian appeal, all factories, stores and shops must not function and to realize it, Sunday Rest Clubs are to be started in each ward, whose avowed purpose is: never to elect a dissenting alderman. All the combined objectors, fraternizing under the name "Sunday Rest League" will then save the atrocious world all at once, by making it instantly sinless. Ofcourse, this crazy brotherhood promises to remain aloof from all politics but what this signifies, requires no extensive

Die Abendpost, January 30th, 1890. (Prohibition)

1890-1891, 1892-1893

elucidation. A sub-committee selected from the smartest of these world-benefactors has the thing all "fixed up" and contemplates the formulation of constitution and by-laws, at its next meeting with the general assembly.

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Illinois St. Louis, Mo., 1933.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1933.

A well attended meeting was held last night in the North Side Armory, by a branch of the Alliance for Personal Rights. The president, E. W. Wetzlerhorst, introduced Dr. F. L. Cronin, who explained the aims of the Alliance, and portrayed the activities of the enemies of personal liberty, the prohibitionists and others, in a most striking manner.

"The people go to church where they are told that if the saloons are closed the churches will be filled. Sunday after Sunday the clergymen preach that all misery and evil in the world is caused by alcoholic drinks, and that a large percentage of deaths and accidents are due to drunkenness."

After the speaker had finished, and the audience dispersed, E. Wetzlerhorst spoke in German and stated, that for many years no other question has been asked so often as: "What is the real aim of the Alliance for Personal Rights?" "If a new organization is formed, a similar question is necessarily justified, and it is the duty of the members of such an association to explain their purpose and aims."

Ill. is Staats Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1936.

The Alliance for Personal Liberty is fighting for the preservation of all rights, which are granted by the constitution to every citizen, who are trying to restrict the liberties of a free citizen. The Alliance attacks, chiefly, prohibition because its adherents make every effort to suppress the free viewpoints of the liberal citizens. They are trying to force their opinions and teachings upon the moderate drinkers even by the means of a lasso. Children, too, are instructed on the supposed terrible consequences of the use of alcoholic drinks, and, thereby, are aroused to a certain contempt against their parents, who, perhaps indulge in a moderate use of alcohol. The attack of the prohibitionists is primarily aimed against the cheerful customs and habits of the Germans, and it is their duty now to be strongly united, in order to repulse the ruthless enemies. The Alliance has assumed to defend our rights, and whoever does not wish to see the good old German customs destroyed, should join our society."

Mr. Nettelhorst's speech received thunderous applause. Julius Legmann exhorted the audience to join the Alliance which defends our natural human rights. It is important, he asserted, to prove to the prohibitionists and the "know-nothings"



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Illinois State Meeting, Apr. 10, 1939.

what German culture, customs and habits really are, and that he is convinced that victory over the bigots is certain if the far and near act in unison.

After it was decided that the next meeting of the Alliance would be held on April 16th, at the same place, the meeting adjourned. Many in the audience were received as members into the association.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1889.

MASS MEETING OF SABBATH OBSERVANCE ASSOCIATION.



The Sunday Observance Association arranged a mass-meeting yesterday, and 18 speakers were scheduled to address the audience.

Rev. J. Berger, a German clergyman of this city, was one of the first and best speakers. He asserted that he enjoyed taking a part in the meeting, and that he was proud to represent the German nationality in the interest of Sunday observance. "The Germans," he stated, "never remain passive and are also in this movement in the front lines. The Germans are law-abiding citizens, and demand that the laws be observed. The observance of Sunday is constitutional, and those who try to abolish it, undermine the liberty of the people. The large audience is an evidence that all nationalities are interested in the enforcement of Sunday laws, and that, above all, the workers want a day of rest. Since every decent person is a worker, therefore, every citizen demands the observance of Sunday."

At the close of the meeting resolutions were read requesting the Mayor, the

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1889.

Police department, and even the state legislature, to enforce the existing Sunday laws.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 20, 1888.

GARFIELD TURNVEREIN - MAXSTERN'S EXPOSITION REGARDING THE TURNERS AND
THE LEAGUE FOR PERSONAL RIGHTS.

The Garfield Turnverein gave an intellectual, informal entertainment at Mueller's hall, last evening. The diversified program included several favorably accepted songs, a zither-quintet, under the leadership of Director Essler, a recitation Erlkoenig (Fairy-King) with guitar-accompaniment. The chairman then introduced Turner Max Stern as the speaker of the evening. His theme was: "The Position of the Turners in Regard to the League For Personal Rights." After the speaker had submitted his proofs to show that the Turners individually, as well as in common with the association, always defended personal rights. Mr. Stern drew comparisons with the accepted platform of the league and the principles of the N. A. Turner Alliance and said, "The practical recommendations of the Turner Association are all contained in the league resolutions." Since it has been impossible for the Turners to realize these principles, heretofore, they should align themselves with the league and thereby obtain united action.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 20, 1888.

Years ago we ridiculed the unsystematic attempts of the prohibitionists, but in the course of time they grew in power until the existence and continuation of the Constitution is endangered.

Have our enemies taught us anything? We also intend to reach our goal by association, by organization. We are not alone. The great mass of the people, which is subjugated by "Dissenter laws"; the taxpayers who are oppressed by prohibition's tax - assessments, the liberal and progressive elements; all those, who are represented in the league for personal liberty, even the English press, which wrote an editorial in our favor recently, admonished us to affiliate ourselves with this new movement which promises to become a new anti-slave question. Since early January the cause has been promoted on the North Side by the forming of a branch league. This was followed by an address, given by Turner Chas. Bary. The association gave a unanimous decision favoring united action.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 4, 1888.

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RESOLUTIONS.

At the meeting held at Central Music Hall, attended by Germans and Scandinavians, members of Protestant Churches, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

"For the abolition of Sunday-Slavery and the prevention of crimes on Sunday. Declaration of German-Americans and Scandinavians-American citizens of Chicago, assembled at the Central Music Hall, September 2, 1888.

"Physicians and physiologists, workers of all classes, economists and experts, they all agree that one day of rest out of seven is very beneficial for the physical and spiritual well-being of men in all walks of life.

" A very eminent physician declared, that the Sabbath should be observed as a day of rest; and that this is not merely his opinion, but a fact, which is as well founded in human nature as the other one, that man must perish, if he refuses to eat.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 4, 1888.

"The freedom of rest for the individual depends upon the rest for all. It is the duty of the government to prohibit Sunday work, except in cases of emergencies and mercy. Likewise should the government try to prevent the abuses of this day of rest, which are detrimental to public order and morals.

"There are thousands of men, women and children in Chicago who are forced by conditions, over which they have no control, to work seven days per week.

"It is also a very lamentable fact, that the Sabbath in this city has been turned systematically into a day of vice, crime, and debauchery.

"Because of these deplorable conditions we cannot remain silent any longer. We can not remain passive as long as so many innocent people and families suffer injustice and irreparable injuries; when at the same time, and from week to week, crimes committed on Sunday cry to heavens for expiation, and thousands of helpless mothers, wives and children beg with tears to remedy this situation.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 4, 1888.

"We must do what we can to abolish Sunday-Slavery, and to prevent crime and debauchery on this day and for this purpose we sincerely and earnestly resolve to:

1. To appeal to the mayor and the police of this city respectfully but urgently to perform their duty fearlessly in the inforcement of our Sunday-laws.
2. That we consider it as their duty to inforce those general laws and city ordinances in reference to this matter.
3. That our Sunday-laws do not restrict personal liberty, and do not interfere with our freedom of conscience, but are, on the contrary, its best guardians.
4. That the keeping of Sunday is essential for Christian conduct, and, although we do not desire, nor would we have the power to force upon others our religious viewpoints and customs. We maintain that it is the duty of the government to protect our rights to undisturbed church services and to



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 4, 1888.

demand a certain regard for the Sabbath, which is required for the peace and order of the community.

5. That we are prepared to cooperate with all good citizens to bring about in a reasonable way the abolition of Sunday-Slavery;- to make an end to all debaucheries and vices on Sunday and thereby achieve-happiness, peace and prosperity for all who now suffer under these deplorable conditions.

6. That we approach all law-abiding citizens of Chicago without regard to party, sect, or nationality with the urgent request to join us in this noble and holy endeavor, to liberate the poor sufferers from the slavery of Sunday-work, and to let them partake of this protection which is required for the enjoyment of highest and truest liberty and finds its most eloquent presentation in our Sunday."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 3, 1888



AGITATIONS BY SUNDAY SAINTS

Under the auspices of the Chicago Sabbath Association, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Music Hall. This meeting was under the special management of Dr. Little, the most outstanding of the Sunday Saints, and was attended by men and women who are members of German and Scandinavian, Methodist, and some other Protestant churches. The purpose of the meeting was to condemn publicly that saloons are kept open on Sunday.....

C. C. Bonney, a professional Sunday Saint, stated that it is most surprising and astounding to have so many Germans and Scandinavians come together in this hall to petition the "native" Americans to enforce the American Sunday laws, and to make an end to the desecrations of the Sabbath.

A bishop of the Methodist church then read in German a part of the scriptures, where it speaks of keeping the Sabbath from the standpoint of orthodox beliefs. Not only the front doors of the saloons should be closed on Sunday, but also the back and side entrances.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 3, 1888.

Reverend J. Bergen then addressed the audience "in the name of the Germans" in English.

"The Germans," he said, "have been accustomed in Germany to keep the laws and when they come to America and observe how the laws are trampled underfoot, they are completely astonished and clasp their hands above their heads. But many of the German new-comers in Chicago are led astray by a large, influential German newspaper (Staats Zeitung), because there are columns after columns of vile Sunday amusements advertised and glorified. In spite of this however, the majority of Germans in Chicago are opposed to this desecration of the Sabbath, and it is only a matter of time until all the Germans will arise against these sinful conditions. Those Germans who helped to build Chicago will do their part also in rescuing it from complete ruination and corruption...

Reverend Barrows characterized the saloons as the curse of our communities and the breeding place of all vices and stated that it is not only his own conviction, but also that of seventy-five percent of the population. It is to be expected that all those present will realize their responsibility toward all Germans and Scandinavians in Chicago, who have a different

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 3, 1888.



viewpoint in regard to keeping the Christian Sabbath, namely, to convince them that a picnic, a ball, or the gathering in a saloon, is a violation of the law, and leads into the abysses of corruption.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1888.

IN THE NAME OF HYPOCRISY!

Although prohibition proved to be a failure so far wherever it was introduced, the number of those fanatical law and executive leagues which stand for the prohibition principles is growing stronger.

If that keeps on in this manner there will hardly be a state in existence where that fanatic gang of hypocrites has not the upper hand.

In the American law bodies, and among the judges, the trend in favor of hypocrisy is seen to grow stronger and the judicial stunts, destined to pour oil on the fire of those hypocrites are getting more risky and bolder.

Being a fanatical body these hypocrites are forever busy for their ideas. Through that they accumulate more and more influence especially among the so called upper circles on whose opinion the judges feel most dependent.

This contra - liberty flirting with the wishes of the upper ten is of course nothing new in this country.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1888.

How long will it be under these circumstances until the American judge reaches the same level as the Russian or Turkish judge.

For us the Republicans and Democrats are the same reactionaries and their promises and fictitious principles the same swindle.

THE BLUE SUNDAY LAW

Tonight, there will be a meeting of the village board of Hyde Park to reconsider the blue Sunday law.

We are sorry to state that our honest fellow citizens are lacking understanding of the danger that is threatening from that hypocritical mob, otherwise we would expect them to take energetic measures for the protection of their personal liberty.

We take it for granted that a victory of the hypocrites in the present Sunday blue law question will only be the beginning of a total prohibition.

This will then be the start of under cover selling.

With a water Apostle like Roche at the head of Chicago's city council the danger is imminent that the last pleasure of the working class unlimited Sunday amusements, will be abolished.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1888.

/SUNDAY BLUE LAW/

The citizens League started suit against the saloons in the limits of Hyde Park which are licensed by the county commission.

The Hyde Park villiage board resolved to close all inns and saloons on Sundays after August 1st.

This resolution is an infamous dishonesty against the saloonkeepers who shortly before had to pay an excessive extra tax to that village treasury for dispensary licenses.

Everybody knows that these inns in outlying communities do their business only on Sundays or holidays and can pay their taxes only through that particular Sunday business.

It would have been better to declare Hyde Park a part of the city of Chicago.

In that case Chicagoans would not be subjected to the whims of a village burgomaster when visiting the parks for which they pay taxes.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1888.

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ANTI-FOREIGN TENDENCY IN UNITED STATES

For several years a tendency to hate foreigners has been noticeable in the United States. The fanatical clergy of the majority of American sects, in particularly the Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, have taken advantage of these conditions not only to enforce the antiquated blue-laws, but, also to render them more severe.

This anti-foreign tendency has been strong enough to influence many Americans, who otherwise, might have been liberal and progressive. The enforcement of antiquated Sunday-laws is first of all an attack against the German element, because of its custom of going out on Sundays with families to enjoy the out-doors, to listen to good music while drinking beer in a beer-garden...

Of late the fanatical clergymen have succeeded with their almost limitless influence over women, to brand as unfashionable the visit to "devilish" places, such as beer-gardens, etc. The question is, why should foreigners



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1886.

be permitted to celebrate Sunday in a different manner than has been customary for Americans for generations? In the country-towns and villages the clergy have likewise used their influence over woman, and have organized them as their most effective allies. In some places every girl and woman must join this organization, if they wish to be considered decent.

The agitations for the blue-laws and for prohibition, are not the only result of this anti-foreign tendency, prevalent for several years. Many things point to the fact that a crusade is being prepared against all foreigners similar to the movement in 1854. That particular crusade was the result of the large number of immigrants from Ireland during the previous decade and of the influence of corrupt politicians who had gained control over elections and the ballot-box. It was also pointed against Germans of the revolutionary period (1848), whose viewpoints were mis-

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1888.

understood by most Americans. A petition of that storm in all probability will be occasioned by the continuous intermingling of the Irish-English problem in the political life of the United States. This is being done by the Irish politicians with increasing effrontery. The Americans are tired of listening to the Irish publicly asserting that they vote only for those men who take a most definite stand against England in Irish affairs, and not for those who might be the best men for American affairs. The Americans are tired of having their relationship to England continuously interfered with by demagogues, who speculate for Irish votes. One can not blame the Americans from being really disgusted with the demands of the Irish to appoint such judges to the Supreme Court only, as are favorable toward the Irish question.

Another cause of this anti-foreign tendency is to be found in the activity of recently immigrated anarchists and socialists. The American considers the red flag, the banner of the Anarchists as well as socialists and shows a continuous trend against his institutions.

There is no doubt that the importation of half-civilized workers from Italy, Poland and other countries by the American industries contributed its share in

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 11, 1888.

These half-slaves were imported for the purpose of squeezing wages to a lower level. It is not strange that the American workers bitterly resented it. This attitude is spreading more and more. Almost daily appear in newspapers, demands by workers to restrict immigration from Europe, similar to that from China. This restriction would not only effect the half-civilized masses of Europe, but all nations. If the liberal New York Times remarks that it is still an open question, whether restriction of immigration is an advantage to this country or not, but that naturalization could and should be restricted and that this is a matter for congress, then the danger is very imminent.

However, this storm may blow over like many others, without doing much damage.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 9, 1888.

COERCIVE SUNDAY LAWS.

Chicago and Milwaukee will be very soon the only cities of this country, in which there is no puritanical Sunday law existing.

All cities in the East are under this tyrannical Sunday law. Not even a decent public theater performance can take place in New York City. In all the cities the places of amusements are closed on Sunday, including the German theaters.

The City of Chicago has safeguarded her freedom on Sunday by a special local law. The same was the result of an extraordinary victory at the ballot-box, which the German-Americans in Chicago obtained at the November election in 1873, over the Sunday-tyrants and ignoramuses.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 9, 1888.

We do not mention the above with the intention of blaming Cincinnati and St. Louis for the loss of their Sunday freedom because they are, indeed, not guilty of desiring compulsory Sunday regulations, but they were forced upon them. Nor do we desire to lull people to sleep in regard to the safety of their Sunday freedom.

Friends of the blue-laws are here, also tirelessly active. Their mouths and hands have to be carefully watched. We also have to see to it that the few reasonable restrictions of our city's Sunday rules are observed by the liberal-minded majority of our population. We must consider the feelings of others in this respect, so that no reproach shall be upon us for breaking our word in regard to this matter. Such an attitude only can safeguard Chicago's freedom in a puritanical desert.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 21, 1884.

THE SALOONKEEPERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

At the General Meeting, held in Quincy No. 9 yesterday, President Miehle presented his yearly report, of which we cite the following: The writer shows how unfavorable the fight against the Harper law was and declares that nothing was undone on the part of the State organization to secure a favorable decision from the Superior Court. In regard to the attempts of a few saloonkeepers associations, to resist the law, intending to procure only beer licenses and under same also to sell liquors, Mr. Miehle remarked, that those Saloonkeepers did not succeed and through their action only incited the public against them, which would have resulted in their inability to change the unjust Dram Shop law in the near future.

At the next elections to the Legislature, everything shall be done, that only liberal minded men, favorable to the saloon business, should be elected and therefore the association will actively in their own interest, if they stick solidly to the State organization, which he created.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1884.

THE OLD TAVERNKEEPER'S SOCIETY

The Old Tavernkeeper's Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Old Quincy No. 9 which was not well attended.

A number of those who were present, left even before the meeting was opened. Joseph Miehle was elected to preside. He declared himself in favor of a uniform \$150.00 license. Most of the tavernkeepers could manage to get along paying this sum, if they do not employ a bartender. Hau delivered a long speech although he did not decide the question one way or the other. Miehle spoke again, and said he protested that the German tavernkeepers should pull the coal out of the fire, Hansborough and his associates retired in a cowardly manner and he objected to having anything to do with such people.

As far as he is concerned, he must obtain a \$500.00 license, because he could not exist without selling wines and liquors, but can not see, why



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1884.

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the "small" Tavernkeepers who are dispensing beer exclusively, should not get along with a \$150.00 license. He therefore proposed to request the license committee, to collect the \$150.00 and \$500.00 in three installments.

John Feldkamp said the Harper law being now in effect, they should be obeyed. The city council could not do anything in the matter. Next fall, there would be an opportunity to elect the right kind of representatives to overthrow this law. Miehle's motion to request the council to permit installment payments was rejected by a vote of 7 to 6. Bander complained, that the old Tavernkeeper's Society does not receive any support from anywhere. A motion to request the city council, to prohibit the sale of bottle beer in restaurants, was carried.

Upon Feldkamp's motion it was decided, to request the council's license committee to cancel the paragraph, pertaining to payment of license in installments.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1884.

/THE BEER AND WHISKY LICENSE/

In yesterday's council meeting which was presided over by Mayor Harrison, the following members were absent: Gaynor, Foley, Marder, Dalton, Quinn, Colvin and Geohegan.

An opinion of the Corporation lawyer in regard to the license question and a message from the Mayor, in which he warns the saloon-keepers to obey the Harper laws, were read. Wetherell proposed to omit the 150 Dollar paragraph and to equalize the beer and whisky license. Upon Cullerton's suggestion, the matter was referred to the Lincense Committee with the request to report on the matter in 14 days.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 18, 1882.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

Last night's mass-meeting called by the Turn-Societies, in order to discuss the best ways of blocking the Temperance fanatics, was more or less a disappointment as far as attendance was concerned. Owing to this fact the Democrats had an easy opportunity in trying to win over the new movement for themselves. It is our opinion that the Democrats without in the least intending to have dealt a death blow to the incipient movement.

Mr. August Spies opened the meeting at 3 P.M. proposing in the name of the Committee to elect Mr. Hochster, chairman. Mr. Frawz Demmler was elected secretary. Mr. Hochster called on Dr. Ernst Schmidt as first speaker of the meeting. Dr. Schmidt who, as a determined fighter for freedom is respected even by his enemies was greeted by thunderous applause; He then said: "I appreciate the welcome you have given me, but I must say, I feel a bit like a horse on parade, brought forward every time during the last 30 years when liberty is threatened. (Applause). The younger generation knows very little of our battles, the shadow of which has drawn us together once again. This is the first time in their lives, that they experience an attack on their liberty and rights. It is the fanaticism of the narrow-minded Puritan, which has spread throughout the country, and is threatening our liberty. In a country like ours, the question of personal liberty should never arise, if the Constitution of our Republic

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 18, 1882.

would be lived up to. One such attack on our freedom, if successful, would be followed by a number of others; the fanatics will not be satisfied with one success. No one can love our country more than I do! For its freedom I would do anything. It saddens me to think that those fanatics are trying to trample on our sacred principles, the highest and dearest of human rights. Such a thing must not be suffered!

Moderation is taught to us Germans; Americans have to learn it yet. If the American mothers would spend more time on educating their children, it would be far better for the young Americans; they would be more able to govern themselves and the temperance question would not be an important issue.

It is our duty to call into existence an agitation which will prevent a group of irresponsible people from dragging into dust our most sacred human rights. (Thunderous applause). Mr. Francis A. Hoffmann, ex-Socialist and professional politician, was the next speaker. He painted a glowing picture of the glorious past of the Democracy, and called on all, mainly on Socialists, to vote for the Democratic ticket. We don't want to point the dirt and nonsense of his speech, but will confine ourselves to a few short abstracts: "I am surprised that such a seasoned politician as Dr. Ernst Schmidt forgot to tell you to join a political party,- that of the Democrats. For years I have admired the stability of the Socialists, but now I call on them in the name of freedom, to join the Democratic Party. The Democratic platform cannot

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fail to find the approval of every Socialist. ("Oho, Oho"). It always was the Democratic Party which has stood for human rights". (Loud Laughter).

The Democrats could not have made a bigger mistake; for their own cause than to have Hoffmann to deliver a speech.

The chairman then appointed a committee of nine men for the drawing up of resolutions. The members of this committee were: Max Stern, J. Goldzier, F. Kanneberg, Dr. Geiger, Josef Schoninger, H. Lich, J. Sebastian and Josef Kaufmann. Mr. Dietzel, the poet, was the third speaker. He praised the land in which we live and gave a sketch of the battles fought to make it what it is today. He said, a great deal of credit is due the Germans who have taken great interest in the cultural development of this country, and who had a right to resent the ingratitude of the Americans. The temperance question is just one exhibition, of their hatred of foreigners. Concluding his speech he said: My advice to Americans is:- "Learn how to drink, for moderation is a greater virtue than complete abstinence".

Harry Rubens followed as speaker:- "We are threatened by an enemy whom to defy calls for solidarity. I hope that today's meeting is neither Democratic nor Socialistic, but least of all Republican. To fight the temperance movement, practical measures

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are necessary. What course do we Germans have to take? The political! What Party is most dangerous to us? The Republican Party. He cleverly avoided asking directly for support for the Democratic ticket but he was less than ambiguous indirectly.

Mr. August Spies the next speaker said: This mass-meeting had not been called by the Turn-Societies with the intention of holding a Democratic rally but, was intended to be a meeting of liberal-minded citizens to confer upon ways and means most instrumental to defy the temperance fanatics. It is unbecoming to use this occasion to spread untrue assertions in order to win votes for one of the corrupt political parties. One of the speakers just has said: "The Democratic party is the only one which stands for freedom and human rights". The truth is that it committed an outrageous crime by upholding slavery. There have been as many other shameful acts committed by the Democrats as those which have been or still are being committed by the Republican Party.

He urged again to protest against voting on this question and advocated, if necessary, to resort to such means as were employed in the combat for freedom.

Mr. Stimming, a Republican, defended his Party saying that the Democratic Party is



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accused of no less faults than the Republican Party is accused of. He said: Notwithstanding the fact, that Kansas was a Democratic state, it was the first state in which Prohibition became a law.

Mr. Max Stern reported for the resolutions committee. The following resolutions were accepted with a very light vote: Considering that a small but confident Party has the audacity to impose onto the citizens of this country laws, which would destroy one of the important branches of industry and imperil trade in general, etc.etc.

We, as free citizens and voters of this State pledge our support to those candidates at the coming election, who have preserved an active faith in our Constitution.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, September 11, 1888.

AGAINST THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

The suburb district (Berichtswort) held a meeting yesterday, at which all the Turn Societies of the suburb were represented. The meeting was called to protest against the proposed programme of bigotry and temperance. Members of the Chicago Turn Societies attended the meeting in large numbers, and the Turn Societies from Blue Island, Melrose, La Salle, Joliet and Rock Island, sent their delegates. Mr. F. M., the first speaker, explained in short the reason for this meeting. The appointment of Mr. Cohen as chairman and Mr. Wand as secretary followed, then Mr. Joliet's stepped on the speaker's platform and said: "The time for action is here, it is the Turners' duty to join all the other liberal-minded elements and thus begin a battle with temperance fanaticism. As to the course to take, this present hour shall decide."

Mr. Wassermann's opinion was, that it was necessary to join the party, either the Republican or Democrat, whichever endorses prohibition. This proposal did not meet with much enthusiasm. Mr. Cohen and Mr. Stern suggested that political activities were the best means to fight temperance. Messrs. House, Legner, and Knebelang disagreed saying that such action would interfere with the personal rights of the citizens, as they would be obliged to vote for

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 11, 1938.

either party if they agree or otherwise with it or not. They suggested an animated agitation among the English people by organizing mass meetings and distributing pamphlets, and expressed their conviction that through speeches and printed matter the public, indifferent to personal liberty, could be reached and won for the cause. This proposition was much applauded. Mr. Dubens was the next speaker. He explained that the temperance question is political dynamite disliked by politicians of both parties. But the question can be solved in a political way only. We can not wait for the time to come, when the public will be convinced of the pernicious activities of the temperance function. Swift proceedings are necessary, and political action alone is capable of defeating the Puritan Protestants. There are three parties in existence: The Social-Democratic, the Conservative, and the Republican. The Socialist Party is the only one in which one could trust.

Mr. August Spies followed as speaker. He disagreed with the previous speaker, that the temperance question was essentially a political one; it is rooted in the American Puritans, and the church is its mightiest supporter - therefore it cannot be treated as a political question. The majority has no right to annihilate the constitutional rights of the citizens of a state, therefore, it must not be voted on. It is in favor of officially protesting against the voting on this question.



GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, September 11, 1900.

Mr. Tubens in his statement said that at the Springfield Convention, the Democrats were decidedly against the temperance law, and then proposed that a committee for the arrangement of a mass-meeting of all liberal elements should be appointed, at which meeting the most successful ways of blocking the temperance law, should come to discussion, and also, that this committee announces the Turners' stand on this question. This proposal was accepted and a committee entrusted with the execution of this resolution. Members of the committee: Turngemeinde: Stern, Gatz, and Hochstetler; Turnvereine: Solazier, Simmens, and Gloy; Iuvrens: Spies, Kerschberg, and Legner. The out-of-town societies were instructed to appoint similar agitation committees, each of five men.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, (Sunday supplement)

Die Fackel, August 27, 1882.

AGAINST THE TEMPERANCE NUISANCE.

The Platt-German Society of Chicago adopted at its last meeting, which was held on August 24th, the following resolution: The Platt-German Society of Chicago, although not a political organization, but in the face of threats against personal freedom, feels it to be its duty to assert that:

1. The public has no right to vote on all kinds of matters, which happen to be submitted to it.
2. The public has no right to ask a separation of any of the States from the Federal Government; this would be a political crime, and high treason committed against the government.
3. The public has no right to proclaim one particular religion as the authoritative one. That would be a religious crime, and Treason committed against the Constitution.
4. The public has no right to decide or to vote on what the citizens of the state shall eat or drink, which would be a moral crime, and an offense against the Constitution, which guarantees personal freedom to each individual.
5. No nation has the right to commit a crime, whether political, religious or of a moral nature, just because a majority happens to vote for it. If the wish of the majority were predominant in all questions, we would have to sanction slavery in the

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, (Sunday supplement)

Die Fackel, August 27, 1882.



Southern States, and acknowledge the right of the Mormons in Utah to have more than one wife.

It has been decided, that the members of the Platt-German Society of Chicago, declare themselves against Prohibition and will do anything within their power to block such a nuisance from becoming law.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1931.

THE ZEALOUS TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES OF ILLINOIS

The temperance question was almost beaten in the Illinois State Legislature, due to the efforts of prominent men of Chicago and Belleville, who defended the freedom and the use of alcoholic beverages before the State Legislative Committee.

Regardless of the temporary success against temperance, the Staats-Zeitung, had warned the tavern owners repeatedly, to keep their interest in the anti-temperance activities alive, for danger from that source was still lurking. However, this warning was not heeded, and the result is, that the petition in favor of temperance bears many more thousands of signatures than that of the opposition petition.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 18, 1881.

Chicago did not avail itself of the golden opportunity to elect Mr. Clark as Mayor, the man who pledged himself to suppress all taverns of questionable repute. If it had, the temperance fanatics would have thus lost their pet point. It is obviously the result of the last city election, combined with the indifference of those engaged in the beer selling business, that the temperance fanatics are making a renewed rather successful effort for their demands in the State Legislature. They alone are responsible that the Hinds Bill, the most intolerant of them all, was dug up and is now under consideration in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The rejoicing temperance fanatics are confident that they will have the cooperation of the necessary majority of members of the Senate and the House to pass the law.



Illinois Staats-zeitung, Apr. 18, 1931

What action do the innkeepers take in regards to the danger from that source? The honest ones in that business maintain silence while the loud mouths rush to the headquarters of the organization immediately upon learning that the Kinds Bill advocates were successful in bringing the bill before the Senate, and thus launch infamous defamations against the Illinois Staats-zeitung and against A. C. Hesing.

This is evidently their way of expressing gratitude for the protection of their interests, for one generation by this newspaper. The warning of a well meaning press has been disregarded and thus, the temperance movement takes its natural course, aided rather than opposed by the innkeepers themselves. This is the consequence of throwing slurs at those who defended their cause.



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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 23rd, 1881.



PROTESTS AGAINST THE TEMPERANCE LAW

The following is the resolution of the "Plattdentscher Verein" (The Platt German-Society):-

Decided, We protest against the senseless work in the question of temperance, and, that the Platt German Society of Chicago is determined to do all in their power to prevent such a nuisance, from becoming a law.

Decided, Our protests will be sent to the Illinois legislative, with special request to the representatives of Cook County, to use all their influence, and back us in our decisions.

A. Auniann, Secretary, A. Duebrock, President.

The Fritz Reuter Club, dispatched the following resolution to Mr. Sexton, representative of the 6th district; Efforts have been made to establish a temperance law for the State of Illinois; it has been decided to protest against such law, as detrimental to the welfare of our people, and request our representative, A. O. Sexton, to make this protest known to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Theo. C. Spengler, Chairman

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1881.

THE SUNDAY FANATICS

The temperance fanatics suffered a defeat yesterday when Police Judge Walsh rendered his decision in the case brought before him. It was quite obvious that the sole concern of the temperance clique and their attorney was to hear sentence pronounced, while on the other hand the lawyer was not at all disposed to see those laws, desired and expected by the great majority of citizens, go into effect.

The cases supposed to come before Judge Walsh yesterday were those of the innkeepers, Jacob Schneider, and Jas. A. Kavanaugh, accused by a police informer, J. W. Lyon, of violating the Sunday closing law. The accused parties and their counsel, Mr. Rubens, were present, of course, as well as Lyon, the police informer, who was accompanied by several women of the temperance organization and the extremely reputable petti-fogging young lawyer, Mr. Blanchard.

As the first case was called, this young attorney requested that a jury be



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1881.

summoned. To this, however, Mr. Rubens protested energetically, for this is a prerogative of the defense and not of the prosecution. Judge Walsh's decision was of course in favor of Mr. Rubens, whereupon the defense lawyer made use of his prerogative, requesting the summons of a jury, and it was Mr. Blanchard's turn then to oppose that action. Judge Walsh, upheld the defense lawyer's request thus causing Mr. Blanchard to reflect, and finally to withdraw the charges made. This was done in preference to submit to the lawful court procedure.

What will the temperance women next attempt in order to deprive the liberal minded public of their Sunday freedom?





GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 15th, 1881.

[THE TURNER SOCIETY 'VORWAERTS']

The Turn Society Vorwarts, requested of us the publication of their anti-temperance decision, which was the subject of discussion, at one of their last meetings.

1. It has been decided, that we declare ourselves against the nuisance of temperance, further, that we are determined to help to keep the State Legislature, as well as that of our city, in the rightful path, and that we have urged the members of the Turn-Society Vorwarts, to induce all the other Turn Societies, to join us in our effort, to put a stop to the creeping hypocrisy and the modern pharisaism.

11. We have also decided to request the Chicago Press, to work toward this goal, and express our appreciation to those newspapers, which have always been in accord with us.

111. It was finally decided, that the aforementioned declarations and decisions, should be made known, to all Chicago Turn Societies, as well as to the public, through the press.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1881.

THE TAVERNKEEPERS' SOCIETY

The Tavernkeepers' Society held a meeting yesterday at Miehle's Hall. Mr. Feldkamp, president of the Society, acted as chairman....The secretary of the Society read the president's public appeal on the subject of the temperance devotees' intensive propaganda. This appeal, which is directed to all innkeepers, has also appeared in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

"It is sad, but true," said the president, "that, in the face of the temperance movement's relentless propaganda, tavernkeepers do not regard this agitation as serious, but have ignored these activities so far. The dangerous effects of this campaign are far greater than they are generally believed to be, and immediate action to curb the progress of this pernicious agitation is an all-important issue at this time. The tavernkeepers' indifference is further emphasized by their apathetic response to the call of this meeting."

Mr. Harry Rubens, the next speaker said that he had never seen as much effort and energy wasted in any movement as in the agitation of these temperance fanatics. He also explained the strategy of their campaign plan,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1881.

and told of the subscription lists which were sent to the farthest corners of the state.

"Moreover," he said, "of great importance is the fact that the temperance advocates will appear before the state legislature with a document which has been signed by a multitude of persons whom they have won over to their cause. Also, Chicago's innkeepers have to face still another battle, namely, the battle against the Women's Temperance Union. This organization is determined that only persons who would pledge themselves to become tools in the service of their temperance bosses are to be elected as members of the city administration. And this will undoubtedly happen if the innkeepers repeat their policy of the last election."

"The temperance fanatics," said Mr. Rubens, "endeavor to gain ground on the pretext that every crime and every accident can be laid to overindulgence in liquor. Furthermore, in small towns, association with the temperance organization is looked upon as a badge of distinction. However, the growth of this opinion is largely due to the apathy displayed by the tavernkeepers

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1881.

themselves. To end this intolerance the innkeepers must unite and work together!"

The committee for justice submitted a plan to collect signatures of those in favor of tavern owners and to submit this petition to the legislative body. A lengthy debate followed, which resulted in the acceptance of the recommendation. Then a committee of five was appointed to prepare the petition with the assistance of Attorney Rubens.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1881.

THE WAR AGAINST TEMPERANCE

The temperance battle will soon be fought in the capital of our state. This prompted our reporter to discuss this question with several of our Senators whose view-point may be more than of ordinary interest to all the participants. This is what Senator White of the First District said: "It is folly to expect that we can beat the Temperance advocates. Let us suppose that the majority of counties are anti-temperance, the law will still go through with a majority of votes because we can not fail to realize that the advocates of temperance are predominant in many districts, and therefore the representatives of these districts have to disregard

Illinois Staats-Beitung, Jan. 18, 1821.

their own convictions, and declare themselves in favor of that measure. On the other hand, we are hopeful that it will not go through in the Senate. This can be accomplished by only 26 senators, if they vote unanimously for the cause. It appears that the public and the Senate can expect great results, no matter how hopeless it may seem in the House."

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 30, 1880.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The Saloonkeepers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon which was not so well attended. The Committee which had been elected at the previous meeting to investigate the accusations against the Republican County Counselor, Candidate Knopf, made its report.

The Committee stated that the accusations made were perfectly justified, as Knopf as alderman voted for the nomination of fifty temperance spies, though a full explanation as to the true motive of this measure had been given to him by members of the Saloonkeepers' Association. He refused to follow their request to vote against the proposed saying, "What do I care for the Saloonkeepers?" The Committee has been ordered to have printed and distributed 50,000 circulars in which the position of Knopf will be explained. Mr. Clemens communicated that Mr. A. C. Hesing had attacked the president of the Saloonkeepers' Association, John Feldkamp, and his lawyer, Rubens, last Sunday, and accused them of agitating against the Republican party. Mr. Wasserman stated that the Staats Zeitung has attacked him in an article and refused his defensive reply in their columns.



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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1880.

TAKE NOTE OF THEM, GERMANS!

The agitation of the Puritan-American, against the pleasures and festivals of the Germans, and who display openly their hate of the stranger and his religion, is a well known fact and will not evoke any surprise. It will however, create some astonishment if German-born subjects participate in such detrimental agitations. Several ill-disposed neighbors especially from La Salle Street, and of the well known and attractive pleasure place "Lincoln Pavillion of Mme. Schovengel on Clark Street, near North Avenue, have signed a petition, asking the Mayor not to permit the well appreciated evening concerts, which are visited every night by a well behaved public and which are enjoyed up to a late hour, to be extended until after 10:30 P. M.

The principal howler against these concerts is Mr. Charles Waller, the Municipal Building Commissioner, who more from mental narrowness than from malice, has put Mayor Harrison, in the disagreeable situation of seeing one of the chief members of his so-called liberal administration in the ranks of the enemies against Germans.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1880.

The effect must be extremely startling, seeing German names amongst the signatures on the petition such as Bomerman, Stretz, John W. Vogt, E. Schaefer, Louis Schaffner, etc.

We do not know the worthy individuals of the three first named and are not curious to make their acquaintance. E. Schaefer is the well known Coffee House proprietor and a relative of the owner of the real estate where the Lincoln Pavilion is situated. Whilst the latter receives from Mr. Schovengel a good rental, his dapper relative tries to do him harm. For Schaefer's excuse, we anticipate that he also belongs to the same category as Waller. Nobody will ask who is Louis Schaffner. He is the same well known arrogant and ignorant braggart who had been elected by the Republican politicians of the 16th ward as their chief. For years, there can be seen hand in hand brotherly united, the Democratic Yankee, Waller and the Republican German-American, Schaffner, men who understand good music quite as much as the elephant does of tight-rope dancing, as they unite to damage one of the best and most decent summer gardens. Every sensible open-minded American citizen of the neighborhood and of the whole city, expects, from Mayor Harrison that, he will discourage this group joined together by stupidity and conceit.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1880.

/THEY CAN PLAY MUSIC/

The owners of Lincoln Pavilion on North Clark Street can congratulate themselves over the victory they have won over their bad neighbors, Louis Schaffner and Concerts. After an interview with the owners of Lincoln Pavilion, Mr. Schwengel and several others conversant with the facts of the case, the mayor yesterday gave permission that in both localities as previously up to 10:30, concerts may be held on condition that they do not take place in both localities at the same time. If concerts take place the same evening in both places, one orchestra must stop whilst the other one is playing; similarly with dance entertainments, which so far only have taken place in Miller's Garden. No announcement of dances should be given by a public announcer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-80 BY SP-6 BTJ/STW



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 9, 1880.

GERMAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

Under the name of National German American Prohibition League a number of fanatical German prohibitionists organized a society. Yesterday, in Chicago, this group chose as its object to do all in its power to make prohibition a reality. Judging future prospects of these simpletons by their meeting, yesterday, which was arranged for the purpose of organizing the society, it can be predicted that this movement will fail sooner or later, since the attitude of the Germans towards prohibition is well-known, and they will not be effected by fanatical prohibitionists.

There were hardly sufficient persons present to fill the places of officials. After a long battle of words the following officials were elected: H. Ricke, President; B. A. Eisener, of Wheaton, and J. H. Niz, 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents; J. H. Reissman, Secretary; and C. G. Schultz, Treasurer.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 30, 1879.

THE MIDNIGHT CLOSING HOUR

(Editorial)

We present herewith a very drastic picture showing the futility of the midnight closing ordinance and, incidentally, the utter lack of intelligence on the part of our police:

William Kosek, who has a saloon at the corner of Throop and 15th Streets, believes in law and order and usually closes even before 11 P. M. Recently a neighbor called at a late hour and sought solace in a few drinks because of an altercation at home; a customary procedure under the circumstances. When the midnight hour approached Kosek told the man it was time to go home and the guest departed.

As Kosek was closing the door three intoxicated men squeezed in and asked for beer, which he refused to serve because it was so late at night. The three then

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 30, 1879.

began to fight among themselves, probably as a ruse so that Kosek would interfere and thus give them an opportunity to rob him, since they may have seen him put the day's receipts into his pocket.

He did not act according to their plan but went to the rear and called his wife out of bed. When the three ruffians still refused to leave he went out to get a policeman. He found an officer soon enough and both entered the saloon, but when the officer saw the trio he somehow lost his courage and thought it advisable to get reinforcements; Kosek was to give the men anything they ordered and retain them until more officers of the law could appear on the scene.

Whether Kosek followed these instructions or not was not ascertainable, but apparently he did not serve them anything.

As soon as three officers entered the tavern the toughs departed hurriedly and the officers did not apprehend them. The representatives of law and order then told Kosek that it was 12:20 P. M., that he had kept his place open beyond the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 30, 1879.

midnight hour; and that they would have to report him.

Kosek received a court summons yesterday.

The Wirthsverein (Saloonkeepers' Association) will defend him.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3075

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1879.

THE CITY COUNCIL'S REFUSAL

(Letter to the Editor)

All laws are supposed to be based on intelligence, and are intended to promote the common welfare. But the law, or rather the ordinance, which provides for the midnight closing of all taverns in a city of over a half million people, is based neither on intelligence nor on the welfare of the inhabitants.

The solons of our city should consider that the taxpayers of our community do not always earn their money in the daytime. There are thousands of people making an honest living by working at night.

Should the printer who works in the pressroom of a newspaper at night, the baker, butcher, milkman, and many others be deprived of an invigorating drink, while a snob may imbibe champagne within the closed confines of his home or

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1879.

some gambling den?

Solons of the city council! When you passed the ordinance, were you not aware of the fact that travelers arrive at all hours, and that they crave a cool, refreshing drink?

The declaration of our alderman, Mr. Cullerton, that the city would soon be a hell hole if saloons were allowed to stay open all night, is senseless, and I can understand it just as little as the king of bygone days, who was advised by his city elders to abolish all houses of ill repute [sic].

Mayor Harrison was right when he recommended passage of the bill. He was right--and you, city fathers, were wrong. I wish the honorable members of the city council could see a large European city--they would find many taverns which stay open all night.

Let the dives and gambling dens be closed at a certain hour, but give the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1879.

owner of a respectably conducted saloon permission to admit any decent man or laborer after closing time.

We have many saloons here which are conducted in an orderly manner, and they pay their taxes with the receipts from the night and early morning trade. All of these taverns work for the coffers of the city, and the representatives of the people must take cognizance of this fact. Don't kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

Alderman Wickersham apparently is not very familiar with history, if he believes that drinking after midnight strains family ties and causes divorces. The statement, as usually made, leads to this belief, but the phrase, in this instance, is only used as propaganda to pass a temperance law, and that is what the ordinance amounts to.

I suggest that every prohibitionist or "water wagon advocate" consider the standing of all nations which permit intoxicating drinks: England, Germany,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1879.

Austria, France, Italy, and so forth. These are the dominant, progressive nations of the world, while the Turks, Chinese, Mamelukes, and Hottentots lack inventive genius.

Wine, and the cultivation of grapes, is of almost as ancient origin as the human race. Noah had a grape arbor. Christ used the vine as a symbol when He said, "I am the vine and ye are the grapes," and the Saviour drank wine. The Greeks and Romans, who developed culture in the days of antiquity, enjoyed wine, and even believed that their gods reveled in nectar.

Only a prohibitionist or simpleton believes in water.

"In aqua est vanitas,
In vino est veritas."

A. Soehngen, Tavern owner, 177 Blue Island Ave.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec, 14, 1879.

THE SALOON QUESTION

Mayor Harrison asks the Germans for Support

A reporter of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung interviewed Mayor Harrison late yesterday afternoon at the latter's private office, and found the gentleman in a good mood. A better chance to question the mayor on important issues could hardly be found.

The proponents of moderation, under the cloak of the Citizens' League, passed various resolutions several days ago calculated to encourage the mayor in continuing the revocation of saloon licenses. As the saloon question, that is, the midnight closing ordinance and the proposed plan to keep saloons open all night, has again become a daily topic of conversation, the reporter asked the mayor to express his opinion.

As to whether the mayor would follow the resolutions adopted by the Citizens'

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 14, 1879.

League at Farwell Hall, Mr. Harrison said:

"These resolutions exceed my authority. It is demanded that I limit the number of licenses /to saloonkeepers/, and that I issue them only to saloon-keepers who have good reputations. If I were to follow these resolutions to the letter, it would keep me busy for a year just to find out what kind of man the applicant is. I would have to make personal observations and investigations to obtain details concerning an individual's character. If I did not care to do this work myself, I would have to entrust someone else with it. However, I do not intend to pass judgment in such delicate matters on the mere testimony of strangers, and I certainly would not delegate authority to anyone to ascertain the character of a person for the purpose of granting or denying a license.

"The refusal of a license to a business which is legally recognized involves almost judicial powers, and therefore I am not willing to give judgment on

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information provided by the opposition. People who complain are often prejudiced--or even bribed. The granting of a concession is just as much of a judicial act as the refusal to give one. I can revoke licenses only if I have definite evidence from reliable sources. It has been claimed that I revoked licenses at the request of the Prohibitionists. That is not true. In all cases of revocation, I either made a personal investigation or had one conducted by a reliable party who assured me that it would be in the interests of our morals to close the place. About six or eight weeks before the temperance people saw me, I had decided to close certain taverns. I gave timely warning to the proprietors, and told them to conduct their places in a respectable manner. They ignored my admonitions, and relied on my good nature and their pull. Of course, I cancelled their licenses.

"The saloon question in itself was not considered at the time the temperance people saw me. In the consultation at the time, the closing of houses of ill fame was involved and, likewise, the closing of certain saloons where alcoholic

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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drinks were sold to minors. I was prompted by the police in rigidly enforcing the midnight closing ordinance, because they claimed that hotbeds of crime were to be found in those places which keep open during all hours of the night. Plotting of crimes still persists in many a saloon where the front entrance is closed while the rear door remains open. I have often questioned the police about it, from the assistant chief of police, O'Donnell, down through the ranks to the ordinary officer. The officers on the beat see suspicious characters sneaking into saloons by way of the rear entrance. If the police demand admission, the door is closed in their faces. Officers cannot gain admission to saloons after midnight, unless they have warrants. I would prefer that all saloons remain open all night, rather than to have one fourth of them close their front doors, just for bluff, while patrons are permitted to use the rear door. If saloons were licensed to stay open all night, then the police could enter, and ascertain who is present and what is being done.

"When I ordered observance of the midnight closing ordinance, I regretted very

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much that some taverns, which stayed open all night to accommodate the night shifts of some establishments, were affected thereby. I would have preferred to let them continue the practice, if I had had the power. After long contemplation, I conceived the idea of issuing special licenses enabling the holder to keep his tavern open all night, and I submitted the proposed measure to the city council. If that body accepts the proposal, probably fifty out of hundred tavernkeepers will apply for the license in order to serve customers after twelve o'clock. The police would know then which places may remain open; violators could be more easily apprehended, and better protection could be given the city.

"I was asked to give permission to several saloonkeepers to keep their places open beyond midnight without a special license. I cannot show favoritism. Aside from that, I found that even the most disreputable saloonkeeper can obtain character witnesses to vouch for him. It is nothing unusual. I have

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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discharged policemen because they were corrupt, but lo and behold, the next day, respectable citizens appeared at my office to put in a good word for the men I had dismissed. After I revoked the licenses of certain saloonkeepers and beer garden owners on State Street, I was besieged, the following morning, by good citizens, including aldermen, who wanted me to rescind my order. How can I show preference under such circumstances?

"I do not like to interfere in a man's business. Therefore I take action only when I have indisputable, reliable proof. I do not consider the reports of the police as sufficient evidence to designate this or that saloon as a disreputable place. My decisions are based on personal investigations, or observations made by my private secretary. I wish to emphasize that I am convinced that most of our crimes are 'hatched out' in saloons after midnight, and I therefore appeal to all Germans to help me in solving the tavern question, and I ask their aid in particular, since the Germans have always supported fair laws. People urge me, hundreds and hundreds of them, to close theaters and

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 14, 1879.

saloons on Sundays. My invariable reply is that Chicago is a cosmopolitan city, and people who come from other countries have a right to indulge in harmless pleasures on Sunday; these people have a right to seek amusement in theaters, or to go to a tavern, and I am not willing to favor a particular contingent of our inhabitants. Chicago is composed of people of many different nationalities, and therefore only one sensible policy can be pursued --friendly arbitration. I believe that if I permit the Germans to celebrate their Sunday in their accustomed manner, they, in turn, will co-operate with me in my attempt to prevent disturbances during the night."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Aug. 2, 1879.

THE CHICAGO WIRTHSVEREIN

The Chicago Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) held its regular semi-monthly meeting recently at the North Side Turner Hall. John Feldkamp presided. After reading the minutes of the last meeting (a very brief procedure), and attending to routine business, the bonds of the various officials were considered.

As Financial Secretary A. Loerle was not present, P. Lueller was appointed to collect the monthly dues.

P. Enders said that there are at least fifty drug stores in the city which sell more whiskey in a day than he sells in a month. None of these drug stores pays a liquor license, and he would like the committee on legal matters to consider this.

Schwuchow said that that is true; an acquaintance had asked him yesterday morning

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1879.

to have a drink of whiskey in a drug store. Schwuchow would not partake of anything, but saw his friend being served.

Bruder and others made similar statements.

Mueller make a motion that the matter should be referred to a special committee to make a report to the committee on licenses of the city council.

Somebody suggested that, since the committee on legal matters has nothing much to do at this time, it would be best to present the problem now. The suggestion was accepted.

In connection therewith, the pool license question was brought up again, and it was shown that the city had tried to collect, although there are prospects that this revenue will not be demanded by the council. The committee on legal matters was asked to act immediately.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1879.

A member declared that the brewers and liquor dealers are in arrears with their dues, and therefore the chairman said that a collector should be employed. A motion was made to this effect, and was passed despite objections, since it was shown that the brewers benefit more by the Wirthsverein than the saloonkeepers, and that the brewers would lose heavily if the tavernkeepers do not prosper; therefore the brewers, as well as liquor dealers, should be treated in the same manner as other members so far as payment of dues is concerned.

This, then, settled the matter of distinction between brewers and tavernkeepers.

Mueller read the article, "Barrel and Glass," published in yesterday's Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Mr. Feldcamp said that the saloons which give free lunch, also serve the largest portions of beer. Langenhahn was of the same opinion, and added that the writer of the article was not a tavernkeeper. Baum full agreed with the last paragraph of the article in as far as free lunches were concerned, but with respect to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1879.

the size of glasses, said that conditions are different. No one wants large glasses; if an American drinks two large glasses of beer, he wants small ones after that. The public demand differs in various districts; in some parts of the city, large glasses of beer are expected, and free lunch besides; in other sections, the customers ask for small glasses of beer. The saloonkeepers give the public whatever measure is desired, and the brewers should also be expected to give the right measure.

Peter Mueller said that, if you consider the gallon as it is legally defined and accepted in Chicago (231 cubic inches to the gallon), and beer were measured accordingly, then the tavernkeeper will be cheated out of a half-gallon whenever buying a quarter-barrel of beer. On a thousand quarter-barrels, a saloonkeeper loses fifty-four quarter-barrels which, at present prices, would be a loss of \$108 a year. The speaker asked that a special committee be appointed to investigate just how much beer the tavernkeepers can demand, and to take steps towards prosecuting those who cheated.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1879.

A motion was made, and the following gentlemen were nominated to serve on the committee: Peter Mueller, Charles Bruder, and Frank Schroth.

Baum asked whether it was fair that the citizen whose measures were found to be correct should always pay a fee for subsequent inspections.

He was told that that is one of the customs of the country. The chairman said that the measures of the tavernkeepers are certified, but that evidently the brewers' barrels are ignored.

Peter Mueller, in referring to the article in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, declared, for the edification of the writer, that the measure used by saloonkeepers is the officially adopted standard pint, but that glasses and steins, are a luxury.

Schwuchow made a motion not to use the Aurora Turner Hall in the future, because there are never sufficient people present to adopt a resolution; besides, the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1879.

tavernkeeper who sells beer at the hall is not a member of the Wirthsverein.
The motion was carried.

The next meeting will be held at Baum's Park Place Pavilion.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

DER WIRTHSVEREIN

The Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers association) held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle. J. Feldkamp acted as chairman, and P. Mueller served as secretary, since Carl Bruder was absent.

The only important item of the session was a report of the committee on legal matters, presented by Charles Mueller, wherein the employment of snoopers as policemen, to be paid by the citizens' league--the suggestion of the "drys" to the mayor--was considered.

Mr. Mueller stated that the committee on legal matters saw the mayor and protested against the appointment of special police--members of the citizens' league--to inspect saloons, and that the mayor did not give a very assuring reply. The mayor said that he had given no definite promise to the citizens league, but had given the impression that he did not consider the request of the temperance people unreasonable. As the committee ascertained that the "drys" intend to see the mayor again, the committee repeated its objections

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

to the scheme, and the mayor finally suggested that a written protest be presented, so that he can answer the argument of the "drys."

Peter Mueller said, at this point, that the actions of the committee may have been somewhat premature. The appointment of snoopers was declared to be definitely out of order by the former mayor, Heath.

Charles Mueller replied that the committee had reminded the mayor of Heath's veto, but that the mayor had said : "I am Harrison, not Heath, and I have my own opinions!"

The chairman asked if anyone present believed Harrison's promises, (shouts: "Nobody, nobody!") but President Schwuchow declared the question out of order.

Knoblauch thought it would be best to let the matter rest at present.

Chairman Feldkamp was of a different opinion, and warned his colleagues not

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

to trust Harrison. He knew "Old Carter " for more than eight years, and predicted that the mayor will give Chicago an iron-clad temperance ordinance, if not watched.

Schwuchow repeated his protest and said that before the election Harrison had made definite promises to the Wirthsverein and that the mayor has not done anything warranting criticism, or giving cause to doubt his word.

Charles Mueller said, that the mayor's answers were by no means satisfactory, but that one should consider that he had advised the committee to submit a written protest. This protest should be given to the mayor in the morning.

Feldkamp, as well as Schwuchow, wanted to be present when the protest was to be handed to the mayor, and therefore the two gentlemen were included as members of the committee. Upon Schwuchow's motion, the actions of the committee were cheered.

Peter Mueller, in a lengthy speech, expressed regret that the affair was

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

treated in such a manner. Even if the mayor were willing to respect the wishes of the "drys," there is a power to balk him; the police committee would never consent to the employment of special snoopers.

Feldkamp considered it best to prevent the employment of snoopers, on general principles. Above all, one must be alert, as far as Harrison is concerned, and not place any reliance in him.

During the meeting, Mr. P. Mueller spoke about the nuisance tax, one dollar for applications for saloon licenses, which he considered an extortion. He was told that saloonkeepers can avoid such charges by filling out applications themselves; the blanks only cost twenty-five cents, and become effective when presented to a notary public.

The same gentleman [P. Mueller] also made a motion (which passed) that all the tavernkeepers of the state should hold a convention and organize to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

counteract the propoganda of the temperance forces. The chairman declared that the matter should be presented to the next general meeting, regardless of Kuehne's declaration that procrastination would cause serious difficulties. The tavernkeepers must not lose any time, and should start forming a state-wide organization immediately.

However, no further resolutions were passed, and the meeting was adjourned until next Friday. The meeting will be held at the Aurora Turnhalle.

The Protest

The protest which the committee intends to present to the mayor this morning contains three main features. The employment of special police to investigate transgressions in saloons is superfluous, as any citizen can cause the arrest of a tavernkeeper who disregards the law. Second, it would cause considerable abuse if special agents of the citizens' league were enabled to arrest people

WPA (U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

without a warrant. Many saloonkeepers employ no help, and sudden arrests by detectives would cause unjustified losses. Finally, the protest calls attention to the fact that the citizens' league has employed only highly disreputable fellows, who should be given no police powers under any circumstances. One of these league employees, Walsh, was in the penitentiary, convicted on a charge of attempted murder, and La Berge and Scott were accused of rape, the evidence showing sordid details.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

(Editorial)

The committee thanked the mayor for closing the worst dives on the South Side. The mayor then spoke at length about various social evils, such as intemperance, immorality, and gambling. He said that gambling places and houses of prostitution should be licensed, so that the police can watch them and exercise better

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

control. He stated that he is definitely opposed to the practice of selling alcoholic beverages to minors, except when they are sent by their parents. In the matter of the appointment of three special officers, as outlined, no serious objection would arise; however, at present the mayor did not care to make a decision, but he said that he intends to make personal investigations from time to time, to see how taverns are conducted.

Mr. Paxton offered to drive about town every evening with the mayor, and added that the Alliance would pay the rental of the coach. But the mayor undoubtedly considered the reputation of Mr. Paxton, and declined.

The mayor was not willing to revoke the licenses of the three saloonkeepers until he obtains more definite facts.

All in all, the Elmendorff-Paxton partnership (and their followers) did not achieve much.

WPA (ILL) 62-1-2025

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1879.

PAXTON DEFEATED

(Editorial)

Paxton, enemy of anything that is German and "above board,"--Paxton, who makes his living by snooping--accused the saloonkeeper D. Bougaloupe, on Cottage Grove Avenue of having sold intoxicants to minors. The case was tried in Judge Summerfield's court.

Lawyer Rubens, at yesterday's hearing, showed during his well conducted cross examination of Paxton and some of the instructed hirelings, that Paxton had sent these crooks to Bougaloupe's saloon to buy beer, and when the tavernkeeper refused to sell, Paxton again sent the fellows, who then claimed that the beer was for their parents. The saloonkeeper sold beer to the fellows.

Judge Summerfield discharged Bougaloupe but did not refrain from giving Paxton a piece of his mind: "The law to prevent the sale of intoxicants, and

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 302/5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1879.

particularly whiskey, to minors, was passed in the general interest of the public, but not to provide a living for crooks who want to obtain an income from snooping. Through the abuse of the law, Paxton's system of inducing young fellows to lie, more harm will be done than by ignoring the law."

Towards the end of the hearing, the judge declared that he will not give an adverse verdict in the future to any saloonkeeper, if Paxton gives the evidence. There must be better proof.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 17, 1879.

THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE WIRTHSVEREIN

The regular session of the Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers Association) was held yesterday at the Aurora Turnhalle; President Feldkamp presided. The meeting was well attended. After the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the last session, the Committee for investigation of the trustees securities asked for a two weeks time extension, which was granted on condition that all bonds would be properly drawn up by that time, as well as the charter of the Association.

A resolution was passed authorizing payment of the bill presented by Moerle, financial secretary, but action on his resignation was deferred until the next meeting, and, in the interim, the Committee on finance is to check his books and submit a report.

Adolph George was elected a member of the Finance committee, taking the place of Adolph Mueller who resigned, and Mr. Baum, whose term had expired, was ~~re~~-elected.

A motion to ouestion Mr. Finkelstein for keeping a disorderly house was passed,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 17, 1879.

GERMAN

and then followed a debate about the temperance advocates. The Association's lawyer, Mr. Rubens, was asked to speak on the subject and he gave a detailed account, saying among other things that complaints about selling intoxicating drinks to minors are mostly based on statements of snoopers and manufactured evidence, and he [Rubens] knows of several cases where the judge spoke in a very sarcastic manner about the plaintiffs; nevertheless, from a legal as well as moral standpoint, it is necessary for us to watch for violations, and we must act impartially when they occur. He offered to obtain copies (free of charge) of recent court trials involving saloonkeepers in the aforesaid offense, as well as the names of all tavernkeepers whose places of business are known to have a bad reputation, provided the Wirthsverein will publish the list. The offer was accepted and the members thanked him for his efforts.

Adolph George made a motion that the Association contribute twenty-five dollars toward the Lyons Post for the decoration of graves, since most of the buried people were of German descent. The motion was unanimously adopted.

With respect to the license fees for billiard tables, nothing definite can be

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, May 17, 1879.

reported at this time, because the license committee of the new city council has not held a meeting yet; this applies also to the measuring and official classification of the various sizes of beer barrels.

President Feldkamp then asked the Association to consider the plan whereby the Birthsverein is to be of state-wide importance. Mr. Rubens expressed opposition. He said that the Association is fully occupied in making preparations for the important election next year, and therefore this is not the time to think of the organization as of state-wide character. With respect to the plan, the essential thing is to obtain accurate statistical information about the strength of the temperance party in the various districts--and this does not mean Democrats or Republicans, but temperance advocates in general. But such information cannot be obtained by the Association; it will have to be worked out by the Committee on legal matters and that requires time. He [Rubens] made a motion accordingly, which was adopted.

WPA (ILL) Inc.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 14, 1879.

BLUE LAWS OF ILLINOIS

(Editorial)

The Chicago Tribune gives an interesting brief history of our Sunday laws and other strange statutes in Illinois. We quote as follows: [Translator's note: As the text is available in English only parts of it are given here] During the years 1800 to 1809 a part of Illinois belonged to the territory of Indiana....In 1807 Indiana's lawmakers passed a rigid law against blasphemyfifty cents to a dollar fine....or two days hard labor, if nothing of value can be found to confiscate.... Among other items no E. O. Tables were permitted in any home; possession involved a fifty dollar fine and confiscation. What an "E. O. table" is or was, the Tribune does not know....

To the Tribune's account let us add that, due to the outstanding victory during the 1873 election, Chicago's Germans once and for all called a halt to this tyranny and an ordinance was passed which protects Chicago from any Sunday restrictions.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1879.

A REASONABLE REQUEST

(Editorial)

That the Americans are at long last adopting a reasonable attitude toward Sunday observance may be deduced from the Evening Journal, which is undoubtedly the mouthpiece of the local faction. We quote from the article:

"An attempt was made several years ago to enforce the Sunday closing laws in this City and proved a failure. Thereupon the candidates of the "Peoples Ticket" (a party organized by the opponents of the Sunday movement) were elected by a majority of ten thousand votes.....However.....parades and.....noise inevitably connected therewith should not be permitted during the hours when church services are held....

"If Mayor Harrison will enforce the Sunday laws in this manner he will find no opposition among the Germans."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

WRIGHT, HARRISON
by
B. Baum

The exact answers of the mayoral candidates, Wright and Harrison, were not given to the Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) because of an oversight by the committee--of which I happened to be a member--and, as an impartial citizen, I consider it a duty to submit these replies so that voters may form their own opinions. (We did not interview Dr. Ernst Schmidt [Socialist candidate for mayor], because there is no doubt that he subscribes to the most sensible views on the temperance question).

We saw Mr. Wright first. In regard to the law pertaining to minors he said, "I hope to see my children grow to maturity, and don't intend to raise them as drunkards, but I would never give my assent to a law which prescribes that a saloonkeeper should be a sort of guardian to my offspring and be held responsible

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

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for their conduct because that would be unjust. I would not revoke a saloonkeeper's license if he transgressed in this manner unless it is proved that he knowingly and deliberately had flaunted the law.

In regard to the closing of saloons on Sundays, he said, "I would not seek a change in the present Chicago Sunday statute; the question was settled in 1873." Concerning the midnight closing hour, he expressed himself as follows: "I would not draw a distinction between a respectably managed tavern and a hotel; both have equal rights." As to whether he was the president of the Citizens League, he said no; his and some fifty or sixty other names were placed on the list without his consent or knowledge; he has never been a member of a Red Ribbon Club.

So much for Mr. Wright.

We then submitted the same questions to Mr. Harrison. He said, "Mr. Feldkamp, you know me well enough to know that I am not a prohibitionist." Thereupon,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

Mr. Feldkamp replied, "Of course, I know you, but this does not answer the question about minors." To this Harrison's retort was, "Look at this young man, he is my son. How can you tell his age? He looks as if he were twenty-two years old, yet he is not even nineteen."

About the Sunday and twelve o'clock closing ordinances, he referred us to his seven-year record as a public official. He said, furthermore, "I've had headaches from drinking too much wine, but also I've had bellyache and cholera morbus from excessive eating, and from drinking ice water."

That ended the conversation.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 31, 1879.

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A. "FOREIGNER SHOOTING AFFAIR"

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[Translator's note: "Forenwerker shooting affair" is a proverbial expression used of activities involving much noise and effort, but meagre results.]

Under the heading, "Tavernkeepers! Danger Confronts Us!" President John Feldkamp appealed to his associates yesterday by publishing an announcement in the Westen, asking the saloonkeepers to appear at a general meeting, at the North Side Turner Hall, at one o'clock in the afternoon. It is now disclosed that Mr. Feldkamp called the assembly at the insistence of ten members, and one may well assume that the latter were all friends of Harrison (we could not ascertain their names) who were desirous of circumventing a prior resolution stipulating that the Mirthsverein (Tavernkeepers Association) should not take sides in the mayoral issue in the impending election; clearly, the ten gentlemen endeavored to use the Club's influence in the interests of Harrison or Dr. Ernst Schmidt, mayoral candidates.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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The inference is also justified when one considers the declaration

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in yesterday's paper /Westen/, signed by Messrs. P. Mueller,

L. Schwuchow, and Chr. Bruder, wherein certain questions are asked of the mayoral candidate Wright, and whereby he is requested to give a reply prior to the election. The text of the aforesaid questionnaire also accuses him /Wright/ of being a temperance advocate at heart, and states that he discharged some of his men because they frequented a tavern contrary to his wishes.

One might have expected that Feldkamp's appeal, with its startling headline, would cause consternation among Chicago's tavernkeepers, and that they would appear in hordes at the Turner Hall to hear what new perils assail them. But the crowd did not materialize; one and one-half hours past opening time a small crowd gathered, barely sufficient in numbers to warrant opening of the portals.

John Feldkamp, in addressing the assembly, remarked that the meeting was

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Keitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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I H called to consider ways and means to prevent the threatening;
IV victory of the temperance forces at the Springfield legislature,
 and that the ten members who requested that he /Feldcamp/ publish
the announcement would be able to explain the purpose of the meeting.

Peter Mueller declared the propaganda issued heretofore by the tavernkeepers had not helped much. The "drys" succeeded in submitting their temperance bills to the legal committees, which passed them; now the measures are before the legislature. One of the political parties is responsible for this, and now the question arises, which organization /Democrats or Republicans/ the tavernkeepers will support at the election.

Mr. Langenhahn expressed the opinion that the problem had been discussed sufficiently before, and a decision given making it unnecessary to resume the argument. Baum declared the announcement did not explain adequately why the meeting was called. Harry Lubens /attorney/, who is to represent the tavernkeepers in Springfield, was requested to give some information.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Neitung, Nov. 31, 1878.

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Rubens explained that matters are not as unfavorable at Spring-

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field as it appears. Mrs. Willard, representative of the Women's

Christian Temperance Union, succeeded in persuading the state legislative committee to accept a bill which involves the licence question; the bill provides that all women who are older than eighteen years are to be given the right to vote. But this bill has no chance of passing, because the best-informed members of the House declare the measure to be unconstitutional.

The other bill is a graver problem, because it stipulates that every two years, in all towns and election districts, an election may be held in which qualified voters of every ward may decide whether saloons shall or shall not be maintained within the district; there is no doubt that, if the measure becomes a law, several wards in Chicago will close the saloons within their confines. But it is not likely that this bill will be passed during the **present** session, since an attempt was made to bring the measure before the House and hurry the acceptance, irrespective of routine order;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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but the scheme failed and it is very improbable that the matter

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can be acted upon before the Senate adjourns--even if the
Legislature is favorably inclined.

Baum referred with ridicule to the smallness of the crowd in view of the impending danger announced in the notice, and remarked that, since the danger is but moderate, one might proceed with other business. The chairman, however, requested that the problem be settled first.

Schwuchow asked which party was responsible for the presentation of the temperance bill.

Rubens: "The Willard bill was submitted by Kinds, a Democrat. The following legislative committee members are inimically inclined: Black, (R.); Nast, (R.); Taylor, (R.); Peters, (R.); Trusdell, (D.). Our friends: Veile, (R.); Meyer, (Socialist); Provat, (D.); O'Malley, (D.); and Sniggs, (D.)"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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The two most inveterate "dry" of the committee are Black, the chairman, and Taylor, from Winnebago County, both Republicans.

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Mueller: "The Republican chairman of the House is responsible for the chairman and the members of the committees, and the Republican party for the chairman of the House."

Mr. George did not want the Association to expose itself to ridicule, and thinks that not enough members were present to pass resolutions. He did not defend the Republican members of the Legislature; even among the Democrats one finds very embittered prohibitionists.

Senator George White and Representative O'Malley were then invited to address the assembly. These gentlemen had come to attend the meeting, but the procedures probably proved too protracted, and so they had already departed. The incident was considered closed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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I K P. Mueller then offered a resolution whereby the Governor is
IV requested to accept the recommendations of the Cook County
judges in regard to Henry A. Kaufmann, and to appoint him as
Justice of the Peace, since Mr. Kaufmann always was able to combine
liberal views with the law.

All present were in favor of Mr. Kaufmann. However, Mr. Rubens, as well
as Messrs. Georg, Baum, and others, were opposed to the adoption of such
a resolution, as it might prove harmful instead of beneficial, whereupon
the resolution was withdrawn.

Schwuchow made a motion to reconsider the report of the campaign committee
which was accepted, unread, at the last session.

The chairman considered the motion out of order, because the meeting was
not called for that purpose, and therefore a reconsideration of a former
resolution was not entertainable. Since no other matter was to be discussed,

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Mar. 21, 1879.

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the meeting was adjourned. Lively arguments continued at the
tavern of the Turner Hall.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

A. M. WRIGHT AND THE TAVERNKEEPERS

(Submitted)

We expect the mayoral candidate, Mr. Wright will condescend to answer the following questions: Were you ever a member of the Board of Trade? Were you expelled, and why? Were you ever a consistorial member of a Presbyterian congregation, or president of a temperance club? Or, are you still holding such an office which induces you to oppose all liberal views? Be honest! What would you think of a man, Mr. Wright, who is so unprincipled that he denies his convictions; who, although an ardent temperance advocate, desires to appear before voting time as a broad-minded person in order to satisfy his political ambitions, only later to fetter the populace under the yoke of prohibition?

Do you believe that a man who advocates temperance will be capable of acting liberally, without violating his oath or even committing perjury?

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

Have you insisted that your employees shall disregard a "booze bill" which they owe a German saloonkeeper, after these workers became indebted with your consent? Were not these men threatened with dismissal if they paid the seventy dollars?

Much depends upon your answers; it will be shown thereby whether you deserve the vote of liberally inclined people and, especially, the tavernkeepers. Mere excuses, such as a statement that your name was used by the prohibitionists without your consent, cannot be regarded as tangible evidence. Indefinite answers, or an entire disregard of these questions, will be regarded by us as an admission that the accusations herein enumerated represent the truth, and we intend to act accordingly.

The undersigned represent the many tavernkeepers who are disgusted with the temperance humbug:

T. Mueller, L. Schwuchow, Ch. Bruder.

WPA (ILL) FC01.3675

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

EXPOSED AS CROOKS

(Editorial)

We recommend that the pious gentlemen, Mr. Elmendorff and associates, heading the Citizens' League, read the recent exposures in the case of Paxton vs. Baum, and then ask themselves what is to prevent the general public from regarding Elmendorf et al. as despicable, infamous rascals and proven hypocrites. These noble gentlemen of the Citizens' League, while professing to protect our youth from the vicious influences of saloons, show no hesitancy in hiring these same youths, in making young men susceptible to bribery--snooping at a price--and in inducing our growing boys to frequent taverns for the purpose of manufacturing evidence. Thus our young men lie about their age today, and on the morrow resort to perjury for a sum of money; they are now on the road to become corrupt jurors and party members within the next few years, if indeed they have not degenerated into robbers and murderers before that time.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

Yet, this band of crooks, which systematically poisons our youth, has the temerity to judge morals and cast aspersions on respectable businessmen. Incidentally, we would like to ask the state's attorney whether these saintly scoundrels can be apprehended on the basis of conspiracy and inciting others to commit crimes.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WIRTHSVEREIN

In conformance to the request of the Wirthsverein (Tavern Keepers Association), we publish herewith the complete annual report of their president, which may be of special interest to our readers because of the impending city election.

"To the officials and members of the Wirthsverein of Chicago.

"Gentlemen: It is customary for officials of associations to submit a report of their own as well as of their members' activity at the end of the elective term. Therefore, I herewith present the second semi-annual report given since our Association was founded.....

"Although our Wirthsverein has not achieved as much as some of the members wished, never the less, it cannot be denied that our Association has proved a constant obstacle to the Prohibitionists. This, in itself, is proof enough of how we would have fared if the temperance forces had been given free reign.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

Our resources were and are very limited, while those of our adversaries, comparatively speaking, have been inexhaustible. What our antagonists cannot attain by one method they accomplish by another. And thus we may be grateful to the Association that our fight has left its mark on the opposition.

"Thus far nothing has been accomplished by the lawmakers in Springfield to further our principles, in accord with the wishes of the German element in Chicago and of similar elements of other nationalities. On the contrary, our representatives seem quite willing to listen to our enemies. So I make the urgent recommendation that representatives of the German, as well as other elements in the State of Illinois, be asked to show greater consideration for us. The various tavern keepers, particularly those in the country, undoubtedly will appeal to us, in case some unpleasantness develops, in order that a calamity may be averted through our intervention. However, it will then be too late. Therefore I appeal to you personally, likewise to out-of-town colleagues in sympathy with us, to heed the old proverb: "Prudence is the mother of wisdom."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

"It is a disagreeable task for me constantly to repeat the remark, that we might have progressed more rapidly if the brewers and distillers had supported us from the beginning. **These gentlemen** became aware of our criticism eventually, and, conscious of their negligence, condescended finally, from necessity, to confer with us.

"Much more could have been accomplished if the brewers and distillers had given us strong co-operation at the very inception of our organization. It is undeniable, since their interests and ours are so strongly interwoven, that we can justifiably reproach them for not co-operating with us sooner. It is an unalterable fact that these gentlemen 'skimmed the cream,' leaving us only the milk, which often enough was sour.

"I also desire to express herein the Association's thanks to Harry Rubens, our attorney. Although our Association was not as successful as some of us wished, I, nevertheless, feel fully confident that Mr. Rubens did everything within his power to aid us. He was honorable, conscientious, and faithful to our cause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

"The ramifications of our adversaries are of a very extensive nature. I refer to my communication of February 7, wherein I informed you that I considered it absolutely necessary to provide additional assistance for our attorney, Mr. Rubens, and I now recommend that another capable lawyer be obtained to collaborate with him. Mr. Rubens, I suggest, should continue to represent us in Chicago, while the counselor to be selected should take care of our interests in Springfield.

"This is imperative, because the fury and hatred of the fanatics ["drys"] are boundless; and, with respect to their assertion that they are concerned only with disreputable saloons, I would like to state emphatically that this fanatical brood, has constantly harassed respectable tavern keepers. These hypocrites intend to ruin the reputable beer vendors, leaving the obnoxious ones to the police force. I would like to declare publicly that, to the credit of respectable saloon keepers, the snooping of fanatical, secretly imbibing temperance advocates invariably commenced in the taverns of iniquity which they now leave to the police.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

"I am pleased to report the financial condition of our Association. We feel indebted in general to the various officials for their activity and conscientious performance of duty.

"I regret (and I have mentioned it often enough) that attendance at our meetings is poor; I always see only the same faces, but they are dear to me, and I respect them. It would be very helpful if our meetings were better attended. As they are held successively in different parts of the city I consider it a weak excuse whenever I hear the remark that our hall is inconveniently located. We have members in every quarter of Chicago, and there could be present many more people than actually do attend regularly and punctually. I therefore hope that this gentle admonition will be heeded. It is impossible for those who attend regularly to carry the load unaided, which is a sizeable one indeed. I hope our second year's attendance will be greatly improved.

"I feel particularly gratified that our first year ends this month. The several gentlemen present will interpret my meaning in various ways; it may be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

permissible, therefore, to explain that it is a source of satisfaction to me to call your attention to an event which is of interest to our Association as well as to all liberally inclined citizens. We are facing again a municipal election. We do not subscribe to a political platform, in as far as our Association is concerned. But we are confronted with either a fortunate or disastrous future, depending on the results of the impending spring election; and so it may be permissible to give a few hints, my personal recommendations.

"As you know from last year's experience, it is impossible to trust every candidate. We have had too many examples, unfortunately, of politicians who promised us Heaven on earth before election, and gave us Hell afterward.

"Therefore, as a matter of self-preservation, I offer the following recommendations: that a committee be appointed to investigate the various candidates; that the Association shall espouse its own ticket, after having secured the information with respect to prospective office holders; that members of our organization distribute these tickets [sample ballots] in the precincts of every ward on election day; that the members show more active participation; that every

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

member promise to keep his place of business closed on the day of the election, and lose a day's income rather than face the peril of empowering our enemies to curtail everything, even our personal liberty, in the future.

"I am fully convinced that in following this recommendation we shall reach our goal: an administration which harbors no hostility toward our interests. And such a victory will create a panic among the temperance forces; and, incidentally, Chicago will attain the glory of being the first city to call a halt on the fanatics. It would be the greatest victory for the Association to have helped in electing free men, of a free people, in a free land; officials who never contest the privilege of others to seek happiness in their own fashion; leaders who do not wear a strait jacket for the purpose of reaching the heavenly portals, and who disregard the exhortations of a deluded fanatical temperance society....(sic)

"At our meetings we have often considered the advisability of excluding reporters from our deliberations, and this consideration has been based on the example given

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

by the temperance forces, who have secret sessions and who submit only such information for publicity as they deem advisable. Although it is not within my province to go into a detailed discussion concerning this matter, I believe, nevertheless, that my opinion coincides with that of the majority of our members: Men who consider only the welfare of their fellow citizens and have not transgressed against the community; who pursue an honest business recognized by the city and state--yet have to endure persecution from a demented horde--need not shun the press. In that connection, I regard it my duty to declare that the German papers, particularly, have supported us in every respect, and I hereby express my gratitude publicly in appreciation of their faithful defense of our principles.

"We do nothing clandestinely, and the world may view our activities. Our concern is the mere defense of rights, and, let it be said to the everlasting discredit of the Prohibitionists, their meetings are mole-like affairs; furtive, and, possibly, subterranean conclaves, resorted to for the obvious purpose of preventing any information from filtering through to the light of day; including even the surreptitious guzzling of whisky.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

"It is, therefore, very desirable that we do everything openly, because every righteous man abhors secrecy. So I hope our meetings will be of a public character in the future.

"Finally, I ardently wish that the Association officials to be elected, as well as the latter's committees, will be enabled to fashion a magnificent structure upon our present foundation; and I hope that, at the coming election, only the interest of the Association will be considered, irrespective of personalities.

"I also desire to express my thanks to the members who twice conferred upon me the chairmanship, an honor indeed; and while this office has by no means been a bed of roses, but rather one of many thorns and thistles, I admit candidly that I have tackled the problem gladly, since I have been interested only in the success of our Association; and I am proud to have witnessed our development to a point where we have become a successful support of a free people and a bane to the "drys".

"Let me add, however, that other officials have shared largely in this attainment,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1879.

and their help as well as congeniality enabled me to perform my difficult duties to the satisfaction of our members. I tender my sincere thanks for this staunch assistance.

"While it is not proper to mention any particular person in an official report, I cannot refrain from expressing my personal gratitude, and, I may say, the official regard of the Association, for Michael Wassermann's consistent and devoted efforts while acting as our financial secretary; and I regret exceedingly that he resigned of his own accord, after having fulfilled his task in such a faithful manner.

"Hoping for the continued prosperity of the Association, and that our just demands will be upheld by liberal-minded citizens, I remain

"Respectfully,
"John Feldcamp, President."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1879.

TEMPESTUOUS TEMPERANCE MOVE

(Editorial)

The "drys," both male and female, are preparing an attack on the legislative forces of the State of Illinois. The army, under the leadership of commandress Frances E. Willard, will appear before the lawmakers of Springfield next week, and will swamp the assembly with petitions for a statute to obtain local option; a further provision giving votes to women will constitute an additional blessing for the people. The dual proposal, as is well known, would give the fair sex the right to decide whether alcoholic drinks may be sold in a given community; thus the men would cease to be the sole arbiters of that question. Willard and her staff exult in stating that "their petition represents one half of the women living in Illinois".

Such a mixture of local option and woman suffrage would in fact be equivalent to tyrannical power to enforce prohibition in many parts of our State. Both

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1879.

houses of the legislature have already appointed committees to give Willard and her regiments an appropriate reception, and to introduce them to the representatives who fashion our laws. Willard will resort to a mighty harangue in favor of temperance and women's rights when she addresses the assembly, and other speakers will follow.

The danger of this onslaught by the temperance forces must not be underestimated. The mischief wrought five and six years ago by these female temperance crusaders definitely established that the "henpecked" element among the Americans is a very large entity; a large contingent of liberal-minded, cultured citizens dared not object, and many men even joined the militant ranks.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1879.

THE CITY COUNCIL

The City Council held a lively session yesterday evening. A host of representatives from the Tavern Keepers' Association, led by President Feldkamp, and their lawyer, Rubens, were present to observe the expected debate about the "drys'" snooping bill which was introduced the previous Monday.

On the table of every alderman reposed a circular, issued jointly by the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers, which was the report of Saturday's meeting, wherein the City Council was requested to reconsider the infamous bill.

Lodding's motion to reconsider the measure did not carry, but the mayor's veto was read to the assembly instead. In his message the mayor explained why the bill should not become an ordinance, and he gave convincing reasons without placing any more stress on the temperance question than necessary.

The refusal of the city's chief was accepted by the majority of the City

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1879.

Council which, at this time, was well represented by the German aldermen--Knopf and Beidler can hardly expect to be considered German aldermen. It is hoped that the water bigots will not revive the insidious temperance question within the near future.

It might be interesting to note that the mayor considered the measure entirely harmless, until the Illinois Staats-Zeitung published an editorial last Wednesday [February 12, 1879] wherein the dangerous and far-reaching consequences of the bill were exposed. A representative of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung informed the mayor, and found in Corporation Counsel Bonfield a very effective ally in convincing the city's highest official of the unavoidable perils which were bound to beset the community, should he attach his signature to the document.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

THE TWENTY TEMPERANCE SNOOPERS

Germans and those of German descent showed great resentment at the bill adopted by the City Council yesterday, which empowers the Mayor to appoint twenty snoopers from the Citizens' League and to give them police powers and full authority to act. We have reason to believe that Mayor Heath, also, dislikes the ordinance, and that he will veto it today. If he does not, the public expects its representatives in the City Council to reconsider the bill and to do everything in their power to repeal it.

A reconsideration can, of course, be demanded, but the bill should certainly not be signed by Mayor Heath.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1879.

A NEW TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

(Editorial)

The new ordinance adopted by the City Council the day before yesterday empowers the mayor, or rather, directs him, to appoint twenty special "snoopers" from the Citizen's Club to prevent the sale of intoxicants to minors. It is as nearly like a new prohibition campaign as one can be like another. No one asserted that the dispensing of whiskey, or even beer, to juveniles might be recommendable nor would any respectable person demand noninterference in such sales; but experience has shown that "measures to prevent our youth from being led astray" are not the goal of the intemperance crew--their object is constantly to harass respectable tavern keepers. The "drys" just want an opportunity to ensnare the tavern keepers on the strength of the State law. [Traveler's note: At the beginning the editor said city ordinance], so that life can be made miserable for all beer vendors.

One has witnessed how sturdy, bearded chaps, with all the appearance of being much older than twenty-one years, were set to saloons for but one purpose, to

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1879.

prosecute the bar room proprietor on the strength of the liquor law which prohibits the sale of intoxicants to minors--a charge which entails not only a fine but a jail sentence, which can be imposed upon conviction. Not only did it happen here, but the same procedure was tried in many of the larger cities where prohibitionists, on the pretext of safeguarding the morals of adolescents, resorted to the most despicable espionage system, and to the contemptible practices of agents provocateurs.

No doubt, the same intentions prevail in regard to the recent ordinance passed by the City Council. Therefore, the mayor should study the matter thoroughly before affixing his signature to the document and making it a law.

The possibility exists that a storm like that of six years ago is in the offing. The Republican party owes its return to power in the city to one circumstance: it hinted that the Sunday and temperance question would not become an issue again. If public confidence is undermined--if the Republicans give the "drys" an opportunity to start another crusade under the thin, transparent

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1879.

guise of preventing the sale of intoxicants to minors--then the party now in power should remember that its actions involve the risk of returning the Democrats to control of the city administration again.

"As you sow, so shall ye reap!"

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Illinois State Law, Jan. 11, 1877.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The ridiculous Sabbath epidemic which broke out in the great cities of the North Atlantic (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore) and echoes of which are felt in Cincinnati, will surely not go unheeded by those citizens of Chicago in favor of this pernicious practice. The attack of pious Americans upon the different Sunday celebrations of the various nationalities is still remembered. What they gained by it was shown in the 1872 election. A repetition of such an attempt is imminent. The present political peace is favorable for this movement. The Tribune warns against the "Sabbath movement" and points out the ill effects which it produced on the city administration four years ago and the almost disastrous bankruptcy of the city and the rule of unscrupulous officials cheating the poor taxpayers. A fight in which the different nationalities of our citizens would form a battle front would prove disastrous to our city. Surely, the Germans will not be forced again to join the Irish because the Americans, even the free thinkers amongst them, were utterly disinterested in that question and it is further expected that those clear-thinking Americans who are not dominated by their Protestant papers or by their wives, will try to avert trouble and disaster which beckons in the Sabbath constraint. Since this law has been abandoned, Chicago

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 11, 1877.



enjoys a peaceful and quiet Sunday not equalled by any other large city of America. Instigators could make things only worse, therefore it would be well for them to keep in mind the motto: Let well enough alone! We do not expect much action from our city council; but so to have that if they (the city council) would try to pass new Sunday rules, Mayor Beach will veto it.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 22, 1877

THE GERMAN SUNDAY



Among the Presbyterian clergy who attended the general convention in Chicago were men who knew well enough that even the most pious of the German Protestants will not tolerate that **a monotonous** and an unpleasantly spent Sunday should be forced on them. There is **Pastor Poor** who condemned his colleagues for their favoritism of the Sunday temperance laws. He defended us poor German sinners saying: While on a visit to Germany he had the honor to be invited by highly respected and pious clergymen to participate in their Sunday enjoyments. Not accustomed to the idea that a minister of the gospel could indulge in worldly pleasures on Sunday, he was given to understand that they do not believe in spending Sundays in the puritanical manner. In Germany he saw even the best of the Evangelical Christians enjoying their glass of beer on the Sabbath day, not omitting their smoke either; and what is more, their pastors joined them and shared the happy spirit of the Sunday with them.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 29, 1877

Through his observations in Germany he came to the conclusion that the German Christians on both sides of the ocean spend a part of the Sunday - and this without feeling that they commit an indiscretion against the church - in healthy, worldly entertainment. Rev. Poor warned his brother clerics against too much Sunday fanaticism. He proposed that the "American Sabbath" be made more adaptable to the Germans, also announcing that the sanctity of the German freer Sabbath is indisputable but, that a Sabbath without any constraint would be a dangerous thing in America.

This last remark which Pastor Poor made is quite a compliment to the Anglo-Americans. His logic points out, that the foundation upon which the American church and religion rests is not powerful enough, therefore it needs the support which they seek in the Sunday restraints. The other possibility is, that the Americans are unable to govern themselves, therefore establishing a free Sunday like that in Germany is considered dangerous. Chicago, and many other cities which enjoy unconstrained Sundays, are evidence that Pastor



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 20, 1877

Poor is on the wrong path.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 16, 1876.

INTRIGUES AGAINST SUNDAY LIBERTY

Among Chicago's clerics who in the year 1873 used all their energy on the weak Mayor Medill and his right hand man Washburn to suppress the Sunday entertainments of the German people was A. E. Kittredge of the Third Presbyterian Church one of the worst intrigues and owing to his superior influence one of the most dangerous also.

After bigotry received a blow, Kittredge's activities were reduced very much; now since he and his friends are part of the city council's majority he began again with his pernicious activities.

His last Sunday's sermon was unadulterated poison... This is a warning to the German people as well as to friends of personal freedom and of a rational and sensible Sunday, to beware of Kittredge and his co-fanatics!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 23, 1876

COLVIN AGAINST CALVIN

In yesterday's issue of the Chicago Times we read that until a few years ago, Chicago in its observation of the Sabbath was strongly under the spell of Calvinism. It was not Christianity but Calvinism which dominated here. All the wordly entertainments were under the ban of public opinion as well as of the law. All of this underwent a change. Real christianity conquered over the dark spirit of the religious ardour of Calvinism; - the Sabbath is now supposed to be here for man, not man for the Sabbath. Lectures dealing with scientific questions are given on Sundays now, with a much better attendance than that of the churches. There are concerts, theatres, etc.

It would have been easy for the "Times" to say, that Colvin was the victor over Calvin! - But every child knows that the crumbling of the repulsive Calvinistic Sunday bigotry never could have been accomplished but for the victory of the popular party in the year of 1873. - At that time Colvin was against Calvin. - Had he been defeated, yesterday's article could not have been published by the Times; The detestable, hateful and malicious Sunday



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 23, 1876

tyranny would have become "trump". - The election of Colvin by a majority of 11,000 votes was evidence enough for believers of Calvinism, that they cannot succeed against the fresh and happy outlook on life as Luther did, with lamentations, scoldings and ragings from the speakers pulpit as their only consolation.

This of course the "Times" could not admit, it would not be in accord with their insane and infamous language used in 1873 against the popular party. Nevertheless the fact remains, that the welcome change of Sunday worship in Chicago, occurred not with the aid but against the raging opposition of the "Times".

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

THE "DRYS" AND THE NEW CONGRESS

(Editorial)

The advocates of compulsory prohibition were not successful during the last Congress, but we must admit that these fanatics have a persistence that is worthy of a better cause, and no defeat discourages them.

They are now busy making ready for a new onslaught on Congress. Preparations are being made under the leadership of the well-known Quaker, William Baxter, father of the infamous temperance law of Indiana, Z. G. Wallace, female general of the praying witches, and by other equally fanatic, untiring persons who were nominated at the last state convention of the temperance forces of Indiana. Measures are being taken to induce the praying sisters--and their keepers--in other states to collaborate.

Their object is to obtain a mass delegation and to send an urgent petition to Congress. The text will be as follows:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

"As the sale of intoxicating beverages is injurious, and as the Government must prevent anything which is of a harmful nature, Congress should adopt the following measures:

- 1) A commission should investigate the effect of the sale of intoxicants in the United States upon crime and poverty; upon the health, intelligence, diligence, and prosperity of the individual; and what relation the sale of intoxicants has to taxation and the general welfare of the nation.
- 2) Congress should prohibit the importation of intoxicants.
- 3) Congress should absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the District of Columbia, in the territories, and wherever the Government has sole jurisdiction.
- 4) Congress should forbid all public officials and civil servants, also the army and navy, to consume intoxicating drinks."



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

At present the male and female apostles of the later dragon make no further demands.

They will, of course, collect thousands of genuine and fictitious signatures, and also the names of school children.

The conduct of the "drys" is, obviously, sheer insanity, as all the above demands were presented to the last Congress. Even in the Republican Congress the "drys" were only able to effect the appointment of an investigation committee; the teeth were drawn even from this measure, because Congress provided that the "respectable" drinking element should also be taken into consideration. In the Republican House of Representatives the bill did not pass even with this modifying amendment.

And yet the "dry" fanatics imagine that they can make some headway in the new Congress, although the House of Representatives has a great Democratic majority.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1875.

Don't the "drys" realize that the opposition, the Democratic party, won last fall--mostly because the Democrats in the various states treated the "praying sisters" with more manly rigor than the Republicans?

Don't the "drys" know that consenting to their demands would be suicidal to the Democratic party?

But such is fanaticism--it knows no obstacles. It is therefore expedient that we keep watch over such persistent adversaries, even if the moment appears unsuited to their cause.



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IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 1 , 1873.

HUMILIATION OF THE PROMINENT GERMANS.

The prominent Germans, as selected by Horace White, have suffered a terrible defeat. At a meeting in the Pacific Hotel their conciliatory beer program was rejected, and only one vote saved them from having to endorse the platform of the security products of the temperance fanatics.

Among those present at the meeting were: Heath, the most untiring defender of all the shameless acts of Ashburn and Medill; Derrickson, intimate friend of Medill; Woodard, one of the leaders of the fanatics; O. L. Mann, who suffers from the same illness as Jussen (shortened public office term); Charles Wilson, who in his Journal calls the Germans bummers and scalawags. To this group also belongs and proudly, our George Schneider. It must have been comical to watch the faces of the prominent Germans when the platform of the temperance fanatics was submitted to the assembly for acceptance. It is true it was rejected, but only by one vote. For that, the prominent Germans had to antagonize nine tenths of their own countrymen, to **crawl** on their stomach to the liberal Americans. And then to be rewarded with such a kick in the rear.



Illinois Starts Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1873.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE DISSENSION AMONGST
THE GERMANS.

For some time Mayor Medill has justified his actions concerning the Sunday law by claiming that he had the support of prominent Germans. Although Medill is at times very indiscreet, it has always been impossible to make him give the name of only one of those prominent Germans.

As we hear, a German scoundrel has been attempting lately to give body to Medill's dreams. He tries to secure pronouncements from the German Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy to uphold the Puritan Sunday law. But so far he has been unsuccessful. To disseminate dissension among the Germans is now the main purpose of the knownothings.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 26, 1873.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PURITANS AND THE KNOWNOTHINGS.

It has been asked why nothing is heard any longer from the German-American organization. No one has need to be worried. The German-American organization is doing well and will appear in the political arena at the right moment.

The police tyranny has now deeply wounded the Bohemian voter by raiding in a most brutal manner a Czech club. The Irish population is more and more offended, because the ruling clique is attacking one of the most popular Irishmen of Chicago, who is Police Commissioner Sheridan. Not one week passes by without an act of violence by the police. Among the Scandinavians the resentment is growing constantly, and even the French voters are joining the Germans. The Puritan nativist party, which calls itself now the party of law and order, can win in November only, if it should be able to create dissension among its adversaries. So by remaining united, victory will be ours.

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IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 15, 1873.

INSPIRED MEETING IN THE 17TH WARD.

The movement which has as its aim to put an end next fall to the tyranny of the temperance fanatics, started yesterday. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Huttinger at 8:30.

He remarked that although the citizens of the 17th Ward were especially invited to the meeting, all who wished to join the movement were nevertheless welcomed. Mr. Adolph Schoninger was elected president and accepted the election with the following words: "Thank you for this token of confidence. Today's fanaticism is an outgrowth of those associations which fought against us twenty years ago. Let us all stand together, no matter if we are Republicans, Democrats, or Liberals. Mr. Karl Knobelsdorff, the first speaker said: "The fight, for which we are uniting, is mostly directed against us Germans. The example given by the 17th Ward will sweep over the city like a prairie fire and bring us victory. Alone we cannot accomplish it, but we hope to win for our cause the free minded elements of all nationalities."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 15, 1873.

When Mr. A. C. Hesing was called upon, he said: "The assembly of so many Germans fills me with joy." It reminds me of the time, when we had Daniel Boone for mayor. When by order of the city council the drinking of beer was forbidden, all the Germans marched to the court house and regained their rights. We must be united again, as we were united in 1856 with the free minded citizens of all nationalities. We Germans can look back with pride on our past. We have filled honorably all the positions intrusted to us. Among us there were no Colfax nor Oakes Ames, and if there were any, we did not honor them as Colfax was honored, but we threw them overboard. Mr. Franz A. Hoffmann said: "Why is it, that Germans are not as much respected as they were previously? Because bad fellows had been able to take over the leadership. If we did not have any Colfax nor Brook, we had nevertheless Fisher and Klutsche. If you, Mr. Hesing, are honest in your opinion and I have no reason to doubt it, I give you my hand as a sign of alliance."

Mr. Hesing gave Mr. Hoffmann the hand, while the audience applauded.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 2, 1873.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20.

The general order, No. 20, revealed yesterday by Elmer Washburn has caused a sensation everywhere. It came suddenly, without any warning, a day present of the trio, Medill, Tuley and Washburn, to the city of Chicago.

The first point of the order commands the policemen to spy, to do, what had been forbidden them by the general order five months ago. At that time Washburn instructed the policemen through their captains, not to loaf around backdoors, not to stand on barrels, in order to look through the windows, that they had to report only those violations they encountered while on their beats.

And Today? Policemen are ordered to enter saloons frequently on Sundays, if they have a suspicion that drinks are sold there, so as to be witnesses.

Mr. Medill will have the distinction to have been esteemed as highly, and later to have been esteemed as little, as no one else has previously. He complains that he is attacked by everyone. He is solely responsible for it. Can he expect



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1873.

consideration, if he hurts the feelings of thousands of the best citizens? Or are not the Germans the best citizens? May he tell us if we do not answer the following questions correctly.

Who is it one does not find among the tax dodgers? The Germans. Which nationality gives the least work for the Relief and Aid Society and to the County agent? The Germans.

Have the Germans complied until now with the oppressive law, without any direct resistance? Yes.

And the mayor still dares to complain that the Germans attack him in their meetings and in the press. The policemen are driven to a conflict with the saloon keepers. Let us hope that no blood will flow.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1873.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SUNDAY TYRANNY.

This fight has been left so far to the saloon keepers, while the public, in spite of all the admonitions of the press, has been only an interested spectator.

The procedure of the saloon keepers has done more harm than good. It has gone so far that the Mayor has taken away the concession from a most respectable amusement restaurant owner, and the Mayor has done so, upon the complaints of German saloon keepers. Matters have gone so far that the mayor and his faction can boast, that Chicago is the only city with a large immigration in which the Sunday laws are strictly observed.

We have indicated previously, that due to the feelings of the majority of the people of the state, it will not be possible to repeal the state Sunday law within the next few year; that the best that can be secured, now, is a city administration which will simply ignore this state law. So it has been before, and so it must be once more.

The fight of the saloon keepers, who are denouncing each other, is pleasing to the temperance fanatics. An entirely different impression would be created by



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1873.

a general organization of citizens. Such an organization would make a moral impression, and would be powerful enough to bring victory at the elections next fall.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 26, 1873.

A WORD CONCERNING THE PRESENT MOVEMENT
AGAINST THE TEMPERANCE FANATICS.

The saloon keepers of the North Side have formed an association. The question is, what is the purpose of the 1,500 German saloon keepers? Their constitution does not say a word about it. Does the association intend to force its members to keep open on Sundays? If so, is the association willing to pay the legal fees, etc., of each of its members who is indicted?

The general closing of all the saloons on Sundays would be without doubt the best means to awaken a common participation of the public in the dispute.

But the creation of new associations can only bring about a confusion, harmless to the already existing associations. An association for the protection of personal liberty was founded in Cook County one year ago. Even if it did not live up to all the expectations, under the present circumstances, the Personal Liberty League has done all it could.

A member of the Personal Liberty League.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 26, 1873.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION
(MAILED IN)

Although I have been only a short time in Chicago (I lived for the last 18 years in Ohio) I allow myself to direct a few words to the Germans of this city.

As I see in different papers, our water fanatics are waging war against us German citizens. I say citizens and not saloon-keepers. Then thousands of Germans are forced to work from Monday until Saturday. I now ask, do we live in a free republic? Who prevents Catholics or Protestants from attending church? Certainly not the Germans. When we Germans believe that it benefits us after a week's work to fortify ourselves on Sundays through several glasses of beer in the midst of our friends, who has the power to forbid us to do that? Who has the power to force us to go to church, as long as we wish to visit beer halls? Let us Germans adopt the motto: "Justitia et Concordia." Only united will we be strong.

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Illinois State Library, February 10, 1975.



THE "PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE."

In a short time the "Personal Liberty League" will have been one year in existence. If one considers the accomplishments of the League so far, one must concede that they are rather small. It has, however, resulted in the temperance question and the Sunday question, and in the conflict between the mayor and the police. The aim of the "Personal Liberty League" is to protect the liberty of the individual against the law. The League should not forget this aim. The politicians are not in order to harm but to benefit the people.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1873.

GERMAN

[THE SUNDAY LAW]

The agitation against the Sunday Law is continuing quietly. Several Irish aldermen do not interfere with any longer in favor of the intolerant Puritans. The main reason is because the Puritanical law is embodied in a bill according to which, anyone organizing on Sundays, theater shows, concerts, circuses, or any other form of recreation, would be liable to a \$200.00 fine and six months imprisonment. The six Irish aldermen, who have so far voted with the Americans, are not willing to support the passage of such a Puritanical law.



Illinois State Edition, February 14, 1935.

THE SLURRY QUESTION.

The German-American, who was recently criticized for having had his defense of the Cudgins published in the Times, has sent us the following communication:

"My dear Editor: Allow me to answer your article in which you call me a coward and a hypocrite. I do call me a coward and I did not sign my name after an article in the Times. I do not deny that I am a coward and a hypocrite, but where there is much light there are also many shadows. It must be said that the treatment of German subjects in any other nation is deplorable. I did not sign my name because I did not want to expose myself to the vengeance and brutality of that type of person who is strongly represented in the "Liberty League." I have never claimed to speak in the name of all the Germans, but only in the name of decent German-Americans.

No one can deny that we have too many saloons in Chicago and that many people have given up an honorable trade to become saloon-keepers, so as to indulge in laziness and often in drunkenness. Generally these saloon-keepers are Germans. When that type of person is exhorted to violate the law and after conviction is imprisoned for a period of months, then indeed it is to be lamented.

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that the Government of this country will still be in the hands of the
of people. I am sure that the Government will still be in the hands of the

Our of editor of this country will still be in the hands of the
instead of working with the Germans, he will publish his views
in an English newspaper, which will be in the hands of the
Germans. It is a good thing that the other countries will be in this
letter.

The Editor.



THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

The devil's tail appeared clearly at the meeting in the Board of Trade Hall last Tuesday evening. Almost every speaker revealed a little of it, but what indicated most clearly the motive of their coming together, was the following recommendations:

Resolved: "The citizens of Chicago expect and ask that the mayor and all those intrusted with the execution of the law, take care that the Sunday laws are strictly observed, and that after conviction for repeated violation of the law, the license shall be taken away from the convicted tavern keeper and that it should never be returned to him."

As far as we know, the entire trouble started because Mr. Washburn refused, as he was in duty bound, to put his innovations first before his superiors. That the partisans of Washburn made the above mentioned resolution, shows their secret motive. This meeting was called by the president of the temperance committee. The main speakers were the patron of the Y. M. C. A., John V. Farrvell; the most fanatical temperance pastor of the city, Rev. Kittridge, and a few other notables of the same type.

It is said of the Germans that they attack Washburn and Medill, because they have aligned themselves with the fanatics in regard to the Sunday laws.



GERMAN

We grant that this did not make Washburn nor McMill popular with the Germans, but we consider it as an infamous calumny if it is said that we op. McMill in this matter on account of his former offenses. It is better to say, that the persons who support Washburn do so because he proceeded against the Germans. How could it be explained otherwise that every speaker will knock the Germans before attacking other nationalities?



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1873.

GERMAN

TURNVEREIN RIDUCULES POLICE TYRANT

The masquerade at the Vorwarts Turnverein was a great success. The decorations represented the tragi-comic end of the police tyrant, Washburn, and of his protector, Medill. There was much dancing, refreshments and drinks were plentiful.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1873.

GERMAN

[SUNDAY OBSERVANCE]

The saloons were not more nor less closed yesterday than on past Sundays. As all the doors were closed on account of the cold, it seemed to be still quieter than otherwise. Indeed it was a quiet Sunday. Under the present conditions of disorder in the police department, this is a pleasant fact. There is no doubt that the least disturbance now, would be ascribed to Rebellion and revolt by the fanatic haters of foreigners.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1873.

GERMAN



[SUNDAY OBSERVANCE]

Captain Gund has been attacked violently the last few days, because last Sunday he had not informed against the Turnhalle nor against any tavern keeper in his district. On account of that he was called to justify himself before Washburn. Captain Gund declared that he had seen no open saloons on the north side. He also stated that no drinks were sold nor consumed at the Turnhalle and that this is true, anyone who was there last Sunday can authenticate. It is said a few glasses of beer were drunk in the lower hall. Captain Gund, who was on service in the upper hall, could not have been aware of that. It is most contemptible to see newspapers open their columns to such news.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE MAYOR, THE LAW AND THE PEOPLE.

The commissioners had a perfectly legal right to suspend Washburn, and the Mayor has no right to consider him Police superintendent any longer.

In regard to the sentiment of the people, the Tribune asserts that it is entirely in favor of the Mayor and denies that the hatred of foreigners has anything to do with it. The Tribune specially defends the Mayor against the accusation of being a hater of foreigners. Now, we have never made any such accusation, but what we have said was that he allowed himself to be made a tool of the haters of foreigners.

The main reason for the entire conflict is the Tribune knows that as well as we do the violent attack of the temperance adherents last fall, against the customs of the "foreigners" especially of the Germans.

The brutal hatred of foreigners by such idiotic zealots as Kittredge and the temperance unions are the real motive for the revolt against the Police



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1873.

Commissioners. Washburn is, for those zealots, the Samson, who must crush the Philistines, and on account of that he must be maintained in office even if illegally. For over ten years different nationalities have lived peacefully together in Chicago and the Tribune itself never objected to the manner in which the Germans celebrated their Sundays, and now it claims that it should suddenly be forbidden them. If the Tribune does not believe that nativist hatred of foreigners has anything to with the revolt against the Police Commissioners, let it send its reporters to the gambling hell called Board of Trade, and let them hear how the respectable citizens there use the words "d----d Dutch" or "d----d Irish" when they speak of Police Commissioners.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 30, 1872.

ALDERMEN BE CAREFUL.

Only continuous vigilance brings victory. This word we address, today, to our German Aldermen. Your German fellow citizens look up to you. They hope that you will persevere in the fight to gain recognition of the principle, that in a Republic each one should have the privilege to celebrate Sunday as he chooses. It is most important that they do not fail to attend any session of the committee. Today, especially, an important session takes place. The revised regulations containing the abolition of the Sunday law will be submitted to them. The temperance people will certainly do all in their power to prevent the enactment of this abolition. It is expected that perhaps already, tonight, a substitute for the present Sunday law will be passed which is acceptable to the Germans. In that case the Aldermen will see to it, that the clause which obliges the mayor to revoke the license of any saloonkeeper violating the Sunday law, is stricken from the books. Similarly, another clause should be cancelled which gives the Mayor the power to revoke a license for any violation concerning alcoholic drinks. Else, any mild Sunday will be of little value; then in that case all the saloon keepers would be made subservient to the arbitrary testimony of witnesses, of police judges, or of the Mayor.



[PLAIN CLOTHESMAN BEATEN UP]

It was policeman Trenlieb, who was beaten up Sunday at the Aurora "Turnhalle". The Sergeant of the Chicago Avenue station had taken policeman Hoffman from his beat and ordered him to go without his star, dressed in civilian clothes to the Aurora "Turnhalle", in order to spy. Hoffman consented to go with his star as a policeman, but not as a spy. Policeman Trenlieb was more willing. After he had entered the place, he was recognized and politely asked if he came as a citizen or as policeman. As his answer was evasive, he was beaten up. He complained to the sergeant. Indignant, the latter went to the hall with five men. Who had beaten up the policeman? He was told that a civilian had been beaten up, but no one had seen a policeman. When the sergeant went to the manager, it was intimated that he might undergo the same treatment. Thereupon the sergeant and his men decided to withdraw at once.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 15, 1872

THE SUNDAY LAW AND THE NORTH SIDE

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Thanks to the insight and indulgence that the police and police court officials of the North Side have shown, the tavern keepers of the North Side have so far suffered little from the Sunday Law. Wherever it was possible the police did not notice when people entered and left saloons, and if one tavernkeeper or other was indicted, the judge let him go un punished, or with only a light fine. That this will be done in future, too, the character of the chief of the North Side police and of the police judge is assurance; that is to say, as long as the tavernkeepers through a little compliance with the law, by keeping doors closed and curtains down, make it possible for them to close an eye. But everybody must realize that all this has its limits; that Messrs Gund and subordinates are first of all officials, and that they are breaking their oath if they do not try to prevent open and wanton law infractions. It would be highly regrettable if some tavernkeepers by ignoring the law completely - as happened last Sunday - would force Mr. Kaufmann to impose higher fines. With a little caution a little bit of good will not to run

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 15, 1872

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counter to the law - as long as it unfortunately exists, the tavernkeepers can save themselves and the officials who are on their side all annoyance.....

It goes as a matter of course that the Staats-Zeitung does not intend to help the temperance people to attain their aims. Perhaps today's warning would not have been necessary if the Vorwarts meeting had been conducted by men who did not only care for their own ego, but for the whole, and if every tavernkeeper who was present had obligated himself to keep open on Sunday - all consequences to be born in common.

.....Our warning is caused by hints that have been made to us, evidently with the desire to see them published.

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1872.

HANS WURST FOR PRESIDENT.

EDITORIAL.

It is not in our character to kick the adversary who has fallen to the ground. In view of the extremely ridiculous situation in which the "Liberals" find themselves we feel for them nothing but the sincerest pity.

Horace Greeley for President, Gratz Brown for Vice President! That is the mouse that the parturient mountains have borne! Hans Wurst for President and George Francis Train for Vice President! There could not have been elicited a more convulsing laughter in the whole country than brought by these two! The most self-contradictory, not to say the maddest, of all vain fools in the country; the most rabid temperance advocate and Sunday policeman as candidate from the Liberal Reform Party! The most fanatical high tariff man as a candidate from the free trade party!.....



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 6, 1872.

Wm. Massenberg to the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

"Greatly astonished I see what interpretation you give my letter in the Chicago Journal of March 22nd. Nothing was further from my thought than to defend the recently adopted so-called Temperance Law. My German colleagues in the Legislature will testify that I did everything I could to prevent its adoption - and, that is to say, by the only means at our disposal, namely, by submitting a substitute. My law simply prohibits the sale of intoxicating drink to known drunkards, to those already intoxicated, to minors, and, in cases where a member of the family forbids the bar-keeper orally or in writing the sale of liquor to an alcohol addicted relation.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 6, 1872.

"Does that make me a temperance advocate? But I protested against an agitation that apparently is directed only at the Germans. This may be an error of the head, but not of the heart.....That violent language in meetings only develops the full strength of the opposition, and, if restricted to Germans, exclusively, will create the most extreme know-nothingism I firmly believe. To avoid this was my motive. As my intention was only to prevent bitter hatred between Americans and German-Americans I have nothing to retract.

Signed: William Massenberg."



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 6, 1872.

Comment of the Editor: What Mr. Massenberg said in his letter to the Evening Journal was that he agreed with the principle of the Temperance Law.....The principle says that not the drunkards shall be punished for the damage they do, but the innkeepers. The Drunkards are to be coddled and rewarded and made into agents "provocateurs" against the innkeepers. That is the magnificent "principle" with which Mr. Massenberg declares himself in agreement.....The whole intent and meaning of his letter to the Journal was to present him to the American temperance advocates as a fit candidate for Secretary of State. The intent and meaning of it is to recommend him to the German anti-Temperance people..... We would have to lie if we were to say that the double face that Mr. Massenberg exhibits inspires in us any feeling that resembles esteem....



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 6, 1872.

Quotation from the Evening Post:

To the question of the interviewer if his step had, "The political significance that certain people ascribed to it"? Mr. Raster answered:

"The whole affair is purely personal which of course will not prevent the papers from imputing to it such significance as they will find agreeable. As far as the Illinois Staats Zeitung is concerned, I will only say that editor and publisher of the Zeitung have expressed their political convictions without giving my personal position the least consideration. From that follows, automatically, that my resignation has no relation to the attitude of the Zeitung.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1872.

[TO CHOOSE A GERMAN CANDIDATE]

In yesterday's Evening Journal the legislator, Wilhelm Massenberg, of Freeport, presents himself as candidate for the office of Secretary of State, recommending himself as a friend of the Temperance Law and scolding severely the Germans for their opposition to it. According to the Journal, Mr. Massenberg made on January 16, in Springfield, the statement that in view of the fire limit agitation in Chicago, he was almost ashamed to be a German. The State Convention, if it does not consist of utter blockheads, will put on the ticket a German who is not "almost ashamed" of being one. A German advocate of the Temperance Law on the state ticket - surely that would be adding insult to injury!

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1872.

GERMAN



THE OHIO TEMPERANCE LAW

After a heated oratorical fight lasting three days, the lower house of the Illinois Legislature adopted on January 11, with 109 to 48 votes, the bill which the Senate already had approved by a vote of 14 to 5 and which is notorious under the name of the "Ohio Temperance Law." It is not a temperance law as that word is usually understood - that is to say, it is not a "prohibitory law." It does not forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages. On the contrary, it recognizes it as a legitimate profession. Neither does it forbid the drunkard to get drunk, nor does it make drunkenness punishable by fine. An amendment in this sense was expressly voted down. But the law makes not only the saloon-keeper who sells the beverages, but also the proprietor of the house in which they are sold, answerable for all damage that the intoxicated person creates. And such damage may be all the real or imagined loss, worry or anguish which the family of the drunk may or may not experience. Punishment of a barbarous severity are provided for the sale of liquor to "individuals who are frequently drunk" or to minors.

The bill was fought by the German representatives, Korner, Vocke, and Massen-berg, most energetically, but without success. All the weapons of reason proved impotent against the narrow American-peasant mind. To demonstrate to the representatives of Chicago their helplessness against the compact moron's phalanx is one of the favorite pastimes of the rival legislators. So in



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 12, 1872.

this case. Party differences lose in this, all meaning. In both Houses about an equal proportion of Republicans and Democrats voted for the law. So, however much one may be tempted to do so, one cannot make one of the parties responsible. Only insofar as the majority in both Houses consists of Republicans, the odium of this law will fall on the Republican Party, though the most determined opponents of the law were also Republicans.

If Governor Palmer, who is reputed to incline toward the "liberal" coalition, should through his veto give the Germans assurance that they will find more consideration and understanding in the "Liberal" Party, then undoubtedly many German Republicans will join the new party.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

The adoption of the Temperance Bill in the Senate should awake the Anti-Temperance which was founded here last summer, out of the sleep in which it has indulged since then. Meetings should be called, mass protests stages. We called several times in the autumn, attention to the danger of acceptance of the bill already drafted. Our warning was not heeded... The adoption of the Bill would be the first step for further temperance legislation. What results the apathy of the Chicago Germans has had, one can see from the fact that all of the Senators of Cook County have dared to vote for the Bill.

According to the Bill, drunkenness in itself, that is to say, without any disturbance of public order, is a punishable misdemeanor. Primarily, however, the Bill is directed against the saloon keepers. These must give a Three Thousand Dollar bail as pledge that they will obey the law; i. e. that they will pay what fines they are assessed in execution of this law. The Bill makes the saloon keepers responsible for every window that an intoxicated customer breaks, for every damage that he does in his own, or another's house. The business of the saloon keepers will be restricted by the Three Thousand Dollar pledge to the richer class, while at the same time, the most

malicious charges against them will have a Roman holiday. It would be very wise if the innkeepers would get a legal opinion about the constitutionality of the Bill. It would, in our opinion, necessarily be adverse, and could be sent with other protest to Springfield....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1871.

GERMAN

[A TEMPERANCE LAW]

A telegram from Springfield announces that the State Senate yesterday adopted the Ohio Temperance Law.

This law of which one had heard practically nothing of its being introduced, or debated, in our Legislature, is of all infamous laws, that undermine public morality in the name of moderation, - the most infamous. It exposes every innkeeper, and even the owner of a house in which an inn is located, to being sued for compensation by the wife of the man to whom drinks have been sold. In Ohio the law has become a gold mine for bums. The husband goes to a saloon, buys a glass of beer, or whiskey, and his wife then sues the saloon-keeper for indemnification. She is granted a few hundred dollars by the court, the family has a good time until the money gives out, and the same trick is repeated on another barkeep.

The temperance question has been so completely ignored in the last years in our State politics, nobody, just now, was thinking of the possibility of a temperance law. In Chicago, where one had to expect the strongest resistance, everybody had to think of other things, and so the contemptible workers found it easy to attain their ends in the Senate.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 20, 1871

We only hope things will not be that easy in the House. From the German members of the House we expect the most energetic resistance. If they fail there would remain only the hope for a veto by Governor Palmer. But whether we can count on that we do not know.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1871.

THE ANTI-TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The delegates of the "Chicago Association for Protection of Rights" met yesterday in Sharp Shooters Hall (Sahutznesaal). Mr. Vocke presided and Mr. Sievers functioned as secretary. The first point on the program was the report of the Constitutional Committee of the Association. However, before the program of the meeting was started, Mr. Haussner caused great indignation by some remarks made about the Chicago Workers' Association. Mr. Vocke called him to order because he was speaking about a topic outside the competence of this Association. The meeting reinforced the call to order of the chairman, when Mr. Haussner did not seem willing to comply.

Several delegates moved to exclude Mr. Haussner from the assembly. Mr. Vocke did not wish to have this motion voted upon, but remarked that the behavior and procedure of Mr. Haussner were calculated to disturb the peace and to nip the Anti-Temperance Movement in the bud.

After the Constitution had been accepted with only unimportant changes, Mr. Vocke made a speech in which he said: "The present aims of the Association are only material; it may not hold the enthusiasm of the Germans permanently; with the realization of those aims it will cease to exist. One should give



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1871.

the Association a direction toward a general promotion of German-American interests." Mr. Vocke then read the Constitution of the "German Association of the City of New York." He pointed out how beneficent the influence on American politics of the Germans could be if it was used to combat corruption.

Finally he moved for the founding of a big German library. The motion was referred to the Committee.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung. June 17, 1871.

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THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM

Numerous delegates were present last evening at the meeting of the Ward representatives who had been elected for the Anti-Temperance Committee. Only the Seventh and Tenth Wards were due to a mistake by the Executive Committee, not represented.

Herr Jussen, as chairman of the Executive Committee elected at the Turn Hall meeting, called the assembly to order. He proposed to hold another meeting on a later evening when the Seventh and Tenth Wards would have elected delegates.

Herr Carl Sievers opposed this, saying one should strike the iron while it was hot. He desired the election of a provisory board ("Vorstand")

His motion was unanimously accepted, and Herr Beiersdorff was elected provisory chairman. Major Wallis was elected temporary secretary.

Herr Sievers moves for the nomination of a Committee of five that shall be charged with proposing permanent officers of the organization.

The chairman thinks it is time to express the thanks of the assembly to the

old Executive Committee that has done its duty.

Herr Jussen declares that he would resign with the greatest pleasure if the opinion prevailed that his services were no longer needed, but that he did not think the assembly empowered to push him and his colleagues out of the Executive Committee. The Turnhalle, he said, had resolved to complete the Executive Committee by the Ward delegates. "It is nonsense, it is childish, and it is an insult to deny that resolution". He gives his word of honor that he had no further ambitions, did want no other office, and only meant exactly what he was saying. The speaker then became excited, and made veiled attacks on various members of the assembly and on the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

There ensues a short personal debate between Mr. Carl Sievers and Mr. Jussen.

Mr. Carl Haussner wants to know if he, as a member of the Executive Committee, elected in the Turn Halle, had still a right to vote here. The chairman answers in the negative. Col. Rütishauser regrets this development and declares his

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17, 1871

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resignation from the Executive Committee.

Mr. R. Michaelis renounced any further collaboration, though he had worked hard and spent much money. But the fact that one questioned the vote of the former Executive Committee members he thought very boorish. He regarded it as his duty, after having been treated so rudely, to resign altogether.

After a prolonged debate it was decided to regard the members of the former Executive Committee as "delegates-at-large."

Then the original motion of Herr Sievers was accepted, and a committee of five named to nominate permanent officers. The chairman selected the Messrs John Stuber, Ebersold, Ernst Mattern, Blattner and Ad. Muller for the Committee, and William Vocke was proposed for President, Major Wallis, vice-president, Carl Sievers, Secretary and T. Gross, Jun., Treasurer.

Carl Haussner: Herr Vocke is not in Chicago. Should there be a vacancy from the start, that will be bad business.

Major Wallis: The Legislature will adjourn on Saturday. Mr. Vocke will from then on be uninterruptedly in Chicago till fall.

F. Witte, also would oppose the election of absentees, but makes an exception for Mr. Vocke, because he is a capable man, and as a member of the Legislature might be very helpful.

Ch. Haussner: To start a meeting with an absent president is a farce. That has not happened in all world history.

A vote of all against one established thereupon Mr. Vocke as a candidate. Then the slate of four was voted upon as a bloc, and elected, and finally the election was made unanimous. Major Wallis took over the chairmanship. Jussen moved to elect a Committee of three for legal protection, that shall assist the innkeepers if they are attacked by the temperance advocates on account of the State laws. The Committee was elected: Ed. Jussen for the North Side, Rodbertus for the South Side. T. Gross, Jun. for the West Side. After another lengthy debate it was resolved that each Ward shall hold a meeting

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17, 1871

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for the purpose of collecting funds. Then the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday evening at the same place.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1971

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[THE SUNDAY LAW PROBLEM]

Alderman Theodor Schintz was serenaded by the citizens of his ward on Tuesday evening in recognition of the energy with which he pressed the German point of view in the last session of the City Council. He made at this occasion, a speech that has been very incorrectly reported by another German newspaper, probably not unintentionally. Mr. Schintz expressed his joy that those present, mostly Republicans, in this question, left all party differences out of consideration. Just as he worked among his Democratic friends for the German conception, so could the German Republicans do in their Party - all the more so, since their real party issues had all been solved. Slavery being abolished, the Negroes being enfranchised, nothing could prevent the German Republicans from concentrating on an issue in which they, by their own attitudes and habits were much more directly involved. This was the general sense of the remarks of Mr. Schintz. To take advantage of an occasion like this one to try and convert political opponents, Mr. Schintz has too much political tact.

Alderman Schaffner of the 17th Ward, and Alderman Schmidt of the 16th Ward were surprised on Tuesday night by serenades from their constituents on account of their attitude in the Sunday question. Alderman Schaffner was not at home. Alderman Schmidt remained long together with his serenading friends.

PROCLAMATION

The opinion has gotten abroad that with the acceptance of Alderman Schintz' motion in the City Council on Monday, the Sunday Law question is closed. This impression is erroneous, because the motion of Mr. Schintz has only been ordered to be copied, prior to being taken up again and before it can be confirmed by the Mayor. We regard the continuance of the agitation under these circumstances as necessary and therefore ask the Committee members who have been elected in the wards to meet tonight at Quincy No. 9, corner of Wells and Randolph Streets.

Signed: The Executive Committee

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1871



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EDITORIAL: THE SUNDAY QUESTION

If somebody takes a very long run in order to jump over a ditch that afterwards turns out to have been just a small furrow it can happen that he appears to himself - just a bit funny. The resolution of the City Council last week regarding the sale of liquor on Sundays has been retracted after only eight days, thanks to the German protests. The debate that led to the annulment showed on the side of the American aldermen great readiness to acknowledge the just German demands. The frankness with which native Americans accused their countrymen of hypocrisy and intolerance was highly refreshing.

The ordinance regarding liquor licenses (after a fair copy has been made) (minus the Sunday Prohibition) will be voted on again and then will be presented to the Mayor for signature. Mayor Mason was elected in 1869 by the so-called People's Party and it then was regarded as a matter of fact that he had pledged himself to apply the Sunday laws strictly. That he had done this (by recall of licenses from innkeepers who held their places open on Sunday) one cannot assert; however, if he will give his consent to the formal abolition of the

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Sunday law is still doubtful. In any case the Puritanical elements will be busy trying to induce him to use his veto.

It is conceivable that one of the means used to this end might consist in sending Irish or American louts into German inns and to have them stage brawls there, so one could say afterwards: "Look, whereto Sunday freedom leads." In the face of this possibility all good Germans will regard it as their duty to reassure the reputation for love of order and decency for which the German element justifiably stands.....

The arrogant idea of making us Germans happy according to their "facon", the pious Americans must abandon; but the Germans, too, must (and will) not ask of them to adopt German manners.

If so, both parts of the people go quietly and peacefully side by side, then there remains, of course, little room for a third party that was designed to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1871



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convert the Americans high-handedly to German views. Of course, there still exists the State Sunday Laws, but as the State has no special police to enforce them, and as they never have bothered anybody.....it will be hard work to create an effective agitation against them. Especially as a purely German agitation makes no impression whatsoever on the representatives of the country districts - and never will make any. Besides, behind the State Laws there still stands the common law that could not be affected by a simple abolition of the State laws.

A special party to fight the Sunday laws in the whole State will never be anything but a ridiculous absurdity, - a special party in Chicago would either, if it restricts itself exclusively to the Sunday question, receive hardly one-third of the vote, or if it drew up a large program, like the People's Party in 1869, it would attract just those elements of the American population which are hostile to the German point of view (i. e. in the liquor question. The transl.) To be successful the agitation must be carried on by the Germans inside both parties. Meanwhile, thanks to the attitude the City Council has taken, the Sunday will be celebrated in Chicago, exactly as heretofore.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 13, 1871

SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

As soon as the Chairman declared the session open Alderman Schmidt presented a petition from the German citizens of the north division of the city. (This petition protests against the Sunday law, first, because it violates personal freedom and is tyrannical; secondly because it is contrary to public opinion, constantly forces thousands of good citizens to break the law, and will always remain a dead letter; and thirdly because it is contrary to certain provisions of the Constitution of Illinois establishing freedom of conscience. The Illinois Constitution is quoted: "Nobody shall be forced to attend any religious service or any place of worship against his will, nor shall the law recognize any religious association, confession or kind of worship". The legislature is therefore petitioned to table the Sunday Ordinance, and at the same time threatened with the courts. Signed: Wm. T. Wallis, 16th Ward, Vocke 16th Ward, Louis Rodmeyer 20th Ward, Ernst Mattern 20th Ward, Peter Allmendinger 20th Ward, Adolph Schoninger 17th Ward, Charles Greiner 18th Ward, George Oertel 20th Ward, John Herting, 19th Ward, and Georg Bender 16th Ward.)

This petition was first sent to the Committee of Laws. However, on a motion to that effect, it was decided to debate it immediately.

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Alderman Walsh called the Sunday Ordinance a nuisance and an injustice toward the poor people who were forced to spend Sunday with six or seven people in one room.

Alderman Gill said there were not only Germans in Chicago. He was not particularly fanatical about keeping the Sunday holy, "however it should not be suffered that the Germans keep a saloon open next door to a church on Sunday. The Puritans founded the Republic, established freedom, and received the Germans with open arms. The Germans should therefore refrain from wanting to introduce European mores.

Schaffner declared he had nothing against the Puritans, they had been all right at their time, only that time was over now.

It is McGrath's deepest conviction that the law should be repealed in the interest of public order.

Gardner said he held the Sabbath holy, and the people likewise. If the inns were kept open on Sunday the poisonous Bridewells would soon be glutted.

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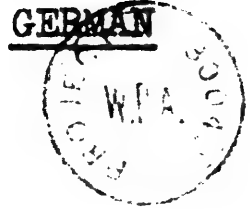
Montgomery declares himself sick and tired of the prejudices of zealots.

Batterman (German) finds it very wrong of his colleague not to believe in the usefulness of the Sunday Ordinance.

Knickerbocker says if one would put the question before the American people of Chicago he was convinced they would vote the Ordinance down.

McCotter engaged in a veritable sermon about the sanctity of the Sabbath, which led to interruptions and great unrest. In his opinion it was the observation of the Sabbath that made the United States great, the consequences of its non-observation one could see in the nations of Europe. It was, among other things, responsible for the misfortune of France.

Finally the motion of Alderman Gill to return the question to the Committee of Licenses was defeated by eighteen votes against fifteen. Then Schintz moved to amend the Ordinance by striking out the words: "And that he will not keep open his bar or place for the sale of such liquors.....from 12 o'clock Saturday



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night until 12 o'clock Sunday night". This amendment of Schintz was adopted by twenty votes against twelve. With that the battle was decided.

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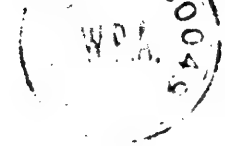
Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1871.

EDITORIAL.

That a large majority of the German citizens of Chicago are against a Sunday holiday enforced by the police because they see in it a violation of their constitutional freedom of conscience is nothing new to anybody. A large majority of the Germans - but by no means all. There is a considerable number of highly respectable German citizens, mostly Methodists and Lutherans, who prefer the stricter American conception. If one estimates this number at 2,000, one is likely to put it rather too low than too high. After subtracting this minority the German conception of Sunday freedom would dispose of about 6,000 German votes.

How many votes of Irishmen, Bohemians, and Scandinavians could be won is hard to say. As to the native Americans, in a straight vote on the question, at least 95 of 100, no matter if they be Democrats, Republicans, or "Liberals" would certainly vote for the traditional, strict Sunday holiday.

It is therefore necessary in order to get at the Sunday legislation (primarily municipal) that we count not only with our wishes, but with the facts and with realistic numbers. No matter if a crowd shout ever so loud that an end must be



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1871.

made of the despicable prudery, that we Germans "must act on our own hook," that we must "take up the glove," - that will not transform six into twelve, much less seventeen. To found a new party is one thing, but to gain for this new party a majority of the votes in the city is quite another thing. The city has about 35,000 voters. How many of these would join a party the single platform of which would be the abolition of the closing laws? Hardly even 10,000. But even if there were 12,000, and if the other 23,000 votes would distribute themselves equally between Republicans and Democrats, which is quite out of the question - even then we would have at best a plurality of 500, that the first gust of wind would disperse.

What then is to be done, if one does not feel satisfied in just adopting threatening solutions but really wants to get somewhere? Shall we organize a violent uprising? Kill the police? Storm the city hall? Play Paris Commune? Bah! No person in his right mind thinks of anything like that. There remains therefore, only the lawful way. That is to say we must try to elect a majority of the City Council, and a mayor and police commissioner who sympathize with the German conception. This can be done if the Germans, instead of founding a completely impotent new party, make their weight felt at the time of the nominations inside of the two existing parties. There are hardly half a dozen wards where all German Democrats and Republicans together could

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1871.

gain a majority. But there are many wards where they are strong enough in each party to force the nomination of men who will promise not to favor the Sunday law.

For the rest the German Republicans and the German Democrats can then remain true to their other political convictions. Are both the Republican and the Democratic candidate pledged to the Liberal point of view in this question? Then it will really not matter - as far as the Sunday law is concerned - who of the two gets elected.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1871.

GERMAN



[THE SUNDAY LAW]

In its last session the City Council has decided by 20 votes against 13 that all saloons shall be closed on Sunday from midnight to midnight. A single German was among the 20, and he was a Democrat.

This is not a new Sunday law, but the reinforcement of the old ones. These have had no practical validity here for years. It would be hard to name a second city in the U. S. where life on Sundays was so quiet and decent as in Chicago. Heaven knows what evil demon has taken possession of the 20 Aldermen that they suddenly want to disturb a state of things satisfactory to all.. If the gentlemen want a fight, they shall have it!

The German citizens of Chicago are conscious of having respected the good rights of their American fellow citizens, but they are never going to concede that it is one of these good rights to treat the German citizens as an inferior genus of human beings whose morals and opinions must be put in order by the police.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, June 7th, 1871.

To anybody who declares that the old Jewish Sunday celebration is the law of the country, we will answer that the U. S. Has neither a state church nor a State religion...If this leads to disagreeable conflicts and to confusion of the existing party system, in which the originators of this crusade against the "infidels" lose their breath, they may put the blame on nobody but themselves. If they try to curry favor with the Germans next fall, attesting wholly their friendship with Germany they will be received with scornful laughter.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1871.

[ATTITUDES OF NATIVE AMERICAN CLERGY TO THE GERMAN-AMERICANS]

The American clergy regards the majority of the German-Americans as "hopeless" and they are quite right...

The German usually dies in the denomination in which he was born, even if only for the reason that he does not take the trouble to formally separate himself from it. The coolness toward all religion is a characteristic trait that until now has deterred the American sectarian propaganda from any systematic attack on the Germans..... But now at the recent meeting of the Baptist Bible and Publishing Company, it has been resolved to bombard the German infidels with Baptist tracts... Ads. Reed from Minnesota expressed terrible fear of the German infidels. He thought that of 5 million Germans, 4 millions had habits which he regarded as "immoral" (meaning of course, the Sunday habits and the beer)... The Chicago Times adds the following effusion of its ire. "The atheistic German element in the North is being let alone, even though it undermines the fundamentals of the Sabbath, makes beer drunkards respectable and slowly but surely it honeycombs the North with its infidelity. Here is a really good occasion for people who genuinely care about religious influence,



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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, May 26th, 1871.

and yet ten dollars are being spent in the South for the conversion of a Negro, where hardly one is used for the Germans."

We see in the wrath of the Times a compliment to the Germans and a recognition of the positiveness of their character.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG. April 20th, 1871.

Editorial: A Democratic Manoeuvre.

The attempts that are being made for some time to create dissension in the ranks of the Republican Party in Chicago,— to drive a wedge between the German Republicans and the American Republicans— are in themain nothing but a Democratic manoeuvre, a preparation of the arena for the electoral battle next fall in the Democratic interest.

That the question of the Sunday Ordinance has been brought in the City Council in the form of definite motions by adherents and opponents is just what Sheridan & Company wanted. (Chief of Police Sheridan, a leading temperance advocate and a Democrat, came into office in 1869 thanks to a split in the Republican party in Chicago.) Sheridan expects that when it comes to a vote, some of the Republican Alderman will vote for, some against the application of the Sunday Prohibition, and that in this way a rift will arise in the Republican ranks which will give the victory in November to the Democrats.

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 20th, 1871.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Democracy will present itself to the Germans during the campaign as the liberal party, Sheridan will be kept hidden (like the monster in the snuff-box) and all the innkeepers will be attracted to the Democratic banners with the most wonderful promises. That these promises are not kept- to that Sheridan himself will look after the election.

The interest of the Republican Party in Chicago demands that this question is not given an artificial urgency. At the moment when under the impress of the German parade, the Republican N. Y. Times writes:- 'The Republican party of New York should break entirely with the radical temperance faction and should reorganize under the program of forming a strong German wing.' in that moment it would be the heights of foolishness on the side of Chicago Republicans to push the question into the front of the stage and so possibly to endanger the success of the Republican ticket. We don't see why, for no other reason than to do the Democrats a favor, the Republicans should suddenly start pulling each other's hair and about this Sunday question that is only artificially made into a question and immediately ceases to be one when one stops to pay it any attention and instead leaves it all to the police commissioners among whom Sheridan is in the minority.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 18th, 1871.

The Temperance Movement.

This being reported from the three main police stations that altogether about 60 Innkeepers have been denounced for not closing their inns (on Sunday). Nothing as yet has happened to them, but the denunciation is bad enough...The root of the evil- as we said on occasion of the Leonard Scanland Murder trial is the desire to save face... If every German were to carry around in his coat pocket his bottle of beer and were secretly to take a swig in this and that corner, nobody would care...Is it not the same thing with prize-fighting which is being severely punished but attended nevertheless always by the highest officials?

The personified illustration of this face saving attitude, the most consummate representative of hypocrisy is (chief of police) Mark Sheridan. He and Mayor Mason, the products of the greatest hypocritical movement, the People's Reform-Swindle of 1869, are responsible for the newly started policy of intolerance.

We soon will have occasion to show how from this side also other German interests are opposed, and the German influence is being systematically undermined.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1871.

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[THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT]

The fruits of the so-called People's Movement of the 18th of November, 1869, begin to make themselves very strongly felt. Mayor Mason and Mark Sheridan have hitched themselves together before the temperance wagon and try to pull it forward. The Staats Zeitung has said it a hundred times when the Mayor was nominated that he is a temperance man even though one cannot say much else against him. The Staats Zeitung has warned that the so-called Reform and People's Movement was endangering German interests, that the whole was only a disguised attack against the German influence. This indictment now has been proven true.

On Saturday afternoon, a meeting took place at the Mayor's which was attended by the three police Commissioners, 19 Aldermen, some obscure gentlemen from temperance circles and Mr. Drake, Proprietor of Tremont House. Of the German Aldermen only one, Herr Schaffner, was invited. That he gave the other gentlemen a piece of his mind in good German fashion needs hardly to be mentioned. The meeting was so secret that doors were locked. Reporters were not admitted. We are able nevertheless to give an almost verbatim report.



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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 17th, 1871.

Mayor Mason explained the reason for the meeting. Something has to be done to carry municipal decrees and the Sunday State Law into effect. He asked Alderman Schaffner to take the word. Herr Schaffner declared that while being an American citizen with his whole heart in this question he had to represent the views of his German fellow citizens. He and his countrymen regarded the attempts made by the temperance people as encroachments on their rights. He made his conviction clear in no uncertain terms that the Sunday Law could not be made to function, that the Germans would not stand for it and that he was afraid the attempts to enforce it would lead to unpleasantness and possibly worse.

Alderman Mc Cotter: The Germans must submit themselves. It is really impudent considering that they came here poor and in order to make money and that afterwards they always want to be considered Germans only. Alderman Schaffner protested, saying he was just as good an American as Mc Cotter even if not so big a Know-nothing.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 14, 1871.

GERMAN

[THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50270

"Herr Sturznickel" who writes in the 'Zuschuer in Eerie' seems to regard any regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors as an interference with his rights. He complains: "The Legislature in Harrisburg has passed a bill punishing the sale of alcoholic beverages on election days with prison and fines. The law was passed by 67 to 28 votes. Democrats like Republicans have voted for it. This is again an encroachment on professional and personal liberty. If we could only sweep this eternal temperance idiocy out of our legislatures! The whole thing is becoming just too disgusting. Oh, that a bomb would hit into this temple of hypocrisy."

This indignation about a law that exists in practically all States, reminds us of a now deceased brewer who so hated water that he never would take it into his mouth. Once an American demanded ice for a bandage(Umschlag.) "The God dam teetotaler" exclaimed the brewer,"he shall not get any ice. He who drinks no beer shall have no ice!"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 31, 1871



THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM

Once more we are receiving news from the seat of the legislation that there is danger that the House Bill No. 435, the creation of the temperance advocate will be accepted. Petitions for this bill come rushing in from all the country districts, and as no mass protests against it have been received so far the legislators must become convinced that really nobody in the State is opposed to the bill. If this erroneous opinion is not quickly destroyed a bill may really become State law which puts the innkeepers outside the protection of the law, tampers with the fundamental rights of the citizens, voids without any ado, rent contracts, and will sew an inexhaustible crop of lawsuits and litigation.

If the temperance advocates are successful with this bill they will have driven a wedge into the Legislature that will permit them further advances. A stricter Sunday legislation and execution of the existing Sunday laws will be the next step. Already a Chicago daily has energetically demanded of the Mayor that he carry out the Sunday laws and close the inns one and all on Sundays.... The politicians will follow the side that makes the most noise. Therefore it is necessary to prove through protests that a great part of the public is now as ever opposed to such intrigues".

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

ANENT THE SUNDAY QUESTION

(Editorial)

In a recent editorial entitled "Reasonable Opinions" we said that our English-speaking citizens are becoming more enlightened and more liberal in their views on religious matters. The local Post (issue of August 1) is a pertinent example. Christian Times and Witness, a local religious periodical, published a fulminating article, sustaining the statement made by Dr. Schaff and his henchmen in the meeting held at Crosby Opera House, "that a widespread and well organized conspiracy exists for the purpose of desecrating the Sabbath, breaking down public morals, fostering crime and vice, and undermining the very principles which all Americans esteem very highly", denouncing the Germans as the chief tools of this conspiracy, and accusing the liberal press of setting the value of the German vote above that of religion and morality. In answer to this article the Post writes, August 1:

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

"It is not difficult to enact a good law and to place it on the statute book, but it is impossible to enforce a law that is not in agreement with the opinions and desires of the majority of the people of a community.

"Who is to blame if honest German workers prefer spending a part of the Sabbath in a beer garden to visiting the stylish temple of the Reverend 'Creamcheese,' there to endure the suspicious glances of elegantly attired 'Christians,' or attending services in the house of worship presided over by Reverend 'Zealot' where thunderous anathemas are cast upon him from the Old and New Testaments?"

If modern Christianity has nothing to attract the great class of citizens, the workers, to its houses of worship on Sunday, why should Christians be surprised to find that workers look elsewhere for recuperations from the effects of daily toil?

To accuse all who do not go to church on Sunday, and who drink beer on the Lord's Day, of "intending to undermine the civil and religious institutions of our

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1867.

country," is foolish and unjust.

It has never occurred to these peace-loving and law-abiding citizens to encroach upon the religious freedom of others, nor do they have the least thought of conspiring against liberty, when they drink beer on Sunday; and though they were in the wrong, they certainly cannot be persuaded to do right by the ridicule and lies which are hurled at them by some so-called ministers.

We often thank God that the time of religious persecutions has passed; but we forget, at the same time, that in some of our churches today there prevails an attitude of intolerance which would condemn to death at the stake a man who commits the awful crime of drinking a glass of beer on Sunday, and would execute all "evil-doers," were it not for the fact that such drastic measures are forbidden by law.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AND GERMAN IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

Emigration from Germany will reach new heights this year. The New York Herald estimates, on basis of reports received from its correspondents at Berlin and Munich, that at least 150,000 persons will leave Germany and come to America during the period from March to December, 1867. When we consider that conditions in Germany are unstable, that another war will be waged as soon as the necessary preparations have been completed, and that compulsory military service will cause every able bodied man who is not kept at home by uncontrollable circumstances to seek a new and quiet home in the Western Hemisphere, where the principles of liberty, justice and equality have been firmly and permanently established, the estimate of the New York Herald does not seem too high in the least. And this greater immigration quota not only increases our national wealth by adding substantially to our man power, but also greatly augments our supply of gold and silver, since the people who are persuaded to leave their mother country because of reasons previously

WPA (L-1) 100-360275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

mentioned usually belong to the class of property owners.

Therefore, the American people should give these immigrants every possible consideration. The Germans who come to the United States seek more than material gain; they are bent on attaining freedom of action, freedom of thought, and freedom of conscience. While they are seeking economic independence, they wish to have freedom of movement, and especially they want to be unhampered in their enjoyment of harmless pleasures. The German nation is a thinking nation, an enlightened nation, and it cannot be convinced that nature and the gifts of nature have not been created for the satisfaction and pleasure of human beings. Although they were oppressed in the old country, they were never prevented from pursuing innocent pleasures, either at home or in company, and nobody ever dictated to them regarding what they should or should not eat or drink.

Germans are sober people. Their national drinks are of a light and harmless nature. Drunkards are an exception to the rule. Thus a German immigrant

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

would be surprised to find that efforts are being made in this country, where he sought freedom, to prohibit the use of beer, wine, and even distilled liquor.

And yet, just at this time, when many immigrants are expected, bigotry, hypocrisy, and rumors of temperance are rife. Nobody will object to the organization of temperance societies, and nobody will attempt to prevent the members of those societies from promising to abstain from beer, wine, hard cider, and whisky. Anyone is privileged to establish or join such a society, just as everyone has the right to drink water. Indeed, we advise everybody who cannot use the gifts of nature in a moderate and humane way, and who, like a wild animal, must continue to drink after taking the first few sips, to join one of the many temperance societies immediately, to vow complete abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and thus to save whatever human dignity he may still possess. Nor do we object when these advocates of moderateness proselytize through lectures, pamphlets, and books, in their endeavor to reform drunkards. As long as they do no more than try to convince people,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

they are within their constitutional rights; but as soon as they attempt to control the legislative body of the state, and to create moderation through punitive laws, they exceed their rights.

This opinion seems to be gaining adherents. 'Tis true, the legislatures of some states, for instance, New York, Pennsylvania, a few of the New England States, either one or the other Western States (Iowa or Kansas) are still laboring under the delusion of ignorance and are trying to reform drunkards by legislation; however, the Anglo-American press is beginning to take a decisive stand against the fanaticism and bigotry of temperance agitators. The New York Herald says in an article on German immigration:

"We do not intend to permit anyone to interfere with the harmless amusements and entertainments to which the Germans are accustomed, and which were not prohibited even by the oppressors in their native country. We are very determined in this matter, since there is a marked tendency in the legislatures of some states towards pharisaism which would work a severe hardship on

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

our German fellow citizens. When we consider their sobriety and their diligence, their preference for outdoor amusements, and the beneficial effect of their example upon other nationalities, we must protest against any restriction which would cause them to dislike our institutions and urge them to remain away from our shores."

This last argument, pointing as it does to the danger of material loss emanating from fanaticism, is very well taken. When the bigots and adherents of temperance in Iowa, Kansas, and other states which depend upon immigration for their development, find that Germans avoid them and settle elsewhere, they will soon have a change of heart. Here in Illinois temperance is an antiquated idea, and in Chicago, especially, there is as much freedom in regard to the consumption of liquor as there is anywhere in Germany. The German element has gained so much political influence in the Prairie State, and the Anglo-American press of that city is so strongly opposed to temperance fanatics, that nobody would think of trying to increase the virtue of moderateness through prohibition or punitive laws. In an article published

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

in last Sunday's issue of the Chicago Tribune, and reprinted on Monday, that newspaper proves how foolish and unenforceable all temperance laws are. Of course, the Tribune, too, is ready to do everything it can to promote sobriety and prevent crimes that are caused by intemperance.

"But" says the Tribune, "when the law essays to regulate the private life of people, and tries to dictate what they shall, or shall not, eat or drink, to what church a citizen must go, and how often he must attend services, etc., then the law becomes tyrannical, violates the feelings of everybody, and engenders an opposition which is directed not only against liquor dealers."

The Tribune concludes the article thus: "Such a law was proposed in our state legislature as long as twelve years ago, before the experiment was made in other places; and it failed then. Any attempt to revive it, after it has been condemned by the experience of twenty years, would be just as practical as it would to warm up the old theory of the Know-nothings, to introduce the old blue laws in the state of Connecticut, or to place the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1867.

old law against witchcraft once more upon the statutes of Massachusetts."

The Chicago Times, once a Copperhead paper, but now an organ of progressive Democrats, expresses a similar opinion, and is surprised that any appreciable number of intelligent people who claim the ability to rule themselves--and that includes the ability to think for themselves--could possibly revive the "old humbug that was advocated and tried by the Massachusetts School".

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, May 8, 1866.

LIQUOR LICENSES

(Editorial)

Apparently, the municipal authorities in New York are very strict in issuing licenses to saloons. The License Committee seems to be resolved to grant no license to music halls, "polka cellars," or to places where criminals and vagabonds meet. The New York Democrat reports the following cases, from which the method of procedure of the authorities may be deduced:

A hotelkeeper in James Street was informed that no rooming house (rendezvous of prostitutes, etc.) would receive a license to dispense liquor. All applications from people who wanted to operate in buildings located on Mission Place were rejected because the Commission had received protests from respectable citizens against permitting the "whiskey joints" to continue

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1886.

their business on that street. Proprietors of music halls on Chatham and Williams Streets were told that it was contrary to the public welfare to grant them saloon concessions. A saloonkeeper on Water Street could not renew his license because seven of his "customers" had been sent to the penitentiary. All applications from Poll Street were rejected because Captain Jourvon reported that every saloon on that street was a meeting place of hoodlums. Several hotelkeepers received a license on the promise that they would not permit women or girls to congregate or partake of liquors in the barroom.

It would not be a bad idea if the municipal authorities of Chicago would exercise the same care when issuing licenses to sell liquor. In this city every disorderly house can obtain a license, and when a man who is not familiar with conditions here, or with the character of the various houses, enters one of these "licensed dispensaries" to buy a glass of beer, it may easily happen that he will have to spend the night on sawdust and that

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1866.

he must pay a contribution to the treasury of the police court the next day.

It may be well to add that in New York no proprietors of grocery stores can obtain a license to sell liquor.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

ARTICLE OF CHICAGO ARBEITERVEREIN

Chicago, Illinois,
March 31, 1866.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Chicago: The Chicago Arbeiterverein has elected the undersigned to act as a committee for the purpose of bringing about an understanding with your honorable Board, in regard to certain issues, and we beg permission to present the following matters:

Through the newspapers and other sources of information we have learned that the members of two other societies, or associations, have been informed that they must discontinue their recreational activities on Sunday evenings. Of course, the Arbeiterverein has nothing to do with the recreation of other organizations, nor do we wish to express our opinions concerning the motives for the Board's action against these societies. However, during the past few weeks, one of these periodic religious movements, generally called "revivals,"

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has been in process, and the Chicago Arbeiterverein, always intent upon avoiding any offense against citizens who differ with our religious opinions, takes the view that during the past eight years (the past four under police protection) these "revivals," usually held on Sunday evenings, have taken the form of a kind of social entertainment (sic). Therefore, we ask: Does the above mentioned notice also apply to our organization?

We are aware that you have the right to answer: Wait until you receive notice; but, as loyal citizens, we would not like to offend against any law, nor would we like to suffer the consequences of not knowing the law, nor do we want our members to be taken by surprise by a policeman and disturbed in their innocent and harmless amusements which are in complete accord with the religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution, nor do we need an excuse to be provided to make us responsible for an offense against any state law that is in agreement with the spirit of the Constitution.

Should our social entertainments be prohibited by order of your Board, we would respectfully point out that in 1861 the Board of Police Commissioners entered

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

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into the following pact with the president of our society:

1. The President will be responsible for the maintenance of order, and the police shall not interfere with our social entertainment;
2. No brass musical instruments shall be used at such entertainments, out of respect for the religious convictions of our fellow citizens, and one or more violins, but only one flute, bass violin, or piano shall be used.
3. The police will not consider these entertainments to be "illegal," as long as the concerts and dances do not disturb the neighborhood.

The Arbeiterverein has strictly observed these conditions despite contradictions by a newspaper, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, two part owners of which were expelled from the organization on account of their loud, mischievous conduct; they even went so far as to break up one of our public meetings and to slander everybody who did not agree with their arrogant opinions.

We trust that your honorable Board will pay no attention to the malicious

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

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utterances which these "snakes" publish against our society. Had they conducted themselves in an orderly manner, they would still be members of our society.

We do not advertise our entertainments, nor do we invite strangers to participate in them. We have a Committee on Order and a Committee of Ushers who admit only members or strangers who are accompanied or invited by members, and the members must give their word of honor that they can vouch for and will be responsible for the behavior of these strangers.

The money which is realized through our entertainments is the property of the organization and is used for defraying the expenses incurred by maintaining our library and reading room, and for the support of sick members or their dependent widows and orphans.

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Translator's note: The next (final) paragraph of this article has evidently

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

been "removed" by rats or mice, so it is not possible to offer a translation.7

We hope most sincerely that you will permit the Arbeiterverein to continue its Sunday evening entertainments under the conditions which were previously agreed upon.

Very respectfully,

C. Degenhardt,
C. Haussner,
T. Hielscher,
Ed. Schlaeger.

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I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

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Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1926.

DANGEROUS ADMIRER

Joseph Wentzler Alleged to Have Intended to Kill
His Sweetheart and the Entire Family

Joseph Wentzler, 4448 North Leavitt Avenue, told his brother, Walter, that he intended to go to Miss Ida Shehle's house, 3481 Ravenswood Park, and propose marriage to her; that, in case she should refuse him he would kill not only her, but her entire family and himself. So Walter notified the police.

A number of detectives went to the house where the young lady lived and lay in wait. When Joseph appeared they overpowered him and his friend Conrad Ilg, 522 Aldine Avenue, before they could enter the house. Wentzler who, it is alleged, came armed with a gun and with a butcher's knife, attempted to resist arrest.

An attempt is now being made to deport the wild suitor and his friend back to Germany.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 11, 1925.

FORGE PLANS AGAINST EASY
DIVORCES

In Cook County Alone More Than Seven Thousand Divorces Granted Annually

The steadily growing use made of the divorce courts the country over, the particularly rapid increase of divorce suits in Cook County, Illinois, and the uncovering of quite a number of actual "divorce mills" in various states of the Union have prompted both great and small minds to occupy themselves to a greater extent with the very weighty question of how best to put a stop to a condition that is by no means a happy one.

The campaign for uniform divorce laws for all states, which has been in progress for some time, is now being conducted with greater energy, and a large number of local reform organizations have, within the last few weeks, decided that this movement should be furthered and supported.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 11, 1926.

Cook County, Illinois has in Judge Joseph Babath of the local Superior Court a cadi [this word is used in the original text] who, during his term in office, has granted more divorces than any other judge in the entire country. He can also claim the more or less beautiful glory (schoener Ruhm) that on the average more divorces are sought and granted in his jurisdiction than in any other county of the nation.

It is revealed by the figures compiled by the organizations mentioned that, with one exception, twice as many divorces are granted in Cook County than in any other county of any other state. The exception is Wayne County, Michigan, to which the city of Detroit belongs.....

In Cook County, Illinois, more than seven thousand divorces are granted yearly.....

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Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1924.

TRIAL CONDUCTED IN GERMAN
Judge Sabath Conducts Entire Divorce Proceedings
in German language.

For the first time in a very long while, a court trial held in the County Building was conducted in German from beginning to end, as Mrs. Emma Pflaum of 1204 North Avenue, Maywood, appeared before Judge Sabath to ask for a divorce from her husband, Henry Pflaum.

Neither the plaintiff nor the witnesses could speak English. It also seemed that not one of the attorneys had sufficient knowledge of the German language to overcome their clients' handicap and to bring about an understandable presentation of the case. Judge Sabath, who is known to speak eight languages other than English just as fluently as he does the latter, cut the Gordian knot by immediately undertaking to personally conduct the questioning of the plaintiff and the witnesses, using the German language only.



Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1924.

Mrs. Pflaum stated that she married Henry Pflaum on February 21 of this year after he had told her that he had been divorced from his wife whom he had left behind in Germany. But when she asked for documentary proof after the wedding had taken place, it turned out that Attorney Jeffe, at the behest of Mr. Pflaum, had merely instituted divorce proceedings, and that a divorce had not yet been granted. For this reason Pflaum is still undivorced.

Mrs. Pflaum based her claim to a divorce on this fact, stating that she married Pflaum in the belief that he was divorced, but that in view of the above findings their marriage had not been legally consummated. Asked by the judge whether she intended to charge Pflaum with bigamy or whether she would remarry him after the dissolution of his first marriage, the plaintiff remarked that she had not yet made up her mind about her future attitude in the matter.

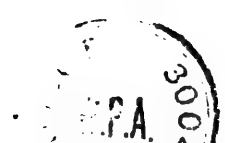
After the questioning of the witnesses was concluded, Judge Sabath ordered the annulment of the marriage between Emma Pflaum and Henry Pflaum.

Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1924.

FADED WEDDED HAPPINESS
Young Woman Desires Dissolution of Her
Marriage Performed Only Last June

Joseph F. Schroeder, formerly of 3046 Drake Avenue, has no respect for God and the Christian religion, according to information given by his wife. On one occasion, when he came home and found his wife kneeling in prayer near the door, he slammed the door against her with such force that the plaintiff fell over and badly injured herself. Soon afterwards, sometime in November of last year, he took abrupt leave and was seen no more.

Accordingly, Mrs. Schroeder appeared before Judge Sabath and asked for a divorce from her vanished husband, whom she also accuses of brutality and habitual drunkenness. Judge Sabath reserved final decision, but let it be known that he will very likely comply with the request of the wife. The marriage of the couple took place only last June, when Schroeder was employed in Chicago as a streetcar conductor.



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Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1919.

MATRIMONY--A FIFTY-FIFTY PROPOSITION!

(Editorial)

The old story that, when trains arrived in Chicago, the conductors used to shout "Five-minute stop for marriages and divorces!" has a much more serious foundation than many people would believe. The carelessness with which a man and a girl contract a "union for life" and the thoughtless haste with which they shake off the fetters of matrimony whenever it seems convenient to do so, seriously endangers the institution of the family, which is the ethical foundation of all nations, including our own. The disastrous consequences of a couple's separation will only in rare cases be limited to themselves. Judge Hoffmann, presiding in the Cincinnati Court of Domestic Relations, declared recently that, according to a careful estimate, a full third of the children in our country have divorced parents; and that it was also



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a fact that from the ranks of these children more juvenile delinquents were recruited than from the ranks of those whose father and mother had died. It is not difficult to see the cause for this peculiar fact, typical of the great cities.

To combat the evil of juvenile delinquency effectively, one has to strike at the root, which lies, undoubtedly, in a family life degenerated more and more by the divorce evil. Where parental care and domestic discipline are lacking, children certainly will grow up without any moral backbone and the way to a life of crime is paved in one's youth. The public school, with a staff composed almost entirely of female teachers, cannot replace the good influence of a home where love and order reign, especially when it is a question of curbing the adventurous spirit or bad tendencies of older boys. The legislature in Springfield will have to occupy itself during the coming session with changes in the state divorce law, which, by the way, are also



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Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1919.

recommended by several women's organizations. Strange as it seems, the intention is to make divorces easier to obtain, not harder. The proposed measures, for instance, would make neglect of one's home grounds for divorce, and would reduce the time of desertion necessary for divorce from two years to one year, and the time of habitual drunkenness, also, from two years to one year. A local judge warns against the adoption of these measures, pointing out that experience has shown that every relaxation of the divorce laws, or increase in grounds for divorce, serves as an encouragement for divorces. Unless a federal law removes all existing differences between the forty-six separate state divorce laws, any statute in Illinois which makes divorces harder to obtain should be retained.

The judge could have added that the enactment of a law which put an end to the reckless frivolity with which marriages are contracted in this country would be no less desirable. The existence of Gretna Greens to which couples



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Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1919.

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can go to avoid the marriage laws of their home state, wedding ceremonies performed by ministers without repeated announcements from the pulpit, the issuance of licenses to minors, and many other evils in this connection, should be stamped out.

If further proof is needed to show that American family life must be protected and encouraged, the fact may be cited that only 2,300,000 children were born in the United States last year. This figure may look large but it is hardly adequate. It means that one child was born to every ninth family. That is not a thing to be proud of. Taking the figures of previous years as a basis, we have to suppose that during the last year at least 2,300,000 persons died, which means that we did not make any gain in population by way of a natural increase. The increasing dislike of American women for bearing children and the decrease of immigration are also unfavorable factors which cannot be overlooked.



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Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1919.

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In the local Women's Forum magazine of last week, women discussed the topic: "Is marriage a failure?" without arriving at any final conclusion. To these ladies who thirst for knowledge we take the liberty of suggesting the following topic for their next debate: "Matrimonial union is a fifty-fifty partnership with duties and privileges, in happiness and sorrow, in work and recreation, which only death can render asunder;" providing, of course, that such a definition of married life does not seem too old-fashioned to ladies seized with the spirit of modernism!



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Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1918.

THE DIVORCE MILLS

(Editorial)



According to a recently published annual report about the activities of our courts, 12,895 petitions for divorce were filed in 1917, against 9,895 of such cases in 1916. During the current year this figure may be as large as 15,000. At present, 5,000 pending cases grace the calendars of our Superior and County Courts.

This is not a pleasant picture, and it sheds a bad light on the matrimonial ethics of our metropolis, even if we have the dubious consolation that in other parts of the country the situation is no better in this respect.

A law which has been suggested by our professional reformers, to prohibit marriages between persons under twenty-five years of age, would be

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Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1918.

nonsensical and against the laws of nature. It would meet with about the same success as those decrees in some European states during the last century, which made it impossible for any couple to marry legally unless they possessed a certain amount of earthly goods. Since the poor did not have this amount of property, they used to live together, without the sanction of the law, as long as both parties desired. This created complications and legal problems about the welfare of the children. The courts were overburdened and standards of morality suffered in those countries. Consequently more reasonable matrimonial laws had to be enacted.

A law requiring that a person be twenty-five years old before he could marry would create similar and more vicious conditions in this country. The age limit in itself would not be very bad were it not for the fact that we have no uniform marriage laws in the United States. If a young couple found obstacles in one state they would just move to a neighboring state where the laws were not as strict; and unscrupulous officials



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Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1918.

can always be found to unite the young people for a fee even if they are scarcely more than children and do not know what life is all about. The parents are then often confronted with an accomplished fact to which they are compelled to give their blessing, out of fear of the consequences.

If, instead of the numerous state laws, we had a uniform federal law for marriages; a law that included a residential requirement, that is, a law which provided for a certain period of residence in a locality for at least one of the parties; a law, furthermore, which placed officials or clergymen under strict regulations--then divorce suits would very soon be on the decrease.

These unhappy marriages are also due, to a large extent, to the wrong kind of education, to pampering a child's bad temper, which makes him wilful and leads to a lack of respect for his parents, and this lack of respect for his parents is also closely related to the unfortunate lack of moral teaching in our schools.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888.

AN AMERICAN PRODUCT FOR EXPORT.

America's production capacity demands a market in foreign lands, especially in Europe, but the high tariff walls, erected there, make export extremely difficult and where American products could be sold in spite of high tariffs, invalid reasons are given, as by France and Germany, whereby our meat products are kept out of their country. However, there is one product which escapes every microscopic examination and which can surmount all the tariff barriers.

Every spring one can see young American girls in company with serious and forward looking mothers at New York and other sea-port cities embarking in steamships to travel across the ocean. They are trying to find their happiness in marriage in other countries. Mothers and daughters are expensively dressed. Many of them have the necessary means to find what they are looking for. The daughter of the American millionaire is seeking a baron, a count, or any man of the nobility; and rarely does she seek in vain. From a merely human standpoint her success is not enviable, because the man she found is "discarded merchandise" which no one in Europe wants, but which is highly esteemed by the "republican



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888

mind^{ed}" American. Those noblemen, who have lost their health and wealth through extravagant living in Europe's metropolises, have no attraction and are worthless for woman of equal rank, but are acceptable and welcomed by the American women, because they have something to offer her, what the American republic can not give - a title of nobility.

Against such startling stupidity but little can be said. On the contrary, it can only be desirable for our country to get rid of all such elements which have no understanding and appreciation for its free and democratic institutions. Women who possess no other values but money, and men who are devoid of merit, and who obtained their title of nobility by birth, are nothing else but gilded nuts, hollow or decayed inside. No country is made more fortunate or blessed by their presence.

It is, of course, an entirely different matter when American girls travel to Europe, to hunt for a fortune with their personal charms and powers. This is being done by large numbers and has expanded to such an extent that the press



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888.

has discussed this matter frequently. The American adventuress is well known in the capital cities of Europe. This affair can add very little to our national reputation and prestige and constitutes a grave danger for the girls themselves. It may happen that such a sophisticated, gambling American captures the son of a rich aristocrat, but in most cases the cheater deceives herself. Such an adventuress will create the impression by her extravagance and luxury that she is wealthy and therefore very desirable. The lords of "Pennyles" admire and court her, but when she pulls in her net she has caught a miserable herring, who has more debts than hairs on his head and whose possessions and mansions are located in the moon.

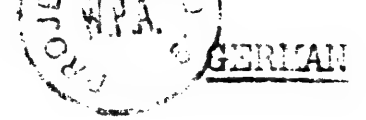
The question will undoubtedly arise, are there not sufficient rich young men in this country; why must they be sought in Europe. This can be answered in the negative. In Europe there are more people with personal wealth than in the United States, because the Europeans are more thrifty and economical. The American lives above his income almost exclusively. If he earns \$10,000 annually, he spends \$11,000. The extravagance of our middle class is the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888.

cancerous sore of our country. It is high-living which induces the American business man to speculate.

This destroys his honor and his wealth and forces his daughters to become adventuresses and fortune-hunters in foreign lands. This also explains why the Germans, in the habit of thrift and economy, usually succeed well in this country.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 23, 1888.

AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE.

The modes of living and habits of life of the American family are aimed at emancipation of the woman from the house or home. The kitchen barely exists for the American woman, while it is a source of continual worry for the German woman, and makes it impossible for her to spend the forenoon elsewhere. The American woman prepares the meal when husband takes off his hat and coat. The menu of the American housewife, consisting of beefsteak and salad, is prepared in five minutes. A servant takes care of the house, keeping it clean, etc., therefore much time is left for leisure. This is being utilized for attending temperance meetings, for debating in clubs, for aesthetic discussion in literary societies, etc; in short, it has become a habit for her to find her amusements independently of her husband. She may remain innocent in doing so but her husband will become demoralized because he is losing the moral influence of his wife. Husband and wife are not one body and soul, but two different individuals, whose inclinations and desires drift apart very definitely, and the consequence is estrangement, divorce, or a sensational scandal. If the American husband, who is attached to his home, senses the loss of his wife's social intercourse, he is willing to take big sacrifices intellectually, in order to enjoy her companionship. If she is a suffragist, or a prohibitionist, or a spiritualist, the husband, most likely, joins the same organization. The rather cool temperature



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 23, 1888.

of the American family life can be readily seen in their external attitude. The American wife does not say "my husband", but merely, "Mr. Jones" and Mr. Jones speaks of his wife as "Mrs. Jones". In every nook and corner is a lack of that mutual spiritual support, which makes a truly married life possible. All civil service reforms, tariff reforms, political reforms will not save Americanism from decay, unless the American family life is reformed, because it is the source and origin of all political life.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 9, 1892.

A UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW FOR THE UNITED STATES

Whenever that day will come that one uniform divorce-law shall prevail in the United States the name of Lemuel Amerman will be highly honored. This representative from the state of Pennsylvania is the first one who has the courage to attack in Congress the prevalent disgusting conditions due to the various divorce laws. He proposes an amendment to the Constitution which will remove from the single states the right to make their own divorce laws, and will have the Federal Government initiate an equable and general law.

The divorce laws prevalent today differ greatly not only in regard to the causes for which divorces are granted, but also in regard to the immediate consequences of the divorce, and to the length of time the complainant is required to live in the respective city and state, jurisdictions before he can sue for a divorce. This period is five years in Massachusetts, three years in Connecticut, two in Vermont, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and D. C., one year in Maine, Ohio, Illinois, etc., six months in Nebraska, Texas, California etc. and only three months in South Dakota. Therefore South Dakota is the land of opportunity for all who are anxious to get a speedy divorce.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 9, 1892.

We can not here reiterate the various reasons for which divorces are granted, because they differ widely in the various states. In most of the states the divorced persons can remarry, but the accused or guilty ones must postpone their remarriage from six months to five years, according to the requirements of the law in the respective state. In the state of New York and of South Dakota, a person is not permitted to remarry, if he has been divorced for adultery. In Maryland and Virginia the court can prohibit remarriage to divorced persons and in some states the right to remarry depends entirely upon the judgment of the jurors.

Where people have such absolute liberty to move from one state to another, as in the United States, divorce laws, which differ in each state become an absurdity since they lead to serious complications.

What is permissible and legitimate in one state, should not be considered a crime in another state. But if Congress introduces a national divorce law then all regulations in regard to divorce will be the same in all states, and no person will find it necessary to pretend to live in another state in order to

WPA FILE # 100-30278

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 9, 1892.

hasten the divorce proceedings.

It can hardly be expected that the present Congress will undertake such paramount reform measures. However, the committee of the House will have to face this issue, and if Mr. Amerman is an able parliamentarian, he will succeed in presenting this matter to Congress, and thereby direct the attention of the public towards this subject. Once the beginning is made a sane measure like this must succeed.

And more than this! If we once get a national divorce law, it will not take long until we have a national penal law, of which we have likewise an urgent need, although the lawyers are against it.

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GERMAN



Illinois Starts Zeitung, June 4, 1888.

FILTH AND CRIME

For weeks and months the Chicago Press has stirred up the sickening and disgusting filth of the Rawson's divorce scandal. One of the blackest stains on the national character is the lewd, desire of the American Press and its readers for the details of such marital quarrels which are the result of sexual debaucheries. This particular trait is convincing evidence of the fact, that in the nature of the English speaking population of this country is to be found those Celtic-Gallic tendencies, which reach a full and horrible expression in the latest works of the French writer, E. Zola.

Undoubtedly, Rawson and his wife are both disgusting individuals... It was obvious that their marriage based on sensuality, on the one hand, and on greed for money on the other, could not be a happy one. But what has the public to do with it? Why did the newspaper stir up the filth? For what purpose were the most abominable mutual accusations of such a "cat and dog" marriage published, if not to undermine the morals of the people?



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 4, 1888.

If the local press possessed a trace of the sense of decency and honor characteristic of the European press, this accused marriage would have been dissolved in all secrecy and the scandal not cast out as seed for the destruction of morals. But when the public surrounds both parties and takes an active interest in their fight, as they would in prize-fighters, or in wild animal fights, encouraging and inciting them continually, what else but a serious crime could have been the result?

... The unrestricted publicity of court proceedings, considered as a "bulwark of liberty" and as such a blessing for the people, can become a curse for the nation. The Rawson scandal with its filth and crime ought to teach us one good lesson: To do away with publicity of court procedures relative to sexual crimes and divorce scandals.

Illinois Staats-Leitung, May 9, 1888.

AMERICAN HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE.

An American preacher made the statement that one of the chief causes of the frequent unhappy marriage in America is due to a lack of dowry. Much could be said, and justly so, about this subject without exhausting it. The cause of this mentioned unhappiness in married life is, unquestionably, to be found on both sides. Both sexes enter marriage with the same outrageous frivolity and thoughtless ness. Neither the young man, nor the young girl, who plans to enter the marriage bonds.....until, not death, but the judge parts them.....has seriously considered whether they are able or not to conduct a home and rear children.

In the majority of cases they hope, like Micawber, that "something will turn up," or that somehow the matter will solve itself. If the young man has enough money to pay for the wedding ceremony, to buy a wedding ring for his bride, and to defray the expenses of a short honeymoon trip, or if his

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1888.

credit is good, so that he can borrow what is needed, matters are not so bad to start with. But what happens afterwards? All is covered up until a suit for divorce, or a murderous shot permits us to behold the tragic results of many marriages which were entered so thoughtlessly and carelessly.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family

Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1934.

feeble-minded or have physical defeats or lack the sense of responsibility, and they should not be permitted to drive a car. Nobody who is color-blind and cannot distinguish red from green has any right to operate an automobile on our streets, on which red and green signal lights are used to regulate traffic.

Young people of high-school age, driving through our streets at midnight, or even in the early hours of the morning, have recently been responsible for several very serious accidents. In these instances parents were unquestionably at fault because they were too lenient with their offspring and finally lost all control over them. For example, what business has an automobile loaded with half-grown boys and girls in the vicinity of a suburban roadhouse at midnight? The members of such a party not only have no sense of responsibility, either toward themselves or toward others, whom they endanger by careless driving, but also increases their devil-may-care attitude by consuming alcoholic drinks. If resulting accidents affect only the

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Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1934.

The increasing number of automobile accidents which are caused by pleasure-seeking joyriders are in their final analysis merely coincidental to the evil conditions attributable to the unbridled misbehavior of our school children. When a child is not taught to be polite, to be moral, to be considerate of the rights of its fellows, and to be responsible to itself and to others, and when boys do not learn manly virtues of men, and girls are not taught feminine reserve by their mothers, one cannot expect half-grown boys and girls to bother about moral restraint in any respect. They are systematically educated to be egoists who consider pleasure the highest object of life, and they maintain this attitude until real life has ground and polished them, or until they lose their lives under the wheels of an automobile. Of course, there are also parents today who educate their children as sensibly as is possible under present conditions; but the number of the others, of those who seek comfort, who let their children educate themselves, or who are even "educated" by their children, seems to increase rather than to diminish. And now a law is to be passed that

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Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1934.

forbids all young people under eighteen years of age to work, thus giving them more time to loiter and more opportunity to do things that are not conducive to their welfare or to the welfare of others. And what will be the result? Whither are we drifting?

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Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1915.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

To the editor of the Abendpost:

Concerning the editorial in the Abendpost entitled "My Country, right or wrong," I feel compelled to say a few words. In our liberty loving land the whole problem is entirely immaterial, because sixty per cent of the people are not educated enough to distinguish between right and wrong. In the home (most) children are not taught at all what is right and what is wrong, because the laws do not allow us to break a youngster's stubborn disposition by drastic means. There are plenty of cases where kindness would be wasted. In this respect, our laws are patterned after that hypocritical British system, i.e. liberal education by giving youth full rein. Our young people in particular are disposed to destruction and rowdyism, thus becoming a pest to adults. I am against any kind of brutality or too strict a discipline for children, but I am equally opposed to no discipline at all, which will make children become brutal, noisome, and dull-witted.

Yours truly,

[signed] Paul Wisskant.

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Die Abendpost, August 3rd, 1894.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36275

THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

The last edition of the "Forum" is bringing an interesting editorial concerning the punishment of crimes and the destruction of dangerous enemies of human society.

The said editorial is leaving out deliberately the main argument on crime--its causes and reasons.

Crime always have been, since man existed, and crime probably never will be wiped out entirely. But crime can be decreased to an endurable minimum if the root of crime is eliminated thoroughly.

As a rule, all children of this world, going through schools and with the same advices of parents, are getting the same chance to forge ahead and become useful members of the community. There is no doubt, that every child, often leaving school, will enter the danger period of life. It is then, when strict supervision from parents should guide the youngster along.

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Die Abendpost, August 3rd, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Then also, the community, should add a generous share of free instruction and plenty of working opportunities. All this combined, will make our young generation and keep the dangers of crime down, regardless of surroundings, inheritance haunt and temptation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 8th, 1891.

German versus American Child Training.

In the "Chicago Herald" we find the confession of a woman saying that the American children are often presumptive and precocious. She compares the American methods of training with the English and German and admits freely, that the children in Germany and England are better trained than in the United States, but she also finds excuses for this fact.--

She claims that the militaristic spirit in Germany makes its influence felt in family life and that England clings to very conservative training methods. "The United States, however, is applying the principles of democracy in the treatment and raising of children. Children can think and therefore must be persuaded to obey and not forced to do so. American children must by all means be more independent than the European and therefore their self-consciousness, their ego, must be aroused early."

This vindication is extremely weak. Sensible parents think very little of

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1890.

EMILY ROSSI

The suicide of the noted German-American actress, Emily Rossi, together with her sweetheart, Gustav Koch, is not as yet cleared up. The actress had a falling out with her mother sometime ago concerning a love affair in Germany with Felix X. His last name never could be discovered.

Pressed by her new fiancée, Gustav Koch, to marry him, she admitted she is not able to forget her former lover, and would rather die before marrying him with the love for some one else in her heart. Both became apparently despondent over this dispute and finally decided to die together.

The authoress Emily Rossi in Berlin, who is the mother of the dead actress, always cherished the wish, according to information on hand, that her daughter should marry a wealthy man.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 16, 1876.

BODY OF A GERMAN FOUND ON THE LAKE SHORE.

The body of a man was found yesterday on the lake shore in the neighborhood of Rogers Park. From a letter found on the body it was identified as that of a German, by the name of John Becker. The letter was from Waukegan and was signed Sarah Dembran. Becker was told in the letter, that due to the opposition of the parents, he should look for another girl friend. Besides the letter a knife was found, the blade of which fitted the wound perfectly.

Becker was a fresco painter and came as such to Chicago about two years ago. He had taken part in the Franco-German War and was 30 years of age. His last works were the mural paintings in Moody's Church, corner of Chicago Ave. and LaSalle St.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 18, 1874.

YOUNG AMERICA.

The concept connected with the name young America is not a very pleasant one. The term young America connotes youth which has outgrown its parents and which resents parental authority as an infringement upon its independence. Young America begins to blossom at the age of ten, to leaf at the age of thirteen and to become obnoxious at the age of fifteen. That in regard to the boys. Young America among the girls is not any better. At the age of twelve she has a "beau" and at fifteen the miss starts her moonlight walks and her love affairs. Young America is bad, but not half as bad as "young German America".

It cannot be denied that in many German homes the children grow up without any supervision and that boys and girls become leaders of the worst type. What a correspondent recently said, that here boys loaf in the saloons till past midnight is only half of the truth. He, who wishes to go forth abroad on a Sunday afternoon, can see there clusters of boys at the street corners, who make the most indecent remarks concerning the passers by, who on evenings run around with girls just as young as they and who being work shy would not recoil from crimes. For this we have the word of the oldest and most experienced policemen, who assert that no Irish street boy is as bad as a German boy.

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

BLEBDED HIGH PRICES

(Editorial)

From the Bureau of Labor at Washington comes the information that prices of food rose during March instead of falling, as was expected in view of the Armistice. The prices on twenty-two different kinds of food were two per cent higher in March than they were in February, and fourteen per cent higher than they were in March, 1918. During the period from March, 1913 to March, 1919, the retail prices of foods in general increased eighty per cent, and the prices for pork, lard, and corn meal increased one hundred per cent--a rise of eighty per cent in the prices of all foods in the short span of six years! That permits the inference that times are "hard"--"hard" in the strict, narrow sense of the word. In this instance, "hard" does not mean what we usually take it to mean. Yes, the prices on all foods are very high--pork, ham, juicy steaks, and other delicacies advanced more than eighty per cent in price--but it cannot be said that privation and misery are apparent. People are not starving, and malnutrition is no more prevalent now than it was in former times when

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

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I H food could be bought for less. Many people are obliged to eat "common" foods which are more wholesome and beneficial than are "rich" foods, and very many may be living better now than they did in times past, not despite the high prices but because of them.

"Hard" times are often spoken of as an evil visitation, and it is frequently said that money is a curse upon human beings. Yet everybody tries to acquire money or things of monetary value. Today, people for the most part have come to the conclusion that general security is increased proportionately with the acquisition of property, and that all desires and efforts should be directed toward making as many people property holders as it is possible....

If our people are not complaining, and if some of them are perhaps better off despite high prices, it is due to the fact that high prices are not confined to foods alone but are general. Thus, it appears that "hard" times are desirable, and that high prices should become more general. If "hard" times are oppressive in some quarters, it is because prices for goods and labor are

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

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I H either too high or too low--in other words, because the right balance has not been found. At present, our entire society--workers, manufacturers, and other business men--wittingly or unwittingly, is endeavoring to strike this balance. When it has been found and becomes generally effective, "hard" times will prevail in all parts of our country, and we will have to pay more for everything, much more, than we have previously, though, proportionately, values will remain the same. And will everything be about the same? About the same on the surface--actually, there will be a difference.

There are people, and there always were people, who spend just as much as they earn and more. These people would lay aside no more if they earned one hundred or five hundred dollars than they would if they earned fifteen or fifty dollars. Most of us would like to save something, at least, whenever possible without too much of a strain. We would not consider it a special sacrifice when we were obliged to dispense with something which others might prize so highly that they would be willing to pay much for it. Fortunately for us, tastes vary. One who does not insist upon keeping abreast of others or upon

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

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I H having and doing what others may have and do, will find that it is less difficult to save now than when times are not so "hard". Most people likewise will save something while prices and salaries are high; they will save, proportionately, much more than during the "better" times. As a result, they will elevate themselves from the position of the "proletariat" who possesses nothing but his strength to work, to that of the property owner who does not live from hand-to-mouth nor from day-to-day, but who thinks ahead and takes an interest in matters of state, in society, and in the great problems which must be solved. This is the manner of responsible and intelligent citizens.

If general "hard" times do not prove to be immediately beneficial to every individual, they will be in the future for him who avails himself of an opportunity when it presents itself, and for him who economizes. The housekeeper who lets nothing go to waste, but who saves with moderation during these times, will be valuable, more valuable than during "good" times, to us, to the state, and to society as a whole.

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1919.

WOMEN RESPONSIBLE FOR
UNEMPLOYMENT

(Editorial)

Increasing unemployment is the subject of discussion in many parts of the United States. The reports of the Federal Employment Bureau seem to confirm the fact that commerce and industry are somewhat slack, evidently because of the uncertainty of future economic conditions. Dullness in business creates unemployment even in normal times, and more so in periods of economic unrest such as we are now experiencing. And the fact that just at this time thousands of soldiers are returning to civilian life and are seeking jobs makes the situation worse. Everyone admires and respects these men who risked their lives for their country, and everyone wishes them success during the future. Certainly they greatly deserve this happiness. But this does not alter the fact that they have greatly swelled the ranks of the unemployed. As a result, the men who were prevented from army service because of age, physical handicaps, or other plausible reasons have found it more difficult

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1919.

to obtain work. But these men and their families also have the right to earn a livelihood.

If the present period of "watchful waiting" to which commerce and industry have apparently resorted is soon followed by a turn for the better, all unemployed persons can soon be put to work. In any event, the unemployment situation is not as serious in winter as it is in summer (sic). Farmers require help on their fields if they are to produce the food supply of the country. However ways and means should be provided now to improve conditions for those who will be in need of employment next winter. It is predicted that general economic conditions will be more promising next fall for two reasons: (1) because the number of unemployed will be greatly reduced owing to the European emigration expected at that time; and (2) because by that time local industry should be revived by the restoration of normal conditions in Europe, unless unforeseen events take place in Europe to destroy this prospect. But in the meantime, the number of unemployed could be reduced even now, if the job hunter tackled the problem with intelligence and deliberation. It is not likely that all applicants could secure jobs by this method,

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1919.

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but a large number of ambitious, needy family heads might find employment.

Shortly after the World War began, when millions of men were called to the colors, the shortage of factory and office workers became so acute that women and girls had to be employed to perform industry's most essential tasks. Many, entirely too many, of these women and girls who began working at that time are still holding their jobs. Evidently some of them have gained considerable experience. They are doing their work well, and apparently their employers see no reason why they should be dismissed, even though the War is over and there is no longer a shortage of labor. And yet from the standpoint of our economic structure, it is wrong to permit women to perform work for which men are available. We do not mean that women should not be engaged in some occupations and professions. Women of today are offered employment in an ever-increasing field of industrial activity. A woman who must earn her living, above all an unmarried woman, has just as much right to work as a man. But this is not true of the women and girls who are not forced by necessity to earn their daily bread, and who accept positions merely to escape

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1919.

the supervision of their parents, or to enjoy the independence which their personal income affords. Under present conditions every one of these females is depriving some male family head of the right to make a living for his family. Married women whose husbands earn an adequate salary have the least reason to work to increase the family income. A married woman belongs in her home, in the circle of her family, except in the event of unusual circumstances, such as the illness of her husband, or his inability adequately to support his family. The welfare of a working woman's home, husband, and children must suffer because of her business activity. Financial insecurity, or the opportunity of earning a good salary, has induced many married women to work who previously had had no intention of working. Later, although her husband's salary may have become adequate to meet the family need, she cannot decide to give up the income to which she has become accustomed, even though her activity outside of her home may be undermining the family life. In such cases the employer should be the one to sever the relationship, to provide employment for an unemployed head of a needy family otherwise matters will come to such a pass that the wife will have to work in order to feed and clothe and shelter the family, while the husband takes care of the

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1919.

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home and minds the children. The outcome may be that the husband will be expected not only to care for the children, but bear them!

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I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

do their share in singing under the direction of their kindergarten teacher, Miss Paula Duever. Naturally, the songs of the congregation and the numbers for the organ will be adapted to the Christmas theme.

The pastor, as well as the congregation, cordially invites everybody to these last services during advent.

WPA (ILL) Photo

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 6, 1916.

GERMAN CIRCLES.

Chicago Singverein, a large and elegant society gathered to celebrate the annual Christmas festival of the Chicago Singverein, yet it was an extremely cheerful gathering, a family festivity of truly German character.

Under the leadership of Martin Schmidhofer, old and beautiful Christmas chorals were sung. The excellently trained voices of the members of the Singverein rendered two selections of chorals, which were sung magnificently.

The first vice president, school commissioner, Ernest I. Krutgen, explained the significance of the Christmas festival, and how German customs of Christmas tree conquered this country.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 6, 1916.

Presents of the maximum price of 25 cents, were exchanged, which caused much hilarity in many cases. The Parsifal Quartette of the Singverein rendered many excellent performances, also several impromptu solo numbers were given. Young ladies showed their charms in solo dances.

A gay dance closed this festival.

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Abendpost, December 24, 1910



German

Christmas

Christmas is the very heart of our family festivals. It gathers together the members of the family around the Christmas tree, around the manger of the Christ Child - the freely-giving, self-sacrificing love. Children, the care and the joy of the home, have confiscated this beautiful festival and it is for children in particular, that the table is overloaded with gifts of surpassing love.

Real Christmas depends upon the frame of mind, the spirit in which the gifts are prepared or presented, and not upon the abundance or material value of the gifts. It is indeed fortunate for the child that it can feel this spirit. In the light of the Christmas Tree our own childhood looms up again, even if we do not desire to be children again. Husband and wife discover in the midst of the severity and struggle of life the child in themselves again. That which they had almost forgotten, the charm of Christmas touches it again. It is in particular painful at Christmas, if a member of the family circle is missing. Whoever is unfortunate enough to be without family connection at Christmas must beware of a too sentimental emotion.

Christmas has for us Germans a double meaning and value, because it points so clearly towards the light. Our forbears celebrated "equinox" at this time.

Abendpost, December 24, 1910



GERMAN

Although months would pass before spring would come, they knew that then everything would change. In these days we are united with our farthest ancestors in a deep and primitive emotion, which can not be eradicated by modern tendencies and achievements. This thought is mysterious and deep, and if one desires to conceive a purpose for the history of the world, here is the opportunity to do so.

The fragrance of the evergreens, the Christmas Trees brings us into touch with nature, and out of the unsearchable depth of our subconsciousness arise reminiscences from those ages, when our ancestors believed to feel the august presence of God in the rustlings of the forests. This great festival of nature is at the same time saturated with the spirit, presented by the Christ-child of Bethlehem.

Christmas is the feast of mutually giving and taking, childlike joy, happy participation, and sweet memories. Happy is he who can look at Christmas Eve in the glowing eyes of children. Who can look back without remorse into the days of his own childhood! But those who are unfortunate enough not to have a home, can bring happiness into the life of a stranger or into the home of destitutes, and thereby he will make his own life happier and better.

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1910

BAD FRUITS
EXPRESSING AN ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGION

A peculiar complaint comes from Maywood, one of our suburbs. Five of their local churches closed a revival meeting, which had lasted for several weeks. The expenses of this campaign amounted to \$500-- , and the results--only ten conversions. It will be difficult for the layman to decide whether or not the amount spent is comparatively high. It depends entirely upon one's viewpoint and attitude toward such conversions.

If a conversion means the rescue of a soul from infidelity, **desperation**, vice, and sin, then these ten conversions are indeed a great **achievement**; it would be such a great gain that no sacrifice should be considered too high. There should be great joy among the churches in Maywood, and the leaders of this campaign should receive their sincere gratitude. Of course, this is not the case. There is no joy with words of gratitude, but rather complaints and calculations regarding the expenses coming from that suburb. This demonstrates, very clearly, that they understand conversion to be something entirely different.

MR. G. L. J. 100-10275

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1910

The revival-campaign is considered a failure. The number of converts is not satisfactory, and there are complaints about the expenses for only ten conversions. Since the total expenditure of \$500 resulted in ten conversions, only, each one of them therefore costing \$50--., it is clear that the price paid is too high for the.

One of the leading pastors of the five cooperating churches stated, in excuse, that the revival meetings increased the interests of members for the churches, therefore, the cost could not be considered as too high.

This leads to the conclusion that the revival-campaign was not for the purpose of reviving souls, but to gain members for their churches, and this explains their dissatisfaction. Each of the ten converts would have to put one dollar, each Sunday, on the collection plate, to repay their respective churches the amount expended for the, but experience has taught, that it is insecure to depend upon the generosity, or the continuity, of those converted.

PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr, 8, 1901.

THE COURAGEOUS BATTLE WAGED BY THE GERMAN-AMERICANS
IN DEFENSE OF GERMANISM

The German-American press, which according to a general rule excludes mingling in ecclesiastical affairs, can scarcely be expected to adhere to its policy, since the battle waged by the German-American church members, defending their German rights within the church, is of utmost importance. The fight of the German Catholics of this country is especially significant, which fact prompted us on previous occasions to discuss the squabbles in Oklahoma.

Observations have been made for sometime past that Oklahoma's Catholic Bishop Meerschaert has developed an enmity towards his German co-religionists despite the fact that he is by birth and by blood closely related to them. In a letter addressed to German Catholic communities in his diocese, the bishop warns the people against further agitation directed against his person by threats of denial of the sacrament to one and to all. However, agitation against his person--according to the circular--is really a protest by the majority of Oklahoma's German



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr, 8, 1901.

GERMAN

Catholic population against the suppression of the German language as well as German customs. The German Catholic communities are denied the privilege of a German priest, or at any rate, a German speaking spiritual adviser. The German instruction in parochial schools in Catholic communities has also been seriously impaired.

The German Catholics of Oklahoma well deserve the plaudits of their German co-religionists, in which the German-American public heartily joins, for showing their determined stand against this perfidious suppression. They, who have thrived for an important role in the splendid development of Oklahoma's territory, are encountering the opposition of their own Catholic bishop, himself an immigrant from Pomerania, making serious threats. To discourage the Oklahomans, in our opinion is not very likely.....

We hope that the threatened German Catholics of that state will find, through their spokesmen in Rome, the necessary protection against the brutal bishop, the outspoken enemy of Germanism.

Abendpost - August 4, 1899

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

In this country great care is exerted, not to do anything which may be interpreted as religious persecution or as partiality. It is not strange, therefore, that under the pretense of religion many things are tolerated which would otherwise be strictly prosecuted? Anything having connections with religion, or is finding protection under the cover of religion, is very carefully handled. The attitude of the state towards the "faithheure" teachings is an outstanding example. For instance, Christian Science has many lives upon their conscience, and yet the state does not dare to oppose them effectually. Any one, who understands how to give his doings a pious coating, or to call his fraud a part of a religious doctrine, can be certain to be left along.

Next to the faith healers the Salvation Armies are the worse offenders. Under the cover of religion they are doing things which should be punished; and their misdemeanor would be punished, if they did not understand how to scare the public, the officials, the states attorney, the judge, and the jury with high sounding religious phrases. If any society would cause such noise on street-corners every night, as the Salvation Army does under the pretense of religious service and revival work, for any other purpose, ways and means would be discovered quickly to surpress the disorder. However, it happens occasionally

Abendpost - August 4, 1899

that the officials take courage to arrest some of the pious men and woman and summon them before a judge, but the judge, as a rule, is not inclined to hurt the brave, and dismisses the case with a dignified exhortation.

Judge Orlady of the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania had the courage to tear off the religious cover from some violaters and to judge the case according its true nature. The judge explained the difference between religious liberty and that, which the Salvation Army wanted to have others consider as such. He made it clear, that in this particular case an intentional violation of the law was obvious and it had nothing to do with religious liberty. "It is intirely wrong", stated the Judge, "to assume that religious liberty does include the right to commit disorderly conduct under the pretense that it is part and parcel of a religious system." This is a statement which should serve as a guide for all judges and juries of our country.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 21, 1892.

CHURCH AND STATE IN AMERICA.

The famous writer, Karl Knortz, is thundering against tax-free church property as follows: "The churches assert for their own justification that they render the state a distinct and reciprocal service for the granting of freedom from taxes, by maintaining a higher moral level, and by ennobling the character of men by their church services.

"But this is something every private school, every railroad, every insurance company, every bank, etc., could boast of, provided, of course, these are honestly managed. All these institutions work for the welfare of the people. But if they, therefore, are declared tax free, who should finally pay the taxes? The arguments of the churches are, obviously, illogical.

"Is it necessary that the church be indirectly supported by everybody? Why not, then, be frank and levy direct taxes for them? In reality the state gives to the churches a certain amount by not taxing church property. This is clearly in contradiction to the constitution."

It can not be denied that Knortz is right, if the services of the church can not be evaluated as higher, or superior to those of other institutions, but

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 21, 1892.

his judgment is not in accord with history.

It can not be claimed that it is a special privilege granted to the church when the law ordains that no clergyman can be compelled upon the witness stand to testify about something which was confessed to him in his official capacity. A similar ordinance exists in regard to professional secrets of doctors, lawyers, etc.... This does not constitute a privilege to the churches, because the protection granted is not for the benefit of the clergy, but for the confessants...

Neither is the procedure of a marriage ceremony unimportant. Various legal proceedings have their beginnings in marriage. Every appeal to a right, obtained by a contract, presupposes the ability to prove the existence of the contract. The ceremony of marriage by a clergyman, in the presence of witnesses, the entering into a marriage register, and the issuing of a certificate furnish the best evidences...

The law requires that marriages shall be officiated by public men, in order to give them public sanction. This undoubtedly, is very effectively attained, in most cases, by an ecclesiastic ceremony...

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 21, 1892.

The church may teach what it pleases in the United States; the state is unconcerned about it, as long as it does not conflict with the laws of the state. Only when it does, do the church and state become opponents.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 25, 1891.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES

In America, the Christians of all confessions, and even some Jews celebrate Christmas in a real German fashion.

For the great majority of celebrators it is a Christian affair. The tolerant Jew is of the opinion that he can not afford to deny his children the many merry and joyous moments of which others partake, for the sake of religious differences. The German Gentile, who does not recognize the Christian religion, considers Christmas the Yuletide season, or the festival of the old gentile germanic tribes, who celebrated the solstice.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 31, 1891.

POLITIC UPON THE ENGLISH - AMERICAN PULPIT.

During the last few days a report came that a number of clergymen of the English-American Protestant Churches have resolved to participate directly in the election battle by agitating from the pulpit for their candidates.

The attempt of religious fire-brands to make the church the arena for politics can not be condemned too severely. No reasonable and logically thinking man will deny the right to any person, who is a citizen of this country, to take part in politics outside the pulpit. There is no justice in merely permitting him to vote and then to deny him all other political activity. If he has the stuff and the call within him he may declare his political convictions and fight for the principles of his party upon any secular platform. If only a few clergymen, relatively speaking, have made use of their privilege, it is due to the prevailing sentiment against their participation in politics. But other difficulties do exist which confront clergymen, namely that their congregations usually consist of members affiliated with different parties. Political activity of the pastor, therefore, undoubtedly would interfere with the peace and harmony of the congregation. There are few congregations which would not take offence, if the pastor were politically active.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 31, 1891.

The attitude of the previously mentioned English-American clergymen appears to be a inconsistent, much more so since they not only agitate politically outside the church, but also use the pulpit for this purpose. Such action can in no wise be justified.

To use the pulpit for political propaganda is a desecration of the place of worship. People who attend church desire to be edified and to worship. They do not want politics there; nor do they care for discussions about the qualifications of a respective candidate for a political position. Clergymen who use the pulpit for political purposes render their respective religion a very poor service.

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Illinois State College, Sept. 8, 1931.

Dear Mr. [Name] :

The readers have been well informed in a recent issue of the activities of the Italian Catholic Day. This undoubtedly, has also been welcomed by the non-Catholics among German-Americans.

An exception to this is, of course, the resolute determination of the restoration of secular power and the rule of the clergy. Not only are all non-Catholics against this, but there are many Catholics who also have all proof and show, first line, see also they realize that these efforts are in vain, or they are aware that clergy has failed in spiritual life and it never since it lost its secular power.

The German Catholics of this country have demonstrated at the Catholic Day that they are loyal to the American government, just as the other German-Americans are: that they are strongly in favor of using their mother tongue in the home, in church, and in school, without neglecting in the same time the English language; and

These articles contained no facts which clearly deserved to be read by Catholics of this country, have nothing to do with the subject of the first signs of a rebirth. Therefore, the English edition need not contain them, and the first of these "base" stories about conspiracies in foreign countries, which they refuse to publish, or even to mention.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 18, 1888.

MISSION FESTIVAL.



The German Evangelical Lutheran Churches of the south and south-west side of Chicago celebrated yesterday at Cheltenham Beach a mission holiday. It is customary with the Lutherans of the Missouri Synod to do so once every year. Usually several congregations celebrate together. The purpose of these meetings and festivals is to encourage the Lutherans, through sermons and personal reports, to assist their fellow-countrymen and believers in this country who are not as yet enjoying the blessings of church and school. This is being done by educating and sending itinerant preachers. The Missouri Synod has already equipped and sent into the South, the West, and the Northwest of the United States a goodly number of these preachers.

The eight congregations which had assembled to celebrate this holiday, were those of Rev. L. Hoelter, A. Wagner, H. Engelbrecht, J. Rosenwinkel, L. Lochner, W. Uffenbeck, J. Streckfuss, and C. Leeb. There were approximately 3,000 persons present.

Rev. J. Schuette of Milwaukee delivered an excellent and touching sermon in



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 18, 1888.

the forenoon, and Pastor Leeb gave a splendid lecture of missions during the afternoon. The audience was highly edified by the recitals of many beautiful songs and hymns.

As closely as can be estimated now, a total amount of \$1,000 will be the financial outcome of this splendid festival. This sum will be of considerable help to the work of the home missions.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1877

THE SPEECH BY MR. RAPP (AT THE OPENING
OF THE SHARPSHOOTERS PARK)

GERMAN



There is hardly any German whose heart action would not speed up somewhat by the mere mention of the word - Pentecost! Out there in the old fatherland this time of the spring gladdens the hearts of old and young. For upholding this lovely custom of pentecostal festivities even in America, is largely due to our brave Sharpshooters, Turners, Singers, the Platt-Germans and Warriors of Chicago, who have to be praised for their efforts to keep up this custom. Indeed we are close to the time when the German Pentecostal celebration will be just as much established in America as is the German Christmas Tree. The Germans delight to go into open spaces, especially at this time of the spring, and they do gratify their desire to do so, but with one possible exception, the Sunday forenoon religious services. To make speeches on such occasions as this is an unknown thing to the Germans. This is a bad habit of the Americans.

...Today's celebration of Pentecost in the old fatherland is saddened by war clouds.....



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1877

We, in this country are so much better off. True, the political and business conditions are by far not what they ought to be, but a change for the better is seen, and what is more important, this country is assured peace and unity for a long time. This prairie to which we came today to celebrate the lovely Feast of Pentecost is not that picturesque, paradise-like valley of the beautiful Rhein, or that of the Neckars; but this prairie is beautified by the sunshine of peace and freedom....

This friendly park, its trees and flowers, seem to have heightened their beauty for today, because alongside of their beds are walking German men and women inspired by that innermost feeling: We are Americans, as proud as anybody of the greatness and freedom of our adopted fatherland, but we are Germans also and will never depart from our German customs. We don't give up the serious and conscientious German habits, nothing of the cordiality and genuine feelings nothing of the German untiring willingness for work and nothing of the happy German spirit prevalent on work days as well as on Sundays, and certainly nothing of the German Pentecost....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION

(Editorial)

Liberal statements concerning the Sunday question or similar issues have a twofold value when made by pastors, who, by the way, have great influence in this country. And it is exceedingly gratifying to find that such statements are increasing, both in number and in emphasis. Recently, Reverend Stebbins, one of the most prominent and influential pastors from the Pacific coast district, used as the text of a lecture: "The Son of man is Lord even of the Sabbath." He said in part:

"The Jewish Sabbath, which according to Old Testament tradition fell on the seventh day of the week, was adopted by the Christian Church and transferred to the first day of the week. However, in taking this action the Christians were actuated neither by command nor recommendation from the Founder of the

WPA (411) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1867.

Christian Church. He did not set aside a special day, nor is there any authorization in the New Testament to observe a special day for worship. It was a matter of tradition, of free choice. To enact a law to enforce the observance of Sunday as a religious holiday savors of a spirit of intolerance and a desire for persecution; and such a procedure is anything but Christlike. And laws which prohibit a citizen's doing as he pleases, though he in no way encroaches upon the rights of others, are null and void. There is still too much pharisaism among individuals as well as among religious denominations; for example: The City of Brotherly Love, the city of fashionable piety and gilt prayer books, enjoins the poor to pay five cents for a streetcar ride (on Sunday)--or, they may hire an equipage for ten dollars--while the rich ride in their own carriages drawn by fine horses. That is a shame! The idea that Sunday is an especially sacred day is erroneous. It is just as much a sin to steal or lie on Monday or Thursday as it is on Sunday, and it is no more a sin, and just as honorable and decent to enjoy fresh air and harmless amusements on Sunday as it is on Tuesday or Wednesday. Morality cannot be forced by legislation; it can be engendered and fostered only by good example

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1867.

and encouragement."

Well spoken, Reverend Stebbins!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30076

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and

Other

National or Language Groups

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Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1933.

to join the boycott. Never before has Judaism deviated from its policy of patient endurance, and has always achieved great victories.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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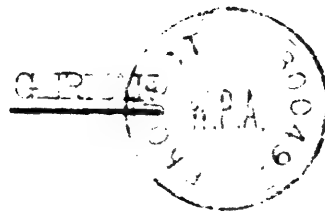


Abendpost, Mar. 6, 1932.

"RECONCILIATION TRIP" UNDER THE DIRECTION OF F.O. BECK VISITS
GERMAN INSTITUTIONS IN CHICAGO

Under Frank Orman Beck's guidance, the participants of the excursion which was held yesterday afternoon under the name of "Reconciliation Trip", visited German institutions of Chicago. The headquarters of these trips are in Evanston, 2000 Sheridan Road.

The trip first led into the building of the Abendpost, which is the only German daily newspaper in the City. The visitors inspected the different departments. the start was made with the editorial offices, where they were welcomed by the publisher, Paul H. Mueller, and the editors, F. Kaemmerling, and P.H. Ortmann. The latter gave the desired information in regard to the purpose and work of a newspaper which is not printed in the language of the Country, but which has set as its high purpose to make good American citizens of the immigrants, with the understanding, however, that they shall not forget their old homeland, and that they are keepers of cultural achievements which they have brought along with them from Germany. The compositors' room and the large press were inspected later.



Abendrost, Mar. 16, 1948.

In accordance with the program they afterwards went to the Bismarck Hotel, a caravansary of world fame, a creation of Hotel Brothers. The Red House at Germania Place came next--this cheerful restaurant with its Bavarian characteristics. The Germania Club, just opposite the Red House, with its many attractions, principally with its ballroom of the "Schlaraffia" was the next object.

A small detour through Lincoln Park to Lincoln's Monument; a glance at the new building of the Chicago Historical Society; the new Moody Church; and the place of the old Relic House led to the St. Paul's Church, a creation of Pastor Rudolph John, and now served by the pastors F. Lister and Dr. Geo. Scherger, who gave a hearty reception to the visitors while Mr. Erich Paul told about the German youth. St. Paul's is the German Protestant Church, which is well known throughout the City. The supper was partaken in its drawing rooms, where the ladies of the congregation had served a tasty meal prepared according to German recipes and German style of cooking. The participants in the trip were satisfied to see their trip ended here. "Goodbye" was said to the charming hostesses and pleasing memories were carried home from the "Reconciliation Trip" which had brought the participants into German institutions.

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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1930

AMERICANS OF GERMAN ORIGIN
(Editorial)

By Dr. Karl A. Schultz, Chicago

People of German origin who have settled in this country, whether immigrants or natives can only play an important part in the future of America, by adopting American ways and standards. Their main task is to combine German with American culture. Not unjustly do the natives decline to accept the German-Americans, the Americans with a hyphen, as full-fledged citizens. The word "German-American" indicates an intermediate state, which is not quite German anymore, and not yet American; therefore, of a somewhat hybrid character, which has not yet developed into a living unity, and cannot achieve any real



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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1930

cultural performance. In this sense we can only have American newspapers and American literature in the German language, but not German-American newspapers or German-American literature.

Many consider it impossible to secure in this country a greater influence for German culture and the German language. I believe, however, that something can be done provided the right methods are used. First of all, a movement should be initiated to obtain for the German language its legitimate position in the national life.

The German language, Gothic, is the mother of the English language, and possesses a birthright, wherever the English language is spoken. It should be taught to every American



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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1930

child. Right now, the German language is treated like any other foreign language, and the Americans of German descent apparently are quite satisfied with it. Therefore, they should do everything within their power to see that it is honored and respected.

True, America is ruled largely by the Anglo-Saxon spirit, but not altogether; friendly cultural reconquest by the Germans is possible. It is important to remind the many prominent Americans, who have almost forgotten their German extraction, to help them comprehend what the German spirit, German endeavors, and the German language means to America and to the world. Of course, a person of German extraction can become an American, but not



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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1930.

an Anglo-Saxon, even if he should be influenced externally by Anglo-Saxonism. Nobody can escape from himself or his race.

America is the melting pot of all the races and they all should have one single aim: The welfare and the development of America. This fact should induce the Americans of German descent to work so as to gain their rightful share in the common life of the nation, and so the influence of the Germans may be noticed in this combination of many nations. By doing this, Anglo-Saxonism is not belittled, but only enriched, and the culture of America as a unit, is but deepened.

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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1929.

DARK ACCUSATION

(Editorial)

Our fellow citizen, the dark-skinned statesman and parliamentarian Oscar DePriest, made a speech recently on the Haiti question. Therein he proved that he is fully equal to his colleagues of lighter hue, and in more than one instance demonstrated his qualifications as a hundred percent American politician. In the latter role, his mental and political attitude may also be summed up in the stereotyped sentence: "He wants something."

To quote an excerpt from Oscar DePriest's speech: "I wish this country would also manifest more interest in the black man. In my opinion, the people of my race should have the right of self-determination, here as well as in Haiti."



The first part of the assertion can only be given its proper interpretation

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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1929.

if we consider it in the literal sense. In other words, the representative of the First Congressional District of Chicago believes that the white man should show more interest in the black man, and not concentrate his entire attention on the black woman.

Oscar's words can hardly convey any other impression, because the Black Lady already enjoys a very considerable popularity with the Pale Face. The interest of the latter is of a rather intimate sort. It has successfully achieved its purpose, as is obviously and undeniably proven by uncounted half-breeds in the nation, ranging in color from chocolate brown to delicate olive yellow. That the pallid creatures show less concern for the masculine negroid specimen than for the feminine is really an unjust assumption. Their interest in the former is simply of a different nature, less effective perhaps and hence not so conspicuous.

For this reason, the contention next expressed by Oscar DePriest is really untenable. In the second sentence he refers to the principle of self-



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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1929.

determination a phrase coined by President Wilson during the War and used unscrupulously but successfully by the Allies for propaganda purposes.

In this country, at least in the North, the Negro has enjoyed the franchise for a long time. And in the South, where their position is still on a low plane, they are in no worse a plight than the poor chalk-cheeked inhabitants, whether they be preachers, sheriffs, or policemen.

The economic condition of the dark-faced people is quite good. In the field of politics, there is still less reason to complain. A case in point is Oscar DePriest himself, who represents Martin B. Madden's old district in the House of Representatives. In our State Legislature we have oodles of representatives of ebony hue, and this high representation also obtains in all Northern states having a fairly large slate hued population.

In cultural pursuits, the Negro has made great progress. In Harlem, New York's Black Belt, they have created an educational center for the Negroes of the world. They write novels and operas, appear with outstanding success



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on stage and screen, and their scientific accomplishments are accorded proper recognition by the white proponents of wisdom.

They dominate the American scene with their melodies; two varieties of songs, the "mammy" and the "blues," rule the legitimate stage and vaudeville, and often furnish the musical motif in the so-called talkies.

Of course, the progenitors of the efficient and business-like artists who create and popularize these tunes did not originate in Africa. They lived mostly in Czernowitz or Kishinev, but nonetheless the music is predominantly negroid in character.

In dancing, the plantation influence predominates. America has adopted the terpsichorean ideas of the Africans, and the whole world apes America. In fact, the earth gyrates to the fife of the dusky man.

The dark-skin influence in modern culture is apparent everywhere, and not



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Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1929.

only in France where racial differences and color prejudice are unknown. Even gin, favorite drink of the ebon specie, enjoys increasing esteem. In many American bars in Europe it is now regarded as the most important ingredient of the cocktail.

The Negroes have no cause for complaint, and Oscar DePriest probably only resorted to a time-honored practice, fearing that his constituents and subordinates would not regard him as a true statesman and friend of the people if he acted otherwise.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1929.

THE FATE OF GERMAN FILMS IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Were it only a matter of an isolated instance instead of a common practice, and were the films considered here an inferior German product, then there would be no reason for writing about them in the editorial columns. The boycott of German films in Chicago has grown to such disgraceful proportions as to make us ponder about the fate of all the German pictures which passed the largest theaters of metropolitan New York with the most commending criticism. Here after appearing in small suburban theaters, they vanish through stage trap-doors into the nether world, at least so far as their further presentations are concerned. Considerable attention has been given to the fact that powerful theatrical concerns are intent in ignoring German films, regardless of their artistic value. Only in unavoidable



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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1929.

cases, and apparently in compliance to the dictates of large distribution houses, have German celluloid creations been given admittance to the Loop. Otherwise, the large percentage of German art enthusiasts, who constitute a great part of Chicago's cinema public, have been given almost no consideration.

The Chicago Germans are good supporters of picture houses, and this is a fact which no theater owner would deny. Millions of their dollars flow annually to our entertainment tycoons, and it is only right that their demand be satisfied occasionally. In Hollywood, where America is considered as a unit, a sort of bird's eye view of popular trends, these wishes are respected, and it is here that there is no discrimination against German subjects, artists, or music. Proof of this is the fact that they are making preparations at present to produce large American films with German dialogues and songs, for consumption in Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. These films will be available in their



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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1929.

English version, then they are rephotographed in their entirety with the German text.

Obviously, Hollywood, with business uppermost in mind, recognizes the German-American's sentiments. The Chicago theaters, however, display a certain reluctance to select pictures that appeal to the Germans.

The following is an example: The UFA film "Hungarian Rhapsody," a masterpiece of German creation and manufacture, which was tumultuously acclaimed by the New York public and the press, and which only first-class theaters presented, reached several months ago and was shown to a critic of the Abendpost, who fully concurred with the New York newspaper fraternity. Despite its artistic value,



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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1929.

this film found no acceptance among Chicago's largest houses, so that it had to be given to an independent Loop theater that caters zealously to the German interests. Here the picture was shown, but nothing developed. Inquiries at the management disclosed that a large Chicago concert hall had accepted the film for a first showing in Chicago. Then followed another lapse, after which the large hall released the film to a suburban theater on the North Side. It is through these maneuvers that a film of great drawing power in New York, a recognized classical work of undeniable artistry, is relegated to Chicago's outskirts.

It is about time that Chicago's large Teutonic population asserts itself in the matter of German films. We must remember that these theaters, after all, are largely dependent on the Germans for their income.



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Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1929.

VOX POPULI

To the Editor of the Abendpost

(This newspaper is not responsible for any opinions sent to this column, etc. . . . Contributions must be free from personal aspersion.)

In regard to "Submitted by H. A. M." (An Observation and a Question), I subscribe to everything the contributor said about the Eckener donation. The amount thus far received is almost more humiliating than the sum obtained for the Hindenburg celebration.

What then is the underlying cause for all these failures? As far as I am concerned, I contributed for the Hindenburg collection and also did my



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Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1929.

share towards the German World's Fair group, but I must add that since I participated in the latter I have been bombarded with all conceivable assortments of literature to induce me to buy bonds and other securities.

I consider this exploitation on the part of the treasurer's office as tactless, to use a mild expression. Are there no Germans willing to function in this capacity without seeking private gain? That alone would suffice to rebuild public confidence.

I do not care to be further involved in the matter, although it is about time that this boil of Chicago's Germanism be lanced by experienced hands, because I do not believe that such inane covetousness has been tolerated by Chicago's Germans during the last seventy-five years. Seemingly, no improvement is in sight. Respectfully, A Reader.



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Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1929.

To the Editor of the Abendpost

I am not a German citizen of the empire, my hometown is a small German city (Zwittau in Maehren, birthplace of Oswald Ottendorfer), and I am unimportant, politically. I am twenty-nine years old, have traveled throughout the United States and Hawaii, as well as Panama, and would like to express my sentiments about the \$10,000 Eckener contribution, the accomplishment of Chicago's Germans. It is nothing to be proud of, to the contrary.

That we Germans have become estranged in this land by the spirit of the times is proved by our lack of interest for German aviation and its greatest exponents, men of our blood. As an example, I mention only the Polish people.



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III H (Polish)

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Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1929.

In order to attain an aerial trans-Atlantic crossing by Polish fliers, the Poles in this country spent \$100,000, irrespective of the success of the venture.

But here Dr. Eckener realized a task which virtually was regarded with bated breath by the entire World.

The Chicago visit of the Graf Zeppelin in its journey around the world was a singular experience for all, an experience which cannot be expressed in words. This master accomplishment of German engineering skill deserves more than ten thousand dollars from an appreciative Chicago with a population of millions.

And, since the collection has been started, the main problem now is to bring it to a successful conclusion, to make the donations commensurate with the perfect work of the great man.



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GERMAN

III H (Polish)

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Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1929.

Next Saturday I shall send another contribution. I work as a machinist, yet the two dollars which I gave appear to be a very small amount to me.

Very respectfully Yours,
Frank Patzbold
852 Sheridan Road.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1929.

MASS PROTEST AGAINST THE NATIONAL ORIGIN CLAUSE
Americans of German, Irish, and Scandinavian Descent at Meeting
in Orchestra Hall

Inspired by the immense success achieved by the National Historical Society at a protest meeting against the "National Origins" clause at Orchestra Hall last night, the society has already begun plans for a similar meeting to be held at the Coliseum immediately after the Easter holidays.

Approximately, two thousand persons of German, Irish, and Scandinavian origin gathered there in order to voice their disapproval against the new measure, and also to send an appropriate protest to our representatives in Congress, denouncing the law as "unjust, unfeasible, and un-American in the highest degree," therefore, demanding the prompt abolition of the proposed legislation. President Hoover's viewpoint in this matter is well known, however, he was compelled to officially proclaim the new law. Nevertheless, he expects that the interested citizens will supplement

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IV his efforts, and thus increase his chances for a satisfactory solution of this controversy. At the meeting, an emphatic resolution was passed showing that their fight is not directed against immigration restrictions, but against the precedence of one nation as compared with another.

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Mr. William McKinley, once speaker in the lower house of the State Legislature, said that he regards the present drastic restriction of the immigration quota, whereby Germany, Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries are heavily hit, as being a result of the anti-prohibition inclinations, manifested by our citizens originally from those countries. Evidence has been brought forth by the fact that the Turkish quota has been increased one hundred per cent. The Koran, as is well known, prohibits his followers to indulge in the use of alcohol, and the Turks have, therefore, become a "desirable people."



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Charles S. Peterson, city treasurer, and Christian Paschen, building commissioner, then referred to men of German and Scandinavian extraction, whose names are incorporated in the history of our Nation. Both speakers denounced the proposed immigration quota. However, Judge John McGoorty, representing the Irish people, was unquestionably the sharpest critic of the new law. . . . "It is furthest from our thoughts," said Judge McGoorty, "to suffer even the slightest suggestion of inferiority in comparison with other nations." Mrs. Bertha Bauer also was urged to contact our senators and representatives, thus making the prevailing sentiment known.

Superior Judge Harry Olson then read the resolution which would be submitted to the President and to the Congress. This resolution defends the people's stand toward the law, and expresses the attitude of the speakers. The reading of the resolution was followed by loud applause, after which numerous prominent Chicagoans affixed their signatures to the artistic



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appearing document, the work of Mr. William Miller, archivist of
the National Historical Society.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Schaedler expressed her deep
appreciation to the enthusiastic gathering.



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THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The German Society was originated in 1905 by Dr. Carl Beck, Carl Schurz, Franz Boas, Dr. A. Jacobi, Herman A. Kudlich, Dr. Willi Meyer, Edward Uhl, Herman Ridder, Edward S. Adams, and Everett Wheeler as a national organization of persons who were interested in the advancement of cultural relations between German speaking countries and the United States. Its object is to create, especially among Americans not of German descent, an understanding for the new Germany and Austria by means of lectures, publications, and other tactics. This aim shall not be attained either by politics or propaganda, but merely by means of education.

The supporters of the German Society are well known personalities as: Ferdinand W. Lafrentz, Dr. Lit. Ferdinand Thum, Julius P. Meyer, director of the Hamburg - America Line, Charles Nagel of St. Louis, the well known attorney and secretary of Commerce under President Taft, Oswald Garrison Villard the proprietor and publisher of the Nation, Professor Franz Boas, Dr. Hugo Lieber, Dr. Carl Schmidt, Eberhard Faher, Rudolph Pagenstecher, Edgar Uhlein, and others.

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The German Society, among others makes it possible to continue the publication of the Year books of the German-American Historical Society, edited by Professor Julius Goebel. The society also donates prizes for the best translation of German literature into the English language, it arranges lectures, and supplies German and Austrian libraries with American books and periodicals.

The society annually bestows scholarships to American professors to enable them to attend German universities. But the most important work of the German Society consists of their recommendation of the reintroduction of the German language into American high schools. Considering the fact that in view of the still existing prejudice of parents and pupils and the lethargy of the school administration the German lessons have so far not been introduced to their fullest extent. The complaints of American professors in regard to the inability of their students to make the desired progress, because of lack of the absolutely necessary knowledge of the German language in medicine, chemistry, national economy, and history, the German Society through Prof. W. Heuser of Columbia University arranged a circular questionnaire to a number of prominent Americans of all professions, to investigate

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the sentiment in regard to the reintroduction of German lessons in the high schools of America.

The result of this circular was extra-ordinarily favorable. Not a single negative answer came. On the contrary, the majority expressed a desire to restore the German lessons to their rightful place in accordance with its importance....

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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1919.

[PRESERVE GERMAN CULTURE]

(Letter to the Editor by Dr. M. Schwimmer)

We are confronted with the question of what to do with the essence and ideals of German culture. Shall we preserve them for our new home, America, or shall we cast them aside and thus permit them to disintegrate?

To choose the latter course would be a crime against ourselves; moreover, it would be a greater crime against our new home, America. For the ideals of German culture can only be a source of refinement and improvement for the entire population of the United States. Even Theodore Roosevelt, who certainly has little respect for the German nation, has admitted that German culture has had a beneficial effect upon American life.

The German love of order has been transplanted to America in no small degree. It is very apparent just how great this love of order is, apparent to all the



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world, especially at present; for although Germans are universally maligned and condemned, the great majority of them still have a very high regard for order. I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that no country in the world could fight anarchy as effectively, under such adverse conditions, as Germany has. When conditions have cleared up somewhat, and love of order has performed its miracles, Germany will be the best-governed democracy in the world. It will have the ideal government which will serve as a pattern for all other nations. That is evident from the social reforms which the German people have achieved for themselves and for which they have fought. True democracy will form the basic principle of Germany's government, and it will not be oiled with avarice and underhanded dealings, as is the case in England.

But we must wake up and put aside our lassitude if we are to serve our new country, America. We must learn to know that the welfare of our country can be fostered only by united participation in public affairs (In America they call it "taking an active interest in politics".) By reason of our ideals,



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our sense of order, we Americans of German descent are well qualified to serve and protect our country. It is evident from the events of the past ten years that a change of affairs is absolutely imperative. Anyone who has not learned this is beyond help and does not deserve to live, for our entire existence is a fight for life. We Americans of German descent must not be found wanting; we must not be cowards in this battle, but we must fight valiantly for law and justice, for our life, even in this our country to which fate has transplanted us. We Americans of German descent must unite and form a block upon which falsehood and deceit will be shattered.

Let us cast all languor aside. We despise all who are ashamed of their German origin; they are nothing but the scum of a noble race and are so considered by all right-thinking people, no matter whence these come. Unfortunately, fear has given birth to a number of such monsters.

German newspapers are an effective means for uniting Americans of German descent and also for keeping them together. They must, therefore, be kept in circulation



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at all events. And all Americans of German descent must be united. The leaders of this union must be able men, men who have the welfare of our new home, America, at heart, men who have the necessary talent to organize, men who are ever conscious of the fact that we are not seeking German ascendancy here through the preservation of German mores, but that our sole object is the reformation of American politics through the application of German thoroughness and order.

The American press of today is a cesspool. Its chief occupation is the condemnation of everything that is German, or that has a German tint. Will the American press ever realize that it is only doing great harm to the mixed population, and that it is an accursed deed to disseminate mutual hatred in a great cosmopolitan country like America?

The chief duty of the leaders of the united Americans of German descent must be to counteract the despicable work of these agitators. And to that end the right men must be put in the right place.



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A union of all Americans of German descent must be effected if we are to preserve faithfulness, order, and a happy disposition, the heritage of our fathers....[Translator's note: The remaining sentences of this paragraph merely repeat thoughts expressed previously.]

Americans of German descent want to be good citizens, but they also wish to exercise their rights as such. They can attain this end only if they are more active in politics, for in America everything hinges on, and revolves about, politics.



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Abendpost, Jan. 2, 1919.

AMERICANS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

(Editorial)

Americans of foreign birth deliberately chose the United States as their residence and, by their own volition, became citizens of this great republic. By their own volition and--as must be supposed--with a full understanding of the significance of this step, they renounced allegiance to their own governments to gain citizenship in the American democracy: in the country which, because of its principles, guarantees all the people "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness".

All foreign-born citizens, regardless of their nationality or language, like to respect these great principles and like to see them respected. It is necessary that they be in complete unison on this point; it is to their own best interest and that of the republic that they continue to preserve unity in this matter.



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It is to their special interest, because only thus can they hope to preserve intact their right to "life, liberty, and happiness", which includes, among other things, the right to use their native tongue in private intercourse; it is to the general interest of our democratic republic because the native American, who enjoys the blessings of democratic liberty without any active effort, is inclined to regard it as a matter of course and to remain indifferent to any violations or restrictions of it. The loyal foreign-born American is not exposed to this danger in the same way. He appreciates American democracy more, because a previous lack of it has taught him to realize its value; and any attempt to restrict guaranteed liberties he can discover more quickly, and he condemns such attempts with more determination, than the average native.

This makes the foreign-born, naturalized citizen the most zealous guardian and defender of the democratic institutions of our country: He is (or should be) an alert sentry, who warns the native American of approaching



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danger, a fighter in the front lines when it comes to defending natural and personal rights.

The native, puritanical, English-speaking elements of our population, taking advantage of the opportunity which the war afforded them, have made clever use of the old European racial prejudices and animosities, in order to foment enmity and hatred among the foreign-born and foreign-speaking elements of the country, hoping and expecting to gain an easy victory over the true democracy of the country by splitting up their adversaries. These fanatics, fake-democrats and fake-Americans, whisper into the ear of one nationality that another nationality used to be its enemy in Europe a hundred, two hundred, or even five hundred years ago, and by this device turn them aside from the common goal of all good democrats and Americans: namely, the perfecting of the democracy in which we live and which our children will inherit; its liberation from all its present faults and weaknesses, and its development into a real stronghold of all natural human rights.



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The undemocratic, un-American, and prohibitionist rapers of the principle of democracy are intent on causing dissension among the best-qualified defenders of personal rights in America. The latter should beware and not be deceived. They should disregard unimportant things and unite in the fight for the preservation of natural rights, for their own sakes and for those native Americans who are unable to see the perils which threaten their democracy, or who do not realize how serious these dangers are, or who are too indolent to fight against them.

All those who, by their own decision, have made America their adopted country and thereby demonstrated their appreciation of American democracy, should rally together and stick together for the defense of the main principle: "The greatest measure of freedom for the individual which is compatible with the general interest".



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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

ANYTHING BUT THAT!

(Editorial)



Mr. William Bross Lloyd, the Socialist candidate for the United States Senate, is an honorable man. He is a man of principle and has shown courage.

He is also an independent man. He is financially independent and independent of so-called public opinion. For he is a rich man, a blue-blooded Anglo-American and theorist, about what we would term a "parlor-socialist" over there [in Europe].

But one person can get away with something that somebody else cannot.

What a William Bross Lloyd is allowed to do and what in his case is leniently overlooked, would be noted and held against a person with the name

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of Mueller or Schulze or any other German name. What is gladly forgiven an avowed socialist of Anglo-Saxon stock will be charged against an American of German birth as a grave offense, especially if he is not an avowed socialist, but only votes that way as a protest.

• And rightly so! But it is worse than just an offense, it is almost a crime for the citizenry of German stock to vote Socialist. For it can only serve the purpose of strengthening their enemies, of keeping suspicion alive and of fomenting hatred anew, without the slightest chance of accomplishing anything worth-while.

The **citizen** of German stock who votes for the Socialist candidate for the United States Senate is voting and working against his own best interest.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 25, 1918.

DON'T LET 'EM BLUFF YOU

(Editorial)



With regret we observe the withering of the German press in the medium- and small-sized cities of our country. The only reason why a German [newspaper], or any newspaper for that matter, should forfeit its right of existence is the adoption of an unpatriotic attitude. But this reason does not apply here [i. e. as an explanation of the decline of the German-American press], since all newspapers that have been recently closed down were published by special permission of the government, which fact in itself constitutes an un-failing guarantee of loyalty. The main reason can be found in the intimidation of the readers and advertisers, and that such can be brought about is amazing, since those who conduct the war in this country against the German press have neither the law nor the government on their side. The law does not prohibit the publication and, least of all, the reading of German news-

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 25, 1918.

papers. The government itself has publicly declared, through its officials, that it considers the German newspapers a valuable aid, because they disseminate information about the war and its causes throughout those circles which cannot be reached by publications in the English language. It is especially pointed out, with praise, that the German press has been of excellent service in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds and savings stamps. Therefore, whoever subscribes to or reads a German newspaper does not act against the government, but gives his support to its [the government's] great task in spreading the ideals of liberty and justice all over the world. Thus, there is not the slightest reason to do without German newspapers, and it shows a lack of courage [when one permits himself] to be intimidated by irresponsible people. It will not be long before Germans will be really sorry that they have forsaken their press.

The unscrupulous individuals who are raving against the German press are old enemies, known in American history under the name of Know-Nothings. Their

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 25, 1918.

hatred is directed against anything that does not agree with their limited scope of thought, and even assumes a religious character, as is proven by the history of the Know-Nothing movement. These enemies have known all along that the German press was their strongest adversary, and since it always stood for reason, justice, and a civilized attitude, they could not do it any harm. The present war offers them a welcome means to realize their intentions, which call especially for the destruction of the German press. If they succeed, the defenders will be gone, and we will face conditions similar to those prevailing during that sad period of our history when the Know-Nothings were a political power.

It therefore becomes an urgent duty to support the German press, which has fought the Know-Nothing movement with such success and there isn't the slightest reason why it [this urgent duty] cannot be performed. The government of the United States will have nothing to do with the kind of people we are speaking of. It respects everyone, regardless of origin or religion, as

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long as he is loyal. Neither does it evince any enmity against the German press, of which it expects nothing else than loyalty, just as it does of all newspapers. If this duty is fulfilled, there is no reason why readers should feel apprehensive because of irresponsible and lawless individuals.



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Abendpost, Aug. 19, 1918.

THE GERMAN NAME

Otto Mayer and his family were given permission today by Judge Kickham Scanlon to abandon their respected name, the name of Otto's good parents, and to call themselves Mayor from now on. Emma E. Gutman, probably Gutmann originally, will henceforth call herself Goodman.

Berta Griesheimer and her son Edwin are going to change over to Gresham. The woman was born in Princeton, Illinois, her 34-year-old son, in Chicago. Joseph G. Schuman, son of the old Wisconsin settler, Schumann, also has been given permission to mutilate his name to Shuman.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1918.

THE DUTY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

(Editorial)

In a commonwealth in which law and order rules, we do not have to fear for our life and our bodily freedom; but only too often and persistently, the attempts are repeated to rob us of our internal freedom, or in other words, to enslave us spiritually, because these annoyances cannot be considered as anything else, to which our German cultural life is exposed. The almost violent prevention of public concerts with German songs, the encroachment against the use of the German language, which, in fact, is driven towards direct, even official suppression. To crown the work of German baiting in our own country, to which we are true and loyal citizens, is the aim to suppress German newspapers. Who surrenders himself is irretrievably lost. What is true of the single person, is also true of a whole race and its spiritual life. The German newspapers of America have fought in a manly way for their existence, but many a gap has been torn by the enemies which cannot be filled again and further sacrifices may be necessary.

WFA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1918.

Especially for reasons of usefulness, the German press of this country is supported in the fight for its existence by authoritative men of the government, because it has to be admitted, that it cannot be spared in the endeavor to help Americanize the immigrants of German nationality. But now the sacred duty approaches for the politically naturalized German people to wage their own battle for their spiritual endeavor. The moment is here to convince the German press, that it can depend upon the energetic and self sacrificing assistance of the German people and not, that its rights of existence depend upon reasons of political necessity and efficacy. Because the German press is the most important factor for the maintenance of cultural life which we, as American citizens, do not have to renounce and shall not renounce, because it agrees with our views. The German newspapers carry to us, daily, the use of the German language and through their knowledge, we and our children receive in our mother tongue those treasures given by our philosophers and poets. It is the sacred duty of all German-Americans to stop the work of destruction, and preserve our cultural life in America as much as possible.

To that belongs first, that the old spokesmen of the German newspapers of

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1918.

this country, who have represented for many years the cause of the German people, receive the full and joyous support of all those, who are esteemed as the spiritual leaders of the German population and as such enjoy their confidence. It cannot be permitted, that in a metropolis like ours, with such a large German population, a greatly esteemed newspaper, with such an honorable past as has the Illinois Staats Zeitung should succumb to the assaults of time and enemies.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 29, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial.

THE UNITED ASSOCIATIONS.

Chicago is the true type of an American metropolis, and can be proud of this character. Here is the glowing oven of the melting pot of races and nationalities, of which the Jewish philosopher and poet Israel Zangwill speaks. Not the eastern metropolis, New York, whose population is probably more cosmopolitan than ours, but is looked upon in an unpolitical sense, as a foreign city, rather than American.

Only a foreign born population such as ours, whose hundreds of thousands of people completely separated themselves from their old homeland, and plunged right into the midst of the whirlpool of American life, was able to organize and maintain such a society, as the United societies.

The success of these form a triumph in sociology, through their effective application upon the public life of their adopted country, which only the people of Europe know, and which was brought to America. At the same time it indicates a victory of the world philosophy, of the free and tolerant, over the narrow minded and tyrannical, and is an excellent illustration of the words of truth: "In union is

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 29, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

strength". We shall not forget, that the United Societies rose out of the German citizen clubs, but these facts can only now be considered as historical reminiscence, because of the considerably expanded spheres of activities of the organization, which during the years has extended over almost all national elements of the foreign born population of Chicago. Taking into consideration, that the latter including their descendents form a full third of the entire population of our city, it must be admitted, that the uniting represents a most efficient guardian of the personal freedom of our citizenship. Of their battles and success upon the indicated spheres, which until the present have been the main field of their activities and which have made the organization an important local political factor, nothing shall be mentioned, because they are known by friend and foe alike, and require giving to the former no extra glorification, and to the latter no excuse. But it can be substantiated with satisfaction, that the apprehension that the present war would be harmful to the organization, is not fulfilled. On the contrary, the United Societies after our country had become a participant in the World's War for almost a year, were stronger than ever. The best proof of that was the splendid attendance at and progress of the 13th annual convention held in the North Side Turner Hall, and the yearly reports of the committee, which were presented on this occasion. They were eloquent testimonials.

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The organization proved its enthusiastic patriotism in different ways: through its joyous and continuous participation of the worries of the financial requirements in the conducting of the war; through its avoidance of any agitation for or against, and through its efforts for the quickest way of Americanizing the immigrants.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 16, 1918.

HATRED AND VIOLENCE THE GOETHE MONUMENT.

"More light." That Goethe's last words, were never more to the point than today, is proved by threats to tear his bronze monument in Lincoln Park from its pedestal, and to throw it into the lake. The Lincoln Park Board was notified, yesterday, that certain people who live near the entrance on Diversy Boulevard where his monument stands, in their deluded hatred have made these declarations. At tomorrow's meeting of the Park Commission, there will be preventive measures taken against such vandalism. It is not impossible that a proposition will be made, to remove the statue temporarily and to put it in a safe place during the war. The Park commission will, as several parties have declared, scarcely be willing to take such action, because the testimony of spiritual poverty, which it entails for the people of Chicago, would naturally be too large.

At a meeting held Sunday in the school building of the Polish St. Hedwig church, it was resolved to ask the city council through alderman Adamowsky, to replace all German street names in the 28th Ward with others. Street names like Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Coblenz, Lubeck and Rhine among them.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April, 16, 1918.

Professor E. A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Iowa, made a speech yesterday before the "Union of Congregational Ministers", in which he gave warning against war issues such as the above. He declared: "Hatred in war, destroys those things at which we aim. In case I condemned everything that is German, in order to appear patriotic, in that case I am not patriotic. But I know that I am patriotic because I try to follow President Wilson's doctrine and his noble aims which are threatened by blind hatred."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Editorial.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN THE FAMOUS GERMAN PUBLICIST.

Like any other distinguished newspaper, the Illinois Staats Zeitung keeps strictly within a certain policy, and conducts itself in a gentlemanly manner, therefore, the Illinois Staats Zeitung avoids interfering with the private affairs of the individual. It is often difficult, to draw the line between private affairs and public activities, because many times these two are so closely interwoven, that they can hardly be separated. But often, as in this case, the public activities of a man can be judged correctly only then, when we know his private life, his secret intentions and relations, which are carefully hidden from publicity. Such a man is Maximilian Harden, whose name has appeared quite often in English newspapers, under the epithet, The famous German publicist. Many of his American colleagues do not know more of him than his assumed name and the self advertisement, which is cleverly carried on by him.

The harmless American public is under the impression that Maximilian Harden is one of Germany's most eminent men, one who is gifted with extraordinary knowledge and has the best connections and noble associations. Also the prominent American newspapers refer to this man continuously as The famous German publicist, and yet so little glory is due him. Let us view this famous German

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publicist, in the interest of the American public and public opinion, in order to prevent any further misleading on the part of this man.

Maximilian Harden is the descendent of a Polish-Jewish family of the name Witkowski, of not quite unobjectionable past, and he was born in Berlin. Maximilian Harden, who, originally was Isadore Witkowski, ran away from school and joined a provincial theatrical show of the lowest class, with which he remained until he discovered his journalistic ability. In 1892 he founded the renowned Zukunft with Jewish capital. Desire for profit, made him take the part of the fallen Bismark, thereby drawing attention upon himself. Attention! Only, which is far from respect. Respect, he never understood how to achieve, as well as he understood how to become popular and to turn sensation into money.

Not even his own race paid him respect. Alfred Gold writes in the Frankfurter Zeitung, a one hundred per cent Jewish newspaper, the following article: "They have in the definitely practical Berlin an educational automat for the less intellectual class of people; a journalistic motor giver. Throwing a question in the slot, you will receive the answer. The secret is that **this** apparatus must produce soiled paper on account of its weak internal organs, its name is,

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as guessed before hand, Maximilian Harden.

Alfred Kerr, the publisher of the once popular semi-monthly, Pan, calls his Jewish colleague, Harden, Hurrah Mausche, Savonarola with Koerting stock. These examples are innumerable, but the mentioned ones may suffice. They indicate that Maximilian Harden never was respected, and that he always was and is a man of dirty work.

His Zukunft is overrated in the same degree as the famous German publicist, Harden-Witkowski. The Zukunft is a small format, printed on cheap paper, whose style is admired by superficial minds only, because it is nothing else, but a reception Talumd. Therefore, judgment is passed over the originality of Mr. H Harden. During its boom the Zukunft had 20,000 subscribers, today it has less than half of this number, for Mr. Harden's star is sinking, especially since the public has found out, that his so called importance is nothing but gossip, This, of course, is a sensitive situation for Mr. Harden Witkowski, the greedy business journalist. We have had enough of this famous German publicist, Harden-Witkowski, so probably, have our readers.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1917.

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The honorable part of our English newspapers might remember this discussion when interviews on articles of Mr. Harden will be cabled again for the purpose known to every newspaper man.

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

ANNUAL BALL OF ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY
EMPLOYEES' CLUB

About fifteen months ago the Rothschild and Company employees founded a social club, which has grown steadily in membership since then. Its growth has been so rapid that hundreds are now enrolled in the organization. From time to time the club has been arranging social affairs, and it did so successfully that now a more ambitious program, in the form of a ball, is offered. This is the reason why yesterday's ball, given in the large assembly hall of the Masonic Temple Building, brought more than 500 guests.

Miss Runkle headed the Entertainment Committee, being ably supported by Max Schmidt, Miss Flora Smith, and others.



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Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

APPRECIATION OF GERMANISM

W. J. Calhoun at Annual Banquet of German Club; Well-Known Diplomat
Declares Germans' Sympathy for Forefathers' Land is Justified; Lauds
Germans as American Citizens



William J. Calhoun, former ambassador to China, and one of the shining examples of the legal profession in the Middle West, expressed his sentiments yesterday during the annual banquet of the German Club of Chicago, at the La Salle Hotel. Mr. Calhoun's statements provided a pleasant contrast when compared to those of our vituperous newspapers, which are so inimical to Germanism. In referring to a citizen's duty in a republic, he expressed the conviction that the German-Americans would come to the rescue of our nation just as fervently as of yore, when German blood flowed in profusion during the Civil War. He spoke of the German immigrant in laudable terms, regarding him as a highly desirable element in our population. In describing his characteristics, he mentioned his adaptability and prompt conformity to our citizenship duties, as required by a republic of its citizens. He considered it natural that the Germans here should

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show sympathy for the land of their ancestors, which is now involved in a titanic struggle.

Calhoun's Speech

"The great problem of our Nation," said the speaker, "consists in combining all the racial units which live here into a single, homogeneous people. During my youth, immigration in general applied only to English, Scotch, Irish, and German settlers. Adaptability was not lacking and fusion of the various elements was quickly accomplished. Racial peculiarities which are common facilitated it. Today we witness an increasing influx of other nationals, who retain their inherent traits longer because they are of a different stock. This retards our assimilation. But I am fully convinced that such an admixture will produce greater vitality and a stronger race. The blood relationship of these combined people presages a new American type.

Recognizes Germanic Attitude

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.



"Our Land is surrounded by nations at war. Our problems are more serious than at other times. I am neither pro-British nor pro-German; I am an American. As a people, we are not responsible for this war, had nothing to do with its origin; and only suffer because of it. I cannot censure them if the memories of childhood days and early youth are so compelling that their sympathies revert to their loved ones, who are now an intrinsic part of this terrible conflict. It is definitely human. But they are American citizens and as such, America has the first claim. The people in a republic must have certain characteristic and the essential intelligence to uphold the principles upon which such a government is founded, and should be always conscious of the fact that a nation progresses and grows; that progress and growth create new problems which need solving. It will not do to let others worry about administrative matters. Everyone must be aware, when voting, that we are duty bound to maintain and improve what others fashioned before.

Has Confidence in the Germans

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

"I have absolute confidence in the German element whenever this question arises. Individualistic, natal peculiarities facilitate his existence, since he quickly adapts himself to a new environment, and conforms. I still remember the Civil War; the enthusiastic, sacrificial spirit of the people. I recall the slogan, 'We fight with Siegel!' It rolled over the land like a holocaust; how German blood flowed on every battlefield. I am positive that the German conduct in the past provides an indication for the future; they will be just as trustworthy as always, when our Nation is endangered."

Mr. Calhoun's speech was the climax of the evening and brought the banquet to a close. It was a reunion of 800 members of the German Club, as well as their companions. The festival proved that the Club still upholds the German spirit, although the ancestral language is not used any more.

With music, singing, and finally dancing, the delightful celebration came to an end.

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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.

THE GERMAN WAY AND THE AMERICAN WAY

(Editorial)

Native German newspapers seldom report correctly about American conditions. They are not always to blame themselves; they are ill-informed. We have before us an article from the Frankfurter Zeitung published in February, 1915, dealing with "our" position as Germans in this country and showing "the Americans in their true colors." We can say right here that the picture is distorted. The author claims to have lived in this country for a generation, and that he is a German teacher. This makes it all the more regrettable that he did not learn any better how to evaluate the attitude of the American towards the German and things Germanic [Deutschtum]. Some people take pains to speak truthfully. Truth itself is never and can never be offensive. It is the way and manner, or the implied intention with which a truth is announced that makes it objectionable. And the truth which our correspondent promulgates

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in the Frankfurter Zeitung is not only a slight to the Americans, but makes us Germans in this country look like pure simpletons who haven't the courage of their convictions.

In order to understand, why so many of "our" dear compatriots often are deceived by appearances, we must try to look at things from their mental angle. All the news which they see printed in the English [language] press they read with the same eyes as they would a German newspaper. Since the German is used to depend on the relative exactness of a German news report, he puts equal credence in the reports of the English [language] press. This is the great error which our countrymen over here commit, and which is also frequently made by the German native press. It is not so easy to comprehend the secret mechanism which makes a great English daily paper tick. Only very few English [language] papers derive any profit from the enterprise itself. Every newspaper serves some person or agency, whose particular interest it must, under all circumstances, promote. This

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necessarily lowers the press from the level of a medium of culture to that of a mere tool, which serves the promotion of personal, corporate or political party interests exclusively. He who knows why the German is so unpopular in the world, will also know that it cannot be the job of the English press to pay honors to German science but that, on the contrary, they feel obligated to fight Germany's economic progress. Anything that is likely to be detrimental to Germany's economic power, is joyfully discussed in the English [language] press.

All this is easier to understand if one is aware of the intimate relationship between the American and the English press. Spiritually, our press is fed by England and, for the larger part, with [English] money too. Several months before the outbreak of the war, the publisher of the London Times has made a personal check on things here in America. When war came, the Americans cried in unison, pointing at Kaiser Wilhelm, "He did it!" He started the war, and to this day they still stick to it, proofs of the

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contrary notwithstanding. They could and must not tell the truth, even if their editors were threatened with a penitentiary sentence. This shows how loyally they serve the interests of those who own the press, and these interests are English.

England holds more stock in our great enterprises than is owned in the United States. England could not keep her American colonies under the rule of King George, but she is keeping the United States under the thumb of the Bank of England. Who would assume, therefore, that the Anglo-American press was representative of American public opinion, and would judge the American people accordingly, would do too much honor to that press and would do the people a grave injustice.

We could write volumes to prove it. If the American would be like the German in this respect, justified and willing to accept the veracity of newspaper reports as does the latter, then we would be correct in holding

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.

the people responsible for their attitude. But the American looks upon a newspaper from a business point of view: "I can manufacture whatever I please and I can sell to whomever I care."

The German cannot easily comprehend this kind of mentality and because he cannot or perhaps does not want to, he is accused over here as being un-American. And the German, vice versa, reproaches the American for lacking in culture. But he who has the capacity to analyze German culture as well as the development of the American people, will find that both do another an injustice. To aggravate matters there is now this war, which tends to bring out the less pleasant aspects of American political and business ethics, in bold relief. The "idea", that it was not unethical to sell war materials to England and company, while Germans did not even get breadstuffs, is of course fallacious, but the American, being a businessman, argues that the business is legal. He would feel grievously wronged, if government would deny him the right to go after this business.

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Otherwise he may feel quite sorry for the poor Germans who are not in the position to buy but, after all, that is not his (the American's) fault. The German, on the other hand, feels that this attitude is unworthy of a man of culture, and forgets that Kultur, the way we conceive it, is wholly alien to the American. The latter may have "culture", may be well behaved in dealings with his fellow man, but Kultur is something totally different.

The American people are only beginning to become a national entity. We must keep this in mind above all things. The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, asserting that "the designation 'people' is a misnomer for that amorphous mass of humanity that lives over here" is altogether mistaken. A people they are, but they have no uniform and common culture [Kultur]. In future days, when immigration will have come to a standstill, we shall see whether the Germanic, the Romanic, or the Slavic races will have put their indelible mark on the American national character. The

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.

East today bears mainly Anglo-Saxon characteristics; English ideologies prevail there, which was the reason for the totally faulty opinion gained by that German teacher from the State of New York.

But he is hardly an authority, and will become less so in the future. The large Mississippi valley, the vast expanse between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains make up the bulk of this country, and it is here that the future character of the American people will come into being. There we shall see whether the Deutschtum [Germanic element] can develop enough strength to be the decisive factor in shaping this character. In the East it has not been able to. Here, in the Middle West, the Deutschtum has made fairly good progress in this direction. Even though German ideas and suggestions are accepted with obvious reluctance, they are nevertheless heeded every day. And let us be fair; in no country in the world would the foreign-born and those of foreign descent, while adhering to their "alien" customs and ideas, be able to exert a similar degree of

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influence on public opinion as the German element actually does today in Chicago. There cannot be any talk about subservience in this case. And neither the English [language] press nor the population would ever take it into their head to stop the Germans from following their own customs or displaying their German sentiments and feelings. The totality that is American must be surveyed from a national point of view, not from a local one. The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has missed his mark by a wide margin.

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Abendpost, Mar. 31, 1915.

GERMANS AND IRISH

(Editorial)

The brotherhood between the Germans and the Irish has been regarded with a derisive smile by the English [language] press. Every Sunday a Mr. O'Connor pops up in the Tribune, who has already explained three dozen times how the Irish over there can hardly restrain themselves from dying for "Dear Old England". It would serve no practical purpose to argue with this or any other Mr. O'connor, whether the Irish in Ireland are for or against Germany. It wouldn't do Germany much good if a gang of Irishmen in England would take a chance to be thrown into jail by "Dear Old England's" bailiffs [bulls, flat-foots, coppers]. Liberal England is never in want to justify the most reactionary and lawless acts and, if that does not work, to override the privileges and rights of her subjects with a bold stroke. Although we are very much interested in the attitude of the Emerald Isle, we nevertheless

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must not expect her to assume an open, or even aggressively hostile, attitude toward England. On the other hand, the friendship between Irishmen and Germans in this country must be cultivated and promoted. There is a valid reason for the hands between the descendants of these two sturdy races. Distant as the relationship may be, it exists nevertheless, and, in their hatred for England, the Germans and Irish stand on common ground. This hatred has its historic basis; it is older with the Irish, more recent with the Germans, but even with the latter it dates back a century. A common motive for a rapprochement between Irish and Germans is therefore not lacking. Whether this hand is strong enough to turn into an active alliance depends on the advantages both partners could derive from it. In matters of this sort, it would be good to dispense with the notion that nations love each other because of common ideals. This would be discounting realities. The friendship between Irish and Germans is of a very realistic nature. The Irish over there expect a German victory over England to give them an independence of a wider scope, maybe even a complete separation from the hateful British, with whom they have practically

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nothing in common culturally. The Irish over here entertain identical hopes. And the Germans in America expect the Irish-Americans to support them in their efforts to obtain justice [a just attitude] for Germany on the part of the Americans. If Germany would indirectly liberate Ireland, the Irish-American population of America would be morally obligated to the Germans for all time. Whether this obligation could be made to last, depends to a large extent upon ourselves.

The necessity for a closer co-operation between the Germans in this country need not be emphasized here again. But to obtain a just recognition for Germany's cause, co-operation between German-Americans is not enough. They have to look for outside help, and must accept it wherever it presents itself. According to the 1910 census, there were 8,817,271 Germans and only 1,352,155 Irish living in this country. But the influence of the Irish on American politics is in inverse ratio. An Alliance is, therefore, not only of value to the Irish, but also to the Germans, because the Irishman is not

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IV regarded as an alien, for all practical purposes, and can make himself heard.

Future mutual support is today still in the development stage, except at elections. There the Germans can find easy contact, because they agree with the Irish on one important issue: to oppose any and all Sunday Blue Laws. This issue is always present. Continuous watching is necessary. It is a full time job, not a part-time one. All reserves have to be called out to avert the danger, now since the "Drys" are girding themselves for a sustained struggle. For us Germans this is a question of culture, not a saloon question.

The coming election for mayor will provide a practical opportunity for the Germans and Irish, to make a test case out of it. Of the Irish we can expect, with certainty, that the greater majority of them will vote for Robert M. Sweitzer. The Germans are to demonstrate for the first time that they can

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 31, 1915.

IV sacrifice petty party considerations for a grand idea. At the primaries they seem to have taken a running start. If they keep it up in the final elections, victory is assured and with it a possibility to formulate a promising working schedule.

Fate has singled out the Germans to play a decisive role in shaping the destiny of our country. Without this war they would have grown stale from self-complacency. Tragic as is the means to stir us out of our long mental liberation, it is good for us, just the same. Now we can prove and must prove that we are the real pillars of culture. We can do so by being eager and intelligent participants in the political life of our nation, upon which the cultural is so largely dependent. Together with the Irish and our liberal-minded and educated fellow Americans, we Germans will be able to give our country that to which the noblest part of humankind is aspiring; social freedom and independence for all the nations, especially from England. For this objective any noble and right-minded man should be able to gather enthusiasm.

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Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1915.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

(Editorial)

The British are a peculiar people. They look down on other nations with a glorious contempt, have a complete lack of understanding for foreign customs and habits, and find frequent occasion to poke fun at others. They practice ridicule and malice and, in case of subjugated peoples, callous cruelty, unnecessary tortures, and merciless discipline. All this they consider to be in harmony with the divine will, providing they themselves apply these measures. Hypocrisy is congenital with them. But although the British can dish it out, they don't seem to be able to take it. Whenever the British Lion smashes down a people some place on the globe, the British merchant robber swells up with arrogance, devoid of any consideration for the wounds which his uncurbed egotism has afflicted upon some hapless native tribe. When the London shyster diplomats had finally managed, after years of conniving, to involve a couple of nations, which had previously lived peaceably with each other, into an

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Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1915.

exhausting war, they furtively rubbed their hands with glee in Downing Street, and could hardly wait for the moment to step in and snatch the bone of contention from the fighting parties. Time and again the snooty island people have pulled this trick. Each time the wily fox carried the ill-gotten quarry into his den. There he believed himself safe from the revenge of his enemies. He thought himself invincible and immune from attack.

The course of events during the past months naturally proved a great and painful, but well-deserved, disappointment for England. For the first time in ages Johnny Bull had to take up arms himself to protect the friends he had beguiled from an imminent defeat. The average Englishman, of course, was perfectly convinced that the mere appearance of the "Tommies" on the European continent would suffice to make the enemy show his heels. Downing Street apparently has not recovered yet from that painful surprise, when things turned out differently than expected. British self-praise makes it intolerable to mention defeats of the British army. But defeat and nothing else is what the "Tommies" have sustained so far in France. The Britain does not mind if his

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Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1915.

hireling soldiers give other peoples the works, but he cannot stand it if his own mercenaries get the licking which they were supposed to dish out. What, then, is easier than to raise a protest against the abominable behavior of the enemy? And that is exactly what our Englishman does, and plenty. He protests when he gets beaten in France; he protests when the German navy undertakes to disturb British shipping; he protests when enemy ships have the effrontery to shell the coastal towns of holy and sacrosanct England; he protests against enemy airships making nocturnal forays, thus disturbing the sleep of the King and his loyal subjects in the rudest fashion. He protests if German naval units tear his own vessels to shreds, or when there is a rumor that the carefully guarded neutrality of some South American state of the fifth or sixth magnitude is menaced by German men-o-war.

But all that does not mean, of course, that he, Johnny Bull himself, would not do the same things any day he feels like it. Because a creature who assumes such an exalted position in the world as he does, naturally cannot do anything wrong! If Johnny Bull drops bombs on open cities, killing innocent women and

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1915.

children, it is a quite different matter than if German Michael [allegorical name for Germany] does it who, according to the British, had better pull his nightcap over his ears, relax in an easy chair smoking his pipe, and modestly watch Johnny Bull rule the world. It's all right, too, and quite a matter of course, if said John Bull violates the neutrality of small or larger nations, as long as they are willing to put up with it and everybody keeps his mouth shut. If any nation should register a mild complaint, Johnny won't take it to heart. He knows the other fellow didn't really mean it. It was just a little face-saving act. Because, after all, did not the whole world know--or should, by now, anyway--that England can do no wrong? Any thing she does is well and wisely done. But don't let anybody else try to do the same. That simply won't do, really, old chappy! It's all right for John Bull to beat up the other fellow, but nobody is supposed to do that to him. Since it never occurred to him that the passive form of the verb "to beat" could be applied to him, and drastically too, he does not cut such a heroic figure when the score is added up. With his perpetual and ridiculous complaints and protests against the injustices done him, John Bull reminds us more and more of that sorry-looking

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Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1915.

knight, Don Quixote, who also yowled bloody murder each time he was given a sound trimming.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1914.

GERMAN AND IRISH

The Irish of Chicago are strongly protesting against the attempts of the English and Irish press, to force the American Irish to fight against the Germans with the British army in the European War. At a meeting held in the Hotel La Salle by the United Irish Societies the following resolution was passed. "Resolved that we energetically condemn the attempts of the English and Irish press to force the American Irish to fight against Germany in the European War. We also declare that the libels and abuses brought against Germany do not represent the real sentiment of the Irish people. We cannot understand why any Irishman should take side with the British Empire which always has been their greatest enemy, while the Germans in this country and on the other side have always proved to be their friends. England is now not more worthy of the sympathy of the Irish than in the last 700 years and we protest against the attempt to give a wrong impression to the world of the real sentiments of the Irish, and to induce our countrymen to fight for a Government, which has never observed its faith and only retains home rule to get our support in the European War.

The Committee.

Chicago Daily News, June 17, 1914.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Working To Make A Greater Chicago.

By Henry Placemn 3c11.

Chicago's German Citizens: "Chicago's 800,000 Germans are famous for their solid and successful citizenship. The remarkable thing about the German in Chicago is that here all the political lines are down in a pan-Teutonic feeling," recently said Harry Rubens, president of the German Männerchor. "Germans from Austria, Prussia, Switzerland or Germans from Germany, we all stand for better citizenship, as Germans for Chicago."

Carl F. Rolan, whose German birth and early training combined with his splendid work in the Chicago Public Library, has given him a keen insight into the German at work as a Chicagoan, carried this thought further in a conversation with the writer.

"Your true Chicago Gaiety," said Mr. Tolson, "is first of all a good citizen of the republic, loyal, intelligent, law-abiding, not usually a modeler, an

Chicago Daily News, June 17, 1911.

agitator or a critic of American institutions. He is here not so much a seeker of fortune as of those liberties which our institutions offer and which he found too much hedged about in his former home. He accepts and enjoys these liberties gratefully and with that inborn respect for constituted authority which is one of his strongest traits.

"If he does not feel inclined to raille the eagle's feathers neither does he feel called upon to let her limp, love of order, and joy of life. His loves and passions are 'sittlichkeit', and 'gemutlichkeit', and these may, perhaps, be set down as his chief contributions to American civilization. There is scarcely a department of human activity in America to which Germans have not added their share with honor to themselves and profit to the nation. Chicago would not be the great industrial center that it is today without its German citizens. It could hardly have retained the right to its name of 'Garden City' were it not for the Germans' love of a garden. But chiefly he has helped us to find ourselves by pouring upon the seething waters of our American life the oil of his stability, his reverence for things as they are and the powers that be, his respect for civilities, moral and political as well as social, his 'sittlichkeit' so far more comprehensive than the lord chancellor of England has used it untranslated to connote the whole subject of national and international comity.

Chicago, Illinois, June 17, 1914.

"How is his 'sittlichkeit,'" continued Mr. [redacted], "the German has brought us his 'sittlichkeit,' his love of comfort and of peace at home, his passion for festivals and for wine, his determination to extract the best of joy out of every occasion. His reverence for children as they are embraced in his arms, his German way of doing things without exception or qualification.

"He never wavers in the belief that there are things better in the fatherland and especially that they are better at home here. He loves orderliness and ceremonial and he loves order and color and music, and he combines all these in his relaxation whenever he can. No German picnic in a leafy grove is complete without the festival table covered for the occasion, its ornate dishes, its resounding melody, and its old fringed bagges.

"When the German is moved to a retreat it is least likely to be when an attempt is made to regulate or restrain his efforts at his pleasure. Then, as a citizen and creator of authority, if he is, he becomes for the moment a force individualist, and is he to be to deal his great political power in defiance of his own. But meanwhile and of his color, his melody, the song, the orderliness and sobriety which prevail in German festival life and German festivities have taken root in our own soil so that the end of our life is

Chicago Daily News, June 17, 1946.

enriched, our point of view is established, our very habits and behavior are clarified and followed.

"Romantic but practical, tolerant but jealous of our privileges, earnest and gay, dignified and happy, and perhaps a little self-conscious, the German knows that the German way of doing things is the good way and in that opinion he brooks no contradiction.

"But always," concludes Mr. Roden emphatically, "and in every relation and capacity, he is a good citizen."

"The Germans who have been coming to Chicago in large numbers ever since 1848 and who have been identified with practically every movement toward a better and a more significant Chicago, are among Chicago's most substantial assets in its development. An incalculable service has been rendered by their "more than 700 organizations" for actual benefit and the advancement of citizenship.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung Jan. 8, 1914

AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN - AMERICANS

Many times an appeal has been made by the German-American National Alliance to the Germans in this country. We do not underestimate the value of these efforts by the Alliance, although we think it unwise to spend all of their energies against prohibition alone. Prohibition is only a side-issue of that uncontrollable flood which threatens to engulf our country and to spread devastation over everything which has made the United States great, and living here most desirable. These reasons, being personal and general as they are, ought to compel every German, not to exhaust his energies any longer with the beer question. The personal reason is that the Germans, the torch bearer of culture, can not afford to be solely responsible, if others judge them according to a national peculiarity, the drinking of beer. Other nations do not despise beer, and yet one can hear everywhere that only the Germans cleave to it, and that he is interested in public affairs only, when his idol is endangered. These conditions can not continue; we must make an end to them!

If we desire to regain and hold the respect, which we have inherited but lost, we must consider the drink-question as secondary, and arouse ourselves to fight



Illinois Staats Zeitung Jan. 8, 1914

the main issue, out of which prohibition originates.

The general reasons, why we must cease to make the beer question the apparent motivating political power, are to be found in the fact, that we can not expect any support from other nationalities, unless we do so. We must purge ourselves from the reproach that we are interested in public affairs only then, when our customs and habits must be defended. We must evidence concern about the destiny of all, and that we take sides regarding prohibition, because of our belief, that prohibition is unconstitutional, and is an attack upon the rights of all, guaranteed by the constitution.

Nativism has its far-reaching aims, and must be destroyed, not only its branches, but by uprooting it. It is a danger to the ideals of this country, to our ideals, and to the ideals of all nations, who likewise have a culture of a thousand years duration as their background. We dare not sacrifice those ideals and that culture to those arrogant, anti-cultural interests. We must join, shoulder to shoulder, and form a wall, which will defy all attacks of nativism

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successfully, and which will defeat the enemy of culture and the haters of strangers.

The enemies of Germanism use the beer-glass only for the purpose, of making us appear absurd and our merits insignificant. They are aiming at something more vital. They want to push away, where-ever we have been successfully engaged, and force us to play an inferior part.

Against these nefarious agitations we must fight unitedly. But this can not be done with beer-glasses, but with the torches of culture, which have been ignited by German thinkers and sages to give light to a whole world.

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1911.

RETIRING FROM ACTIVE BUSINESS

Mr. C. J. Gottschalk, the retiring manager of the Wieboldt Store, was highly honored as a result of his long association with that concern. Last night the department managers presented a surprise dinner for their superior, during the course of which he was presented with a loving cup, symbolizing their appreciation of his services. Mr. Gottschalk, was also presented with a diamond pin from all the employees of the store, as a token of their high regard for him.



Abendpost, July 18, 1910.

Neu-Deutschland

"German" National Character.

The reason that "Germans" are inclined to hide or even deny their nationality is to be found in the disposition of the Germanic races and also in the fact, that the "Germans" as a nation are more envied and hated than any other nationality. Most nations have^a nickname for "Germans". The French call them "four-corner heads", the Belgians, "muffs", The English, "square heads", the American "Dutchman". Germany is hated and feared by most nations and liked only by Austria.

The chief characteristic of the Germanic race is their conservatism. It is in the blood of the "Germans" that they object to changes and therefore the great masses of the "German" people are not as yet saturated with the sense of awareness and independence of their nationality. Some deny their nationality, thinking that it may be to their advantage. Others are ashamed of being "German", because they are ignorant of their own native-country.

The "American" culture, whether in literature, music, painting or scientific research is not equal to the "German" culture. Americans who know the real situation freely admit it, pointing however, to their superiority in practical technics. But to compose good music, to write books on deep subjects, or to find the solution to a scientific problem, where perseverance and thoroughness is necessary there the American is in general too materialistic and business like; there is no money in it.

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Abendpost, December 20, 1908.

A KING OF THE GERMAN SORT.

EDITORIAL.

Many of our esteemed fellow citizens of the Anglo-Saxon race view the strong immigration of the foreign speaking population of the country as a danger to American institutions. Especially, do they think, even if it is not expressed in plain language, that the danger is from the Germans. We must not misconstrue their meaning. If we want to judge them by the proverbial German justice, we must say that they are right. It would not be honest and a little cowardly, if we denied, that we actually have damaged some of the so-called American institutions, openly fought them, and are endeavoring to retard others.



GERMAN

Abendpost, December 20, 1908.

If, in many places, the quiet Puritanical Sabbath is very lively, and, in other localities, had to give way to the more or less wet Sunday, one must thank the Germans for it. Prohibition, another would-be American institution, can sing the same song. Wherever their power is disputed, wherever there is fighting against them, the Germans are to be found in the foreground.

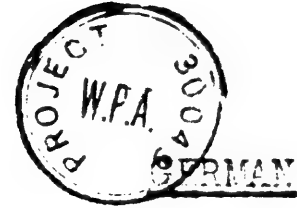
The other foreigners are but following, so to speak. It is the same in many other spheres. The strong influence, which the Germans exercise upon American Institutions, can be observed most clearly in the winter months. Whoever looks around in those December days, and possesses just a little intelligence, must say to himself, they are right, positively right, with their fear of the Germans, their worry about American institutions.



GERMAN

Abendpost, December 20, 1908.

The most distinguished of all American institutions is the democratic republic, yet, it is true that for almost four weeks in every year, a King rules here, and the free American people humbly bend their knees, before this King, and acknowledge his reign unconditionally. Where did this King come from? The Germans brought him over, and he himself is in all his actions and looks so unmistakably German, that he could not deny his origin if he tried ten times. We all know him, and we know how he looks. The children especially know him well. He has a good-natured, benevolent face, which is framed by a long, white beard, otherwise, there is no sign of old age. On the contrary, it speaks of enjoyment, of life, and harmless pleasures, and hearty eating and drinking. Whether he still has plenty of hair on his head, nobody knows. An elderly gentleman, a well known German of Chicago, passed a few children lately, who nudged each other, and said: "Look, here goes the Christman Man, but he is not dressed up yet."



Abendpost, December 20, 1908.

He did not have any hair on his head. He had the typical beard, the merry and benevolent eyes, and the red cheeks, which are so characteristic. Otherwise it could not have happened to him. The hair is not important to our King, because it can't be seen anyhow, as he is continually wearing a crown. A strange crown; nothing else but a comfortable cap, pulled over the ears. This headpiece, does not have a very kingly effect, but is very practical in rainy, snowy and frosty weather, and those usually occur during the winter. Also the other piece of his official costume, show his practical sense, although they approach somewhat the regulation of a King's costume.

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Abendpost, October 4, 1908

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

THE FIRST CONVENTION. STATE UNION OF
ILLINOIS OF GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL
LEAGUE HELD YESTERDAY TODAY'S GREAT
CELEBRATION OF GERMAN DAY IN THE
AUDITORIUM.

The first convention of the Illinois State League of the German-American National Union was opened yesterday afternoon by its president, Judge Eberhart. He expressed his satisfaction in the opening speech, that the meeting was so largely attended from all parts of the State. The main object is to be prepared to fight for the propagation of the principles, which the Union has written on its flag; dissemination of German manners and the maintenance of German individuality and German culture. Inseparably connected with the history of the country, is the cooperation of the German element in the building up of the Republic. A special task for the Germans is the cultivation of their language, in which everything finds expression, what is true and good in the history of a great nation. We hope, that, with earnestness and prudence the convention will finish the work before it. The organization of the Union has drawn the attention of the whole country, upon itself; through its work may it prove worthy of the elements whose representation it has accepted, and may it

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 4, 1908

WPA (ALL) PRO 111.1

gain the respect of the whole populace. The speaker closed by presenting the temporary president of the State Union, Mr. Charles H. Kamman, who opened the convention.

Mr. Kamman expressed his thanks in the name of the out-of-town delegates to the Chicago branch, for the hearty reception given them, and gave a short sketch of the temporary organization set-up on May 23rd at Peoria, which should be strengthened and built up, so that it might be able to fulfill its task properly. The speaker regretted that because of the bad disposition of the Americans towards the extremes the temperance question has again been put in the foreground. The Union must not neglect a worthy manner, the sensible German standpoint on this question, but at the same time it has some other important problems, especially to cultivate good relations between the old and the new fatherland.....

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 2, 1908.

PARK- DEDICATION

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Pastor Evers complains about the duration of Polish weddings.

The New Park, situated between Noble, Cornell and Chase Streets on the West side, was dedicated yesterday afternoon with all formalities. Speeches were made by Alderman Beilfuss, the former President of the Park Board, Mr. Bernhard A. Eckhart and by Pastor Evers, who is at the head of the German St. Bonifacius Congregation.

Pastor Evers expressed his thanks to all, who have in such distinguished manner interested themselves, that the new park should be created, but stressed upon the necessity, of protecting same against the dance hall evils and the wedding celebrations, which are held in neighborhood saloons, and have a bad influence upon the respectable citizens. It is not uncommon that Polish weddings held in such localities are celebrated for three days

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 2, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and nights.

The results are generally fights and orgies; therefore they should be prohibited near the park...

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 14, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Professor J. L. Laughlin, who taught at the University of Berlin last year, gave a lecture last night at the Recital Hall regarding his impressions of Germany.

First of all, Professor Laughlin stated, the representatives of Science in Germany are enjoying more respect than our American Scientists and Educators. Great value and attention is given there to any theories, findings and discoveries of Science, whereas in this country American Scientists and Educators very often meet with mockery or lack of interest from the public.

There still can be noticed, Professor Laughlin said, a remarkable gap between old Germany and the new Germany.

The old Germany consists of the Aristocracy and the Bureaucracy with its unearned privileges and outlived rules. The new Germany is the undaunted, daring

Die Abendpost, January 14, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

ambition of the present German middleclasses, which are controlling the labor masses, and the cooperating Industrialists, who are forcing the German States-men towards a policy of commercial and territorial expansion.

While German exportation has conquered the world-market, the German nation has been gradually convinced by its industrial leaders, that the future of their country is based on Commerce and Industry. Subsequently German agriculture is losing ground as the backbone of its national existence. The future will show, if Germany has chosen the right way.

The Socialistic movement in Germany, Professor Laughlin continued, is not merely a practical realization of the Karl Marx doctrine, but more distinctively a progressive rearrangement of labor interests and the introduction of protective labor laws. Towards this new status, German Commerce and Industry show a marvelous ability of adaption.

Apparently unaffected by this reforming process of German national life, the Kaiser, the various Kings and Princes, are still enjoying an undisturbed independence of Feudal Brilliancy in Germany. On the other side, the German nation's pride in its vast army includes its inherited fondness of a ruling dynasty.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 19, 1904.

A FESTIVAL BANQUET

The 50th quarter annual valediction celebration of the Chicago University started yesterday evening with a banquet that the President of the institution, Mr. Harper, arranged in honor of the German guests at the localities of the "Chicago Club"...

Yesterday the last of the German guests arrived from New York and participated with the earlier arrivals at the banquet. The guests are: Dr. Berthold Delbrueck, Professor Wilhelm Herrmann, Professor Jos. Kohler, Professor Paul Ehrlich, Professor Eduard Meyer. Dr. Delbrueck is the guest of Dr. William Gardner Hale of the University, Professor Herrmann, Professor Kohler and Professor Ehrlich stopped at the Hotel Windermere, while President Harper shelters Professor Meyer.

Tonight at 6 o'clock there will be given a dinner for the guests by the University, at 8 o'clock the customary convocation reception takes place.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The Northwestern University of Evanston celebrates its fiftieth birthday. Originally founded by Methodists, it eventually outgrew its pre-arranged plan and developed into a university, in the true sense of the word. Intense recognition must be given, in particular, to the German Section, one of the best in the land, thriving splendidly under the leadership of Professor Hatfield. This department suffered a serious loss through the demise of Professor Cohn; however, other capable men are trying to fill his place, in so far as that is possible. An interesting report about the recent entertainment of the German division appears on this page. [Of the paper.]



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

GERMAN IN EVANSTON
(Contribution to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung)

"Ottawa, Illinois, January 29, 1901.

"Recently, in company with the Chicago "Fideliars," I had an opportunity to be present during an evening entertainment given by the German Division of Northwestern University, in Evanston. I have been told that the German Division, consisting of 400 students, men and women, is the largest contingent of the institution. The following gentlemen teach our mother-tongue: Professor Hatfield, well known among the readers of the Staats-Zeitung as an excellent and most capable linguist; Professor George Edward, author, who attained a reputation as composer of ballads and songs (published by Baumert and Runge, Leipzig, Germany, 1897) and as a translator of Scottish and English works, all exemplary creations; Professor Curme, versatile philologist and an authority on literature; Professor Dr. Schoetze, and Miss Caraway.

"Such a faculty of tried, proved and outstanding individuals in its German

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

Department, should give Northwestern University ample reason to be proud above all others.

"The evening entertainment which I mentioned brought many students, a large number of professors of other faculties, the trustees of the University and their companions, as well as other guests.

"The program consisted of recitations, singing, and the presentation of that highly dramatic scene showing Lieutenant-General Octavio and his son, Max Piccolomini, in the last part of Schiller's trilogy, "Wallenstein." As a pleasant variant of the program, the singers of the Fidelia Club, led by their masterly leader Heinrich von Oppen, added a number of their enchanting popular songs and airs.

"Now, in regard to the linguistic attainments of the Americans, as shown at the stage of that music hall, I must admit that they satisfied me in general, and even surprised me in some respects. That the German pronunciation presents

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

exceptional difficulties to the American, is a well established fact, and should always be considered. I was especially pleased when I perceived how these young people fully comprehended the intricacies of the author's eloquence, and I felt elated by their thorough absorption of the intrinsical spirit which permeates the play.

"The German teachers of Northwestern University obviously subscribe to the principle of Gustav Frytag, the greatest of the German romanticists. He asserts that a linguistic knowledge is the most important asset to science, as it promotes the highest understanding, enabling us to become conversant with the motivating spirit of other nations. And therefore I accord them deserving recognition and admiration.

"We Americans may well be content that instruction in our mother tongue has been entrusted to such proponents of education, men to whom unhampered wisdom is an ideal, a gift of the gods, and not an "efficient cow" supplying butter for their daily sustenance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

"And here I also wish to record how I enjoyed myself in their midst, which applies alike to teachers and students. The scholars of today will be the instructors of tomorrow. These four hundred students of Evanston university's German class are a fair-sized fraction of those elements which are destined to fashion the mental standards of the twentieth-century North Americans.

"May they always consider science as a free and holy entity. Let us hope that they continue in the traditional spirit of their masters when they acquire leadership and influence new generations, thus affecting future destinies."

C. Zwanzig.

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I C (Jewish)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1901.

ALLEGED RACE RIOT

Under the slogan, "Down with the Jews!" several dozen young rowdies bombarded Frank Saltzmann's tailor shop, 694 W. 14th Street, last Thursday evening. Saltzmann and a number of his employees repulsed the horde at first, but soon were forced to flee and seek shelter in a nearby drug store, where the men notified the police. Detectives Root and Kilgallen came to the rescue. They arrested Jacob White of 678 W. 13th Street; the others escaped.

White appeared before Judge Dooley yesterday, but denied his guilt and was discharged after giving a peace bond.

Saltzmann told the judge that he had been persecuted by his neighbors for months, because he is a Jew.

Judge Dooley assured him that the police will protect him.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1900.

AMERICAN SERVILITY

One of the most repugnant features of the so-called high-class English-Americans is the way they cringe before European royalty and members of old aristocratic families. To get an audience with or bow before royalty is their highest ambition. Should the English or the German royal courts deny them this privilege, a potentate of even the most insignificant little domain on the map will do, so long as it is a king to whom they bow. And when all attempts to bow to a sovereign prove hopeless, then they insist on being presented to members of some aristocratic family. This, however, is not the worse; this same spirit of servility is displayed by many American newspapers.

The papers of Cincinnati are at present overwhelmed with joy because Miss Zimmerman, the daughter of a local millionaire, who married the Duke of Manchester, is being escorted home by her bridegroom. The Times-Star, one of the important daily papers published in Cincinnati, printed

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1900.

in large and heavy type and article from which we translate the following:
"Cincinnati will pay due tribute to its own native born duchess; and as for the Duke of Manchester, a royal reception is planned by all the clubs of the city."

How shameful and disgusting is this cringing and bowing before European nobility. There is no doubt that this worship of titles on the part of some citizens of this great Republic will not be appreciated by the duke of Manchester. Although of royal blood, he is a full-fledged and conscientious journalist, a career which he entered after he spent the money left him by his family. He has thus proved to be a man of fine character, who prefers honest work to any position at the royal court.

It is reported that in the near future the duke and duchess of York will visit Canada and the United States. It would be unnecessary to add, that a certain class of our citizens dream already of grand receptions, and of royal favoritism. The English-American press pursues the same policy.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1900.

It is regrettable that Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador to England, who, in accord with the advice from Washington kept strict silence for a considerable time, has resumed the royal lick spittling. The occasion was his recent Lincoln lecture in Edinburgh, - which, by the way, was a credit to him, - when he recalled with feeling and simplicity the many letters Lincoln addressed to the mothers of those soldiers who had given their lives for their country. At the close of the lecture, he could not refrain himself from showing his worship of the English crown and said: "Your own gracious sovereign could not find more tender words of comfort for the mothers of those boys, who, while serving in Her Majesty's army, lost their lives on the battlefield." Drunk with servile ecstasy, this Choate was evidently not aware of the outrage which he committed against the fallen heroes of the Union, when he put them on the same pedestal with "Tommy Atkins," the infamous mercenary of the English army. Neither was it common good sense when he compared our sacred war, fought for the preservation of the Union, with the atrocious war England was waging against the Boers.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1900.

High above this cringing, servitude was that true American Benjamin Franklin, who amidst the stupendous splendor of the French court never hesitated to display his pride and manliness before the royal Throne. He was the image of a simple but great Republican.

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1900.

FOR THE BOER NATION.

p. 5. When the Boer delegates return to their homeland, it is quite certain that they will give a report to their fellow citizens of the reception and the enthusiastic pro-Boer demonstration they were privileged to witness in Chicago. Five thousand persons gathered at the Auditorium, to the utter astonishment of the delegates. When Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans appeared on the stage, the entire audience rose...

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Wm. Vocke was passed unanimously: "We, citizens of the United States gathered in this great Auditorium in the city of Chicago, need not express our firm belief that most of our fellow citizens are in sympathy with the Boers. We are certain that 90 per cent of the population of the United States, regardless of their political affiliations, sympathize with the two South African republics.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1900.

"We have the greatest admiration for those nations which have so frequently been forced into war in defense of their freedom. We regret deeply that their liberty, which was the crowning glory for their courage in the year 1884, is at stake again. Through the discovery of gold these nations have fallen again victims to the greediness of the British. It can be safely stated that the corrupt commercial industry of England dictated this political situation. It is it that controls the imperialistic policies of Great Britain. We also regret the fact that the United States, officially, remained silent. This is quite contrary to the tradition and past precedent of our country, as was shown in the case of France, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the South American republics, Mexico, Brazil, Armenia and Cuba. There was never a more righteous cause, since the liberation of our country from British tyranny, than that of the Boer nation.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1900.

"To those patriotic Boers we pledge our moral and material support until the day dawns when they will be a free and independent nation again.

"We thus request the officers of this meeting to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, one to the President of the Republics of South Africa, and one to the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of Great Britain."

Speeches were then given by Judge E. F. Dunne and ex-Governor John P. Altgeld. They were followed on the speaker's platform by Dr. Abraham Fischer of Bloemfontein, who is at the head of the delegation....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6. 1900.

The public expressed its sympathy for the Boers by salvos of applause at the end of Dr. Fischer's speech. The next speaker was the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, an Englishman. In his speech, he assured the emissaries of the South African Republic that ultimate victory will be with those who fight for the cause of the righteous....

The Boer delegate, Mr. E. H. Wessels, gave a vivid picture of the wolf and the lamb. The last speaker of the evening was ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran. Owing to the late hour, the speech by Mr. Wolmarans, the third member of the Boer delegation, had to be omitted. With the singing of "America," this memorable demonstration came to a close.

Tonight the Holland Society is giving a banquet in honor of the Boer delegates.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 9, 1900.

[THE BOERS]

A pro-Boer sympathy meeting, arranged by Americans of German extraction at the Auditorium Theater, March 8th, drew an audience of several thousand persons. The resolution prepared by Mr. Wilhelm Vocke was enthusiastically received and unanimously passed by that great assembly. Following is the text of the resolution:

"Thus we wish to make known publicly, our deep and sincere admiration for this brave pastoral tribe the Boers, upon whom the English government has forced a bloody war. This small nation is courageously defending its sacred rights for freedom and independence of their homeland, the land which was a vast wilderness before they engaged in the transformation of same. It is evident that England is bound to carry out its policy, to enrich itself at the cost of this South African republic and of the Free State of Orange.

"We are deeply concerned about the civilized nations of Europe, and America that remain distant onlookers in this bloody war, while two helpless republics of South Africa, whose people are descendants of the noble nation of Hollanders, are being so cruelly treated by that powerful English nation, determined to take possession of the Boer's land and wealth, unearthed and brought to the notice of the world, through their hard labor.

"In an urgent plea to our national government we ask, that it offer its services, as the friendly intermediary of the belligerent nations, and thus in accord with the treaty of the Haag peace conference, with the assurance of lasting independence of the South African republics, peace to nations would be restored once again."

It was an enthusiastic meeting which was attended by almost all the prominent Germans of Chicago.....The address, delivered by the chairman, Mr. Jacob Ingenthron, was interrupted by stormy applause several times.....Georg D. Heldmann, pastor of the German-Catholic St. Paul's congregation, said: "The European nations have a great reverence for gold, and thus they have not the slightest inclination to intervene in behalf of liberty, the price which England is asking. But, we American citizens of German extraction, can not tolerate such injustice. There is still time to avert catastrophe. As citizens of this country, heartened by the knowledge that the great heart of the American nation is in sympathy with the brave Boers, we turn to Washington with a plea that its friendly services be offered to the nations at war, thus hastening the end of this shameful warfare. The Boers must be free again.....This is our wish and our belief, and nothing whatsoever can change our attitude."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1900.

"PRO-BOER DEMONSTRATION".

Never before in the history of Chicago's singing societies, have they joined their forces, as they are scheduled to do March 8th, at the Auditorium Theater. At this pro-Boer mass-demonstration 800 to 900 singers are expected to participate. The first of the rehearsals was held last night at which Pastor Geo. D. Heldmann welcomed the singers in a brief address. He said, that whenever the German singing societies join in lending their services to a worthy cause, success cannot be doubted. This extraordinary interest shown by these societies in the forth coming mass-meeting assures a success which will overshadow any such undertaking of the past in the city of Chicago singing societies of various other nationalities have tried hard to imitate the German singers, said Pastor Heldmann, but it is absolutely out of question that they could every reach that pinnacle.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2072

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1900.

The last words of his address which was loudly applauded, were in tribute to the brave Boers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 13, 1900.

SYMPATHIZING WITH THE BOERS.

A representative German-American meeting took place last night at Eicke's hall, on Randolph Street, at which the entire gathering voiced to support of the plan to call a German-American meeting in sympathy with the Boers. There were singing societies, turn societies, military societies, students societies, lodges, in short, German societies of all descriptions were represented. Jacob Ingenthron, first speaker of the turn society, Vorwaerts, was acting chairman and Carl Haerting was secretary. Outstanding among the many speakers of the evening was Pastor Georg Heldmann, who said that it was the duty of the German element to come to the assistance of those valiant warriors, the Boers, and to aid them morally and if necessary even financially. And then he continued: "Only last year, the Germans gave a fine exhibition of their unity. The imposing demonstration did not fail to shut up the English big mouths and agitators. Now we have another opportunity to show our unity, by extending

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 13, 1900.

our support to a small but courageous nation, which so admirably defends its home and its freedom. We must protest against this unjust war, and the attack upon the liberty of a small nation as an act which will eventually threaten the liberty of all humanity."

Mr. R. M. Springer, secretary for the Liberty Alliance, reported that that organization is preparing for one of the biggest demonstrations, to be held at Tattersall's on the 22nd of this month in sympathy with the Boers. He also suggested that the Germans join his organization's demonstration, which suggestion was taken into consideration. But this fact does not alter the plans, for a German mass demonstration.

Abendpost, September 24th, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Commercialized Art.

Art in the United States seems to be nothing else but business. But if art is compelled to beg in the land of poets and thinkers(Germany), we can not blame the artists if they choose a more practical method in this country.

When I saw the first American actor I was sadly disappointed. He did not possess the least traits, of idealistic, artistic geniality, which one easily recognizes in the German actor. When ever I met an actor in Germany on the streets, I could recognize him as such at a distance of 300 feet. On his smooth-shaved face was the expression of noble dignity and sublimity, and his waving hair hung on the sides of his head in artistic locks. He was extremely well dressed compared with ordinary mortals.

But what about his American colleague? The latter is in appearance by far inferior. The average American is usually well dressed but the American actor looked uncleanly and carelessly dressed. Only the really eminent actors are an exception. The average actor lacks the artistic in his personality. There is no expression of idealism in his face. He looks like a business man or a

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 24th, 1898.

WPA (ILL) 807 13

travelling salesman. He is fond of the American dollar like all business men.

They like to boast of their triumphs, which are usually connected with high incomes. Their chief interest is in making dollars, just like any shrewd business men.

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I C (Norwegian)

GERMAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1897.

A GERMAN'S PLEA FOR THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE

(Letter to the Editor)

"To the Editor of Skandinaven

"Dear Sir:

"Although I am a German, I am endeavoring to master the Norwegian language, and among other Norwegian publications, I am a regular reader of the Skandinaven. I was somewhat disappointed to learn, through the columns of the Youth's Department, that there was a growing tendency among the rising generation of Norwegian-Americans, more and more to neglect and even to discard their noble language. I used to think better of the young Norwegians in this country. I used to believe that only we Germans were open to the charge of becoming untrue to our mother tongue. You know, it has become proverbial that a German,



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I C (Norwegian)

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GERMAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 21, 1897,

whenever he goes to a foreign land, will discard his own language within a year and adopt the language of the country to which he has come. I should regret to see you Norwegians follow suit. I do not feel that even your English-speaking neighbors will think any better of you for preferring their language to your own Norwegian. By all means, give Norwegian as large a place in your heart's affections as English. In a country like ours, where many nationalities are so largely represented, you cannot know too many languages. There are fifty reasons why you should not give up Norwegian and fifty more why you should learn German in addition."



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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 14th, 1897.

(Editorial) "Nothing But Words"

WPA (ILL) PROC 8075

Through the Irish eloquence, many laborers in the U. S. have been bribed already to their own prejudice, for the Irish orators know how to merge an immense verbosity with such a passionate and charming appearance, that it is hard to withdraw from their influence.

He who does not thoroughly know them and their ways of talking, cannot imagine, that they only play a part, that they feel nothing of that what seemingly is rending their bosoms and tearing their hearts. When they whisper and curse, shout with joy and lament, coo and rumble, are witty and cry, the listener does not perceive at all that they only snatch at oratorical effects, or that they as an ironical English statesman put it, intoxicate themselves at the bubbling fountain of their own word-manufacture.

The Irish themselves are used to "blarney" since childhood days, so that it does not harm them. They take their orators just with as little ~~seriousness~~, as they took

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 14th, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

perhaps the tale of the Kilkenny-cats, who ate themselves up to their tail ends. While they, for instance let themselves become angered over the British yoke, they enter without hesitation the services of the well-paying "Saxon" oppressor and fight for him in all parts of the globe.

Therefore the Irish-American laborers will know, how to take a stand upon that challenge, to use the fire-brands in place of a voting ballot. They will take this simply as oratorical extravagance and are now as before striving, to raise themselves, by means of good political jobs or fat public contracts to become millionaires. But other laborers, who do not share the privilege of having royal Celtic blood in their veins, might perhaps be tempted to believe the horrible Irish threats. For their own personal sake, it would be a pity.

To the German Socialists in the United States, who began already to have expectations of the new "American" socialism, a great, disappointment has probably been prepared by the blood-dripping speeches of Murphy, Iwinn and company. They will perceive, that their scientific or educational socialism, which closely examines the origin of capital, of surplus value, and of the unequal division

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 14th, 1897.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of property, will never be understandable to the American and Irish-American laborers. The German Armchair erudition can, by no means, be carried into the American labor movement.

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GERMAN

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I C (Italian)

Chicago Tribune, May 15, 1893.

II E 2 (Italian)

The Italian was captured, and gave the name of Vincent Cardoroni. The still-etto with which Cardoroni did the stabbing is sharp as a razor and over fourteen inches long. His brother, Emil Schiessle, had also sustained a wound from a stilletto in the left side of the head, but it was not dangerous.

During the fight one of the Italians drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd of struggling men. One man was shot. Just where he was shot is not known. He was seen running away, holding his side, with the blood gushing from between his fingers. No trace of him has been found. The officers are diligently searching for the unknown wounded man.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3072

PRESIDENT OF WORLD'S CONGRESS SLIGHTS
THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

The German visitors of the World's Fair are rightly dissatisfied with Mr. Bonney, President of the World's Congress. He decided that the English, Spanish and French languages shall serve as the official medium of communication, and that the German language should be prohibited as such. One exception was made, namely, that the German authors will be permitted to read their manuscripts in their language. Is this not a direct and deliberate slight of the German language in favor of the Spanish and French languages? Had the decision been that only the English language should be recognized, then we could complain only about absurdity, but not about injustice, as is now the case. The suppression of the German language - the language of the most highly cultured people in Europe - constitutes a brutal disregard, about which the German-American press cannot keep silent. And who is the originator of **this** infamous decision which betrays such narrow-mindedness, arrogance, prejudice, and stupidity? This man has often been denounced in the columns of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and he is none other than Charles C. Bonney!

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PR 11.12.93

He is the man known as a prohibitionist and as a bigot. He is the man under whose leadership the German Press was ignored in regard to transmitting official reports, until a personal protest reminded him of his duties.

He is the man who gives preference on his program at the World's Congress to Sabbath-Keepers and other reactionaries. He appointed as speakers and honorable members, German professors, who have been dead a long time, and whose life-story he could have found in any ordinary encyclopedia. . . .

The Germans are not inclined to take quietly a moral stab from the President of the World's Congress.

They demand the consideration and the respect they deserve! They demand equality for all the great nations! They criticize Bonney's action as unfair, and under no conditions will they tolerate it.

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 20, 1893.

ASK A HOLIDAY FOR GERMAN CITIZENS.

Emperor William should be honored just as much as St. Patrick, so Albert T. Mueller thinks. Saturday, Mayor Ashburne received the following letter from Mr. Mueller:

"To the Hon. Hampstead Ashburne, Mayor of Chicago: You have issued a proclamation making today (March 17) a legal holiday for the employes of the City Hall, thereby causing all other citizens of this great city to wonder whether they are in Ireland or really in America. As Wednesday, March 2, is the birthday of William III, Emperor of Germany, and is celebrated as a holiday throughout Germany, it would only be fair for you to issue another proclamation making the second also a legal holiday for the employes of the City Hall, as I think you have a few Germans employed there. My personal opinion is that the Emperor William has done as much for Chicago as St. Patrick.

Albert J. Mueller."

In speaking of the letter Mr. Ashburne said that his St. Patrick's day

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Chicago Tribune, Mar. 20, 1893.

proclamation had been issued in pursuance of an order from the Council and that if that body chose to declare another holiday he would act in accordance with that decision.

WPA (UL) PRO 1004

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 18, 1892.

AN ADMIRABLE IRISH-AMERICAN CHARACTERISTIC

How easily yesterday being St. Patricks Day could one observe the children and grand-children of Irish immigrants are attached to the homeland and nationality of their parents and ancestors! Even sons and daughters and their sons and daughters of parents who originally came from Ireland were anxious to wear the green ribbons and to confess their affiliation with the nationality of their ancestors. This faithful adherence to their nationality can be readily observed by all children of the different Irish-American classes of the poor, as well as of the rich, and of the uneducated as well as the educated.

In the social clubs and societies of the Irish people, the American born descendants of Irish immigrants are just as numerously represented and often more so, than their parents. This is remarkably true in a special sense in all such organizations which aim to improve conditions in old Ireland. This admirable attachment of Americans of Irish descent is obviously a conciliatory factor even with the ill-famed order of the Clan-na-Gael.

Indeed, this indestructable devotion on the part of the children and children's children of Irish immigrants towards the poor little isle of Ireland speaks volumes for the Irish. The educated Irishman in the United States, who is above the



Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 18, 1892.

brutality of the masses - the result of former British tyranny - is usually a very agreeable and pleasant person.

This remarkable devotion of the Irish to the nationality of their ancestors is one of the chief factors in the political power they enjoy in the United States. That their attitude is also conducive toward real American patriotism, the Irish-Americans have demonstrated in every American war.

The tribute of praise which we have paid to the descendants of the Irish is not generally merited by the generations of German descents, although they have many more reasons to be attached to the nationality of their ancestors, because what is Ireland in comparison with Germany, the powerful nation of culture from which even the English and the American liberty originated.

Abendpost, July 14, 1891.

/THE TECHNICAL SKILL OF THE GERMANS/

It appears that some of the Americans are becoming aware of the fact, that not all of them know everything from birth on and can later in life accomplish anything they wish. The Chicago Herald in calling attention to the "Grand Exposition" of Chicago-made furniture, admits that the credit for the marvelous development of this industry belongs to "Foreigners" only. Not only are Germans, Scandinavians and French the directors of these firms but are also, besides some English cabinet-makers, the leaders of the technical management. Referring to these industries, the Americans are subordinate workers only.

There is no doubt about the truth of this statement. However, if the "Herald" is of the opinion, that these pitiable conditions can be remedied through the improvement of the public school system and the introduction of training in handicraft, then it is mistaken.

Abendpost, July 14, 1891.

The best schools can not cure the Americans of the prejudice against manual labor. Every fourteen year old boy wants to quit school in order to go "in business" and "earn money" for himself. Those who are unable to become lawyers and doctors, at least can become "agents" and "salesmen."

Although handicrafts and skilled trades are highly praised, yet they are left to the "foreigner."

Die Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1890

AN EDITORIAL APROPOS THE INDIAN-NEGRO SETTLEMENTS.

It is an untruth to assert that the American-Indian prefers Negro-neighbors to the pale-faces. The Indian has more disdain for the Negro, than even the White man. The civilized tribes in the Indian domain formerly were slave-holders, like the whites in the south. Even the Seminoles in Florida kept slaves. The Indian, at least the civilized amongst them, consider it an affront to be classified with a Negro. If the Indian Territory will be allocated for settlement, then white and black settlers will have similar privileges, but only identical. One must remember, though the law grants equality, the black man's concessions are not greater. Therefore, when the Cherokee strip becomes available for homesteads, the white as well as the colored may become settlers.

The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 2, 1890.

FRANZ AMBERG DEFENDED

HARSH CRITICISM, FOR THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung yesterday contained a violent denunciation of the Sons of America, the Deputies, and the British Americans, as attempting to revive the Know-Nothing spirit and opposing candidates of German descent for no other reason than that they are Germans. It charges that the organization are fighting not only the Catholics but the German Lutherans as well, "although the Protestantism of the latter is a thousand times better than their own"

With reference to the ticket issued by the Committee of One Hundred, this paper says:

But just as hostile (as against Raab) this horde shows itself against Franz Amberg although he is a Republican. In his place it has made Edward S. Wilson its candidate.

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The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 2, 1890.

True Amberg was a citizen of this country when many of these Know-Nothings were still in the cradle. But has committed the crime of having been born in Germany. Hence the Know-Nothing horde prefers the long fingers of Mr. Wilson, which once reached into the County Treasury at Robinson in Crawford County, to the clean fingers of Amberg. True Amberg fought as a brave soldier for the American Republic when many of these Know-Nothing knaves were yet unborn. But he commits the crime of being not only a good citizen of this Republic, but also a faithful conservator of German customs and language. Hence these scapegraces who continually bear the word "American" on their lips prefer the hand which at Ofney, in Richland County, wanted to lay itself on land titles that justly belonged to others to the manly German hand which wielded the saber in many a battle for America...

MPA (LL) PRO 3671

The Chicago Tribune, June 13, 1890.

AGAINST TEACHING GERMAN

One hundred delegates from the forty lodges of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in Cook County, and from lodges of Joliet, Ottawa, Elgin, and other cities met last evening at the Grand Pacific to devise means of creating a public sentiment favoring the suppression of German in the public schools. The meeting was enthusiastic and unanimous in the matter. It was decided that a petition be circulated throughout the State, bringing the question before the legislature and the school boards of the State.

A committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. At an early date a public mass-meeting will be held at the Auditorium under the auspices of numerous patriotic organizations. At that time the question will be thoroughly discussed by prominent speakers.

WPA (L) PROJ. 30775

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

An Appeal to the Democratic Americans to Discard the Irish.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 1st: The notorious Camp No. 20, of the Clan-Na-Gael, in which the assassination of Cronin was concocted, mourns the death of one of its comrades. Robert Gibbons, who recently assaulted and tried to assassinate Capt. Schuettler, has died from the effects of the shot which the latter fired on him in the defense of his own life. Among all honest people there is general regret that Gibbons departed alone. They would have been glad to give him his comrade, McCormick, for a companion to the other world. The assault on Capt. Schuettler was an infamous aftermath to the assassination of Cronin, and every participant in it deserved to be shot down like a dog. Schuettler had done valuable service in the prosecution of the murderers of Cronin. For this, the companions of those murderers had sworn to be revenged on him. They wanted to remove him. His good fortune, his strength and activity enabled him to cut off the life of at least one - unfortunately but one - of the infamous brood of murderers.

Well, there is one less, at any rate. One should be thankful for small favors. Schuettler acted bravely and rightly. Unless the coroner's jury at the inquest on Gibbons has been culverized by the Clan-Na-Gael horde, it will return a ver-

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The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

dict of justifiable homicide. Schuettler should not be deprived of his liberty for twenty-four hours on account of having defended himself against a murderous assault. And above all things, nothing should be done against him by the Mayor. Mr. Gregier has already caused just apprehension by transferring Capt. Schuettler from that precinct in which he was the most inconvenient to the Clan-na-Gael horde of murderers. If he should now think of disciplining Capt. Schuettler because he has reduced the murderous Camp No. 20 by one member, this apprehension would grow into an open accusation. One would then be justified in saying: "Mr. Mayor, your innermost opinion and feeling as to the Clan-na-Gael brood of murderers is the same as that here expressed in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, and in the close circle of your friends and acquaintances, you do not disguise these sentiments. It would be a piece of miserable cowardice if you should sacrifice a brave and faithful officer to your fear of the rage of this Irish brood.

"It would be a blow in the face of public opinion - that is, the opinion of all decent and honest people - and if you should be a candidate for reelection, you would not only be beaten disgracefully, but would deserve to be."

The murderous assault on Schuettler ought to have opened the eyes even of the dullest to the necessity of putting an end to the boundless impudence of the Irish clan of murderers, unless Chicago is to be turned into a new "tipperary".

The English vernacular papers in cowardly tones say that Chicago is the truest

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

and most typically American city. Nonsense! It will be, like New York, an Irish city, unless Americans, Germans and Swedes stand fast together to prevent such a calamity. It is unfortunately true that the Sunday and temperance question has caused a certain coldness between Americans and Germans. The Irish professional politicians of the Clan-Na-Gael have taken advantage of this feeling, to draw the American democrats into their service. But that shall and must not go on in this way! The bonds which these fellows who, it is true, speak English but think Irish, and look upon the United States as an appendage of Ireland to be wagged by them, have woven around our political parties, must be torn by a powerful hand. It is the part of just such American democrats as Mr. Gregier to make a beginning, if they want to prove that they are men. It is their first duty to purify the police force of all the comrades of the Clan-Na-Gael. Be a man, Mr. Gregier! Don't be a mouse!

Die Abendpost, January 22, 1890.

[THE LABOR QUESTION]

(An Editorial)

According to news emanating from Pittsburg, it is contemplated trying Chinese day laborers on N. Y. buildings.

If they fulfill expectations, then thousands more are scheduled for importation. Lien Chien, dealer in "Coolies", who led the advance guard, told a reporter he has closed deals with many N.Y. contractors to supply the yellow cargo. Formerly, they employed Hungarian, Italian and Swedish workers, but they proved "unsatisfactory." The Chinese however, will labor for one half the customary rate and refrain from striking. Thousands are prepared to migrate to New York, whenever required. When questioned concerning the immigration law, the Chinese smiled nonchalantly. There is a sufficiency of Chinese in this country, but if additional ones are required, there will be no difficulty in obtaining them as it is a simple matter to circumvert the law. We have no apprehension regarding their



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Die Abendpost, January 22, 1890.

importation. The poor fellows will probably be clubbed to death and the combined force of police and militia cannot prevent it. This news proves the farce of the Chinese Exclusion Law.--Phila. Tagellatt.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL

In a few days it will be one hundred years since the "grand" conduct of the American people furnished suitable material for the author of "A Fool's Paradise."

This event will therefore be crowned with a grand spectacle, excelling all silly tricks up to the present time, and it is baptized "Washington Centennial" because a hundred years ago Tuesday Washington assumed the office of President of the United States, an institution which has in the meantime developed into a kingdom in a full-dress suit.

After a hundred years of development America has actually succeeded in growing from a people's state, the republic, into a plutocratic state with a citizen-king at the head as executive officer.

As loyal subjects we have the excuse to get as drunk as lords in pure joy and

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

gladness, to get tipsy not only from brandy, but also from bombast, fireworks, and parades.

One may cry himself hoarse and show his reverence to god Mammon with a fool's cap on his head. Submissively, yes, the Americans have grown to be good and loyal subjects, although they call themselves the freest people in the world!

The Americans like to drink a flowery toast just as much as Paddy likes one of straight rye whiskey.

The plans for this great masquerade which will be carried out in a few days in all the major cities throughout the country are really jolly. The head night watchman in Washington, the night watchmen of the states, and the vice-night watchmen of the different cities have given orders to their loyal subjects to assemble at their places of worship on April 30 and thank God, the Lord, for all the kindness He has showered upon this preferred country during the past one hundred years.

ADA (LL) PRO 1 30375

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

Yes, this country, which extolls its freedom, is a real paradise for church humbug, an achievement which deserves to be celebrated just as well as the dispossession of the people from their land, money, and government. It is quite a natural consequence that this race of serfs which throws itself in the dust before the money-bagged citizen-throne also remains on bended knees before the third in that union, the "God" who determines the fate of all peoples.

When the sacrificial services for God, the protector of the United States, are performed, there will be games and shows for old and young, big and little in a general rendezvous on the streets and roads and in the halls.

The earth will tremble at the manifold public joy and festivity, until the noise will find a dignified end in mad orgies late in the night.

The next morning the whole population will awake with a tremendous Katzenjammer. But they will again go along patiently on their accustomed

WPB (11) PROJ. 20275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

ways to the bone mill. We have only one consolation in this tragic comedy:
no second Centennial of this kind is going to be celebrated.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1889.

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AMERICAN PRIZE FIGHTING.

What a taste for art, and what a degree of civilization must the English-American press take for granted in its readers, when the papers contain column after column, and page after page with nothing but an elaborate description of a prize fight, the announcement of which had held the American public, in feverish suspense for weeks. A fight in which no decision could be rendered, because the fighters did not fight hard enough, because not enough blood was spilled, because they could still see through their eyes and stand upon their feet, instead of being carried away as a bloody mass of quivering flesh. And it calls itself the most civilized nation on earth! It boasts about its education and culture, and, of its appreciation of art! What a mob, that it can find pleasure in such cruelty! Its hordes are numbered by thousands and reach into the highest social circles. They would be pleased if the Roman gladiatorial fights would be resumed! Many of the tender-hearted ladies, who now look with contempt upon brave German housewives, would give the sign with downward pointed thumb, like the Roman nobility, to butcher the vanquished victim lying helpless on the ground! Nothing but disgrace to a press, which stoops so low as to arouse and cultivate a taste for these abominations! It arouses a suspicion, indeed, that the English-Irish-Americans are what Napoleon said of the Russians, varnished over barbarians, and that, if the varnish is scratched off, the Sioux Indian appears.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1889.



VICIOUS ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

The English American newspapers have recently been full of anti-German agitation. The most malicious slander, as well as most assinine notions of the French press, are presented to their credulous readers as undeniable facts. Every action of Germany, of its government, and of its leaders is maliciously distorted, and no scandalous story is too absurd not to be copied. Due to the general circulation of these defamations, prejudice is being aroused among the Americans against the Germans, and it makes itself felt among the German Americans in a most unpleasant manner. It can be safely assumed that this aroused prejudice is partly responsible for the anti-German sentiment which has manifested itself in different cities in this country, as for instance the suppression of German instruction in public schools.

If we investigate the reasons for publication by the Anglo-American press of these slanders, we find the cause in the so-called "Special Cablegrams" of the New York newspapers.

This worthless trash of which in almost all cases, not one word has been cabled,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1889.

is put together by Irish press "gyms" in New York. Because of their desire to make that trash as sensational as possible, and because of their intense and almost insane hate of the Germans they gather this "news" almost exclusively from French newspapers, which they receive by mail. Of course, these French papers try to surpass one another in printing the most slanderous and absurd stories against Germany.

This worthless trash, calculated for the Irish in New York, and for which the newspapers in New York pay only a small amount to the Irish press "gyms", is then peddled for a few dollars per month to the English-American papers in this country. In this way the New York papers are compensated for the few dollars they pay to the infamous Irish cablegram manufacturer.

These falsified New York "Special Cablegrams" were also offered to us for a low price, but we refused to accept the offer, because the "news" contain only a few old reports besides the already mentioned scandals from French newspapers, which no decent paper can afford to publish.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1889.

[GERMAN-AMERICANS IN POLITICS]

Notice:

The Americans adopt a peculiar attitude towards their German fellow-citizens.

They consider them as idealists who should take part in politics for the sake of prestige. They should work gratis for a party and surrender all the political jobs to the natives and the Irish.

We are not concerned about the distribution of spoils, but as Germans we cannot but call the attention to this political practice.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1889.

According to them, the German should take the stump for the politicians, but as soon as he applies for a job, they are through with him.

In their eyes he is henceforth just a low-class bum whose scalp they have to get at once.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888. 447 (1117 PR), 3124

AN OPEN LETTER TO CHIEF OF POLICE HUBBARD.

"Chicago, Nov. 12, 1888.

"Dear Sir:

"The undersigned believes it to be his duty as a citizen of this "tremendous" community to inform you about certain facts which might still be unknown to you. If I am not mistaken there is a police ordinance in this city which prohibits the insulting or illegal stopping of passers-by on public roads. Such an offense has been called "disorderly conduct" up to now and has been punished accordingly.

"How is it then, dear Mr. Chief of Police, that your subordinates dare to do what is forbidden to other mortals?

"Was it on your order, (which I can hardly believe), that the policemen stopped and insulted the Socialists who came home from Waldheim like other decent citizens, and tried to rob them of their badges? The undersigned was a witness when a citizen, walking along 5th Avenue with a red badge, was stopped by policemen and requested to remove it. As he refused to comply

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

with their demand, one of the policemen called out loudly:

"'You ----! Go back to Germany to your wooden-shoe country!'" This officer of the law apparently expected some one to start a fight with him and thus to give a chance to collect some laurels.

"If there is a law, dear Mr. Chief of Police, against wearing red, then what about the red handkerchiefs of the Democratic party, the red plumage on the hats of the ladies, the red neckties of the "dudes", and the red underwear of the male and female aristocracy? And why not prohibit red mustaches and whiskers?

"I too, dear sir, am of the opinion that America belongs to the Americans, and I am sure that most Socialists agree with me on this point. Nativistic hate against us Germans is unjustified. Why are not measures taken to keep out the English, French, German and other capitalistic sharks who soon will own the whole country and who certainly do not follow the principle: America belongs to the Americans.

"For years the Socialists have been preaching that the country belongs to its

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

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inhabitants, whether in Germany or America or any other place, and not to single individuals who exploit the ones who cultivate it.

"I hope, Mr. Chief, that in the future, citizens who wear red committee badges, will not be insulted.

William Urban."

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III G Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 19, 1888.

GERMAN



RUSSIAN JEWS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG

A strange assertion published in your valued paper on the 16th of this month prompts me to reply, as that statement profoundly affected hundreds of our citizens. It is in regard to one sentence of Mr. Schlesinger's article "Jew-baiting", wherein he claims... and if the immigration of Russian-Polish Jews does not appear desirable to it, The Illinois Staats Zeitung then it only expresses the sentiment of many Jews. etc.

Being a German publication, it maybe conceded that the Staats Zeitung considers the immigration of Russian-Polish Jews, as well as those of Slovakia, Bohemia, Italy and other European nationalities as undesirable from its own standpoint, but how does Mr. Schlesinger know so positively, that these claims coincide with the views of so many Jews? After all he probably is not a Jew otherwise how could he make such an allegation?

I am a Russian Jew., but that fact (Verbatim: circumstance) does not prevent me from recognizing the mental and physical superiority of the German Jews (which have settled in the United States for more than a century) in comparison to the recently immigrated Russian-Polish Jews. I cordially accept their expressions of pride, which prompts them to feel superior to us, but I respect

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 19, 1888.

my German compatriots too much, to assign to them the narrow-mindedness which Mr. Schlesinger professes.

Leon Zolotkoff.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 16, 1888.

GERMAN



ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. Please extend premission to a man, who has read your paper for thre years, to make a few remarks about the communication you received from "Mr. B. C." It is evident, I am no greenhorn, considering the long period, during which I have read your paper. Whoever asserts that the Illinois Staats Zeitung has anti-Jewish tendencies, appears to be anti-Semitic himself, even if the man is a Jew. After all, the Illinois Staats Zeitung gave a very lucid reply to the local Times and Daily News, in response to their articles "A Good Jew" and "City Slave Girl". During many instances the Staats Zeitung always came to the rescue of the attacked Jewry and if the immigration of Russian-Polish Jews does not appear desirable, from the newspaper's standpoint, it nevertheless coincides with the opinions of many Jews.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, however, is mistaken if it claims that "Mr. B. C." inherited his sensitiveness in Hungary, Bohemia, or Russia. In regard to this sentence, a correction should appear: "You must consider that your paper does not circulate in Berlin, Hungary, Bohemia, or Russia". To Berlin, the German capital, must be given the credit for its tolerance of anti-Semitic propaganda. It was quietly accepted by the authorities and so gave security to the movement;



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 16, 1888.

feeling encouraged by the success of their brethern, some Hungarians indulged in it.

The anti-Semitic agitation in Hungary has died a natural death, it is practically extinct, but the Royal Chaplain "Stoeker" continues his subterranean labors. Neither Hungary, Bohemia, or Russia. have been the cause for "Mr. B. C.'s" thin skin; he acquired it in Germany, Prussia, and it stamps him as a true anti-Semite.

Respectfully, Adolph Schlesinger.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 15, 1888.

CONCERNING THE ANTI - JEWISH PROPAGANDA. (VERBATIM: JEW-BAITING.)



We have received the following communication, evidently the expression of a crank. (It has been fully signed by the writer and that is the only reason why we gave it any consideration.)

Illinois Staats Zeitung! If you declare that you are not prejudiced against the Jews, then you should not use every opportunity to write the word "Jew" in your news-paper. If ten Christians are convicted for robbery, larceny or manslaughter, then you never state that "so and so" the Protestant or Catholic committed murder because he finds delight in the perpetration of such fiendish outrages - but if a Jewish peddler sells his wares without a license and is cited to court, then your paper instantly says: the Jew.

You should remember, that your paper is not circulating in Hungary, Bohemia or Russia where your agitating might be appropriate. Here you only injure yourself by your constant Jew-baiting and you should duly consider, what power you are challenging.

That Mr. "B. C.". perceived such an "eternal anti-Jewish agitation" in the Staats Zeitung which he says we have practised for years, is only a matter of poetic - license, to which he resorts, and if we base our judgement on his text,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 15, 1888.

it appears that he has only been a few weeks in Chicago, Anyway, it is politer to assume it, than to say that the contributor is foolish; and it must be essentially that, if he has read the Staats Zeitung for years, and it brought him to the conclusion "that the paper indulges in constant Jew-bating". Under such circumstances we must believe him to be idiotic but prefer to conclude that he is "grass-Green", has hardly read a half dozen issues of our paper but perchance found the appellation "Polish" or "Russian Jew" in one of the meager Police-notices. Talking the above supposition for granted, we would like to convince him, that his childish sensitivity, to which he became addicted (verbatim: brought along) in Hungary, Bohemia and Russia, is entirely out of place over here. In Hungary a Jew may pretend to be a Magyar, or a Czech in Bohemia, i. e. he may cowardly deny his racial origin, but in America there is no cause for such conduct and the appellation "Jew" is no more insulting than is the word "German" to the Germans. Quite to the contrary, he should harbor suspicions toward those who assiduously avoid the word "Jew", and always circumscribe it as "our Hebrew" or "Israelitic Co-citizens", also our "citizens of the Mosaic belief". Amongst those who use such timid, soft peddled expressions, we find that within their innermost, darkest recesses of the mind and heart, - hovers the "damned Jew". That sort of people, which apparently appear so polite and amiable to our "(Mr.) Contributor", are the very ones, who

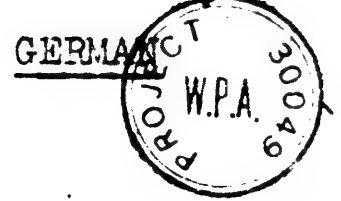


Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 15, 1888

bear a hatred against the Jews, and animosity which they carefully nurture within the confines of their uncommunicative mind.

Perhaps the contributor will perceive this, after he has sojourned in this country for longer periods. He may even notice then, that the enemies (jealous competitors) of the Staats Zeitung, designate it as a Jewish-paper, merely because it is an avowed enemy of such despicable conduct, and professes to be a genuine admirer of the second German Emperor, whom all the indolent opportunists, Jingoists and Knights call "Judenkaiser" (Emperor of the Jews.) As a matter of confidence we may tell him, that one of our readers in the distant Territory of Washington canceled his subscription, because he is not willing to read such a "damned yiddish paper". It does not affect us. We have the same benignant smile for the one foolishness as we are amused by the other. The Illinois Staats Zeitung is neither a Jewish paper nor a Jew-baiting publication. That sickly sensitivity, which attempts to classify it into one or the other species, only arouses disdain in us, tempered with a modicum of compassion. Concerning one point however, the contributor and such of his associates who suffer from a similar mental derangement, should seek enlightenment. If the word Jew is used here, it has not any reference to religion whatsoever, as far as the religion of the individual is concerned, (it is not a distinction

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between beliefs such as Catholic, Protestant etc.) but solely refers to racial origin or population. We find in those interesting countries which the contributor mentions, to which he might add Galizia and Rumania, part of Asia, many lamentably ignorant and superstitious Jews (Chassidim). Their similarity with the educated, free-thinking Jews of Germany, as far as mental and religious aspects are concerned, are as remotely alike as the voodoo worshipers of Dark-Africa when compared with a Professor of philosophy in Berlin,- but the racial origin of both is the same. The attempt to eliminate all racial thoughts or suggestions by restricting ourselves to a mere mentioning of paper-citizenship, will be useless as long as the race remains pure and unmixed (which it is at present, with very few exceptions.) There are German citizens who are of Wendish, Danish, Polish and Gallic - origin:- but none feel offended, regardless of the reason, if their past racial affiliations are alluded to.

Why are the members of the Jewish race more sensitive than others? Probably only, because in the central and eastern European countries the word Jew is associated with calumny since mediaeval times. This condition does not exist here. Even if there should be an occasional case, then the surest means for the promulgation of such an attitude, consists in the fact that Jews themselves are ashamed of that name. The Jew who is sure of himself has a clear under-



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 15, 1888.

standing of his social position and ability, has no such sentiments. When Mr. Julius Rosenthal was interviewed by a reporter of the "Globe", the other day, and the news-paper man referred to him as a prominent "Hebrew citizen" Mr. Rosenthal replied curtly, if not gruffly; "Never mind that,- I am not a Hebrew, Israelite, or Mosaical man, but simply a Jew". This item, the contributor "B. C." should consider as an example; it will save him from sending us such nonsense in the future.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 11, 1888.

UNWELCOME GUESTS.

The investigations carried on by Congress, in regard to the Italian immigrants, reveal very disagreeable facts. The Italian immigrants possess such a low degree of culture and education, that the American workers, accustomed to a higher standard of living, can not compete with them. It is impossible for the Americans to stoop to such low levels of existence, as has been discovered by the congressional investigators, as for instance, living on refuse, being crowded together like animals, and knowing nothing about cleanliness.

There can be no advantage to this country in letting these people come here. At best, they may contribute to bring about a condition of barbarism. If, in addition to this, one takes into consideration that these half-civilized people will have the right to vote a few years hence, and thereby help to decide the destiny of this country, one can not help but shudder as to the future entrusted in such hands.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 11, 1888.

A certain Anglo-American newspaper calls the Italians the "Chinese of the East." A law against immigration from Italy seems justified on the same basis as the one against Chinese.

Such a procedure, however, can not be resorted to. Actions we permit ourselves against the Chinese, will not be permissible against the Italians. Italy wants to be treated with due respect. It considers itself as one of the "Great Powers." The Italian press has plainly indicated that the Italian Government will not tolerate a similar attitude as we assumed toward the Chinese. We have to admit injustice to the Italian Government that it tries its utmost to keep its dirty sons from our shores. It made emigration laws more severe, in order to remove inducements for emigrants. It is obvious, however, what little effect these measures have, because during this investigation even Italian workers are hired by contract and transported to the United States.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 11, 1838.

WPA 6113-42, 1838

"Science must retrace its steps" was fittingly stated by a certain professor. Necessity compels us to be reactionary. Any severe measures applied against undesirable immigrants may seem cruel, and is in contradiction to the old traditions, which made America appear to be the paradise of the poor. Nevertheless, necessity demands protective legislation.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 9, 1888.

GERMAN

[LIMITATION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRATION]

The Canadian authorities intend to take steps to prevent the immigration of poor Italians.

Couldn't they say a serious word to Great Britain which sends over the sons and daughters of Erin on relief.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 19, 1888.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

In recent times the Italian Immigration into the United States has rapidly increased. The emigrants from Italy, as well as from other south European countries, naturally prefer Brazil and the La Plata states, but of late years it has been observed that a considerable portion have been landing in the northern parts of the United States. But now it has become a very serious matter, and even alarming. The increase of Italians in New York and vicinity since January 1 amounts to over 30,000 persons.

What shall become of these people? Their sphere of activity is very limited. Most of them remain near or in the city where they landed because of their poverty which has become almost proverbial. They help to swell the number of proletarians, who live from "hand to mouth", or they fall in line with the large army of the unemployed. Without depreciating the value of the "cheap" Italian man-power, it is impossible to ignore the danger connected with such en masse immigration. Although they have contributed largely to the erections of public buildings, railroads, streets, etc, in this country, but they do not in particularly adapt themselves to agricultural activities, and are not desired by the American farmer. Since



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 19, 1888.

they are therefore dependent upon the large cities for employment, it must be discovered, if the present condition of the labor markets are favorable for them or no. This must be answered with a definite no, because we already have more Italian workers than we can steadily employ. A great many of these new-comers will face a serious winter, full of worry and misery.

It appears that a large number of Italian immigrants is being directed to the United States deliberately and for a selfish reason. We seem to be justified in assuming that immigration agents in Italy have expanded their soul-selling activities immensely. The steamship companies pay a fee of \$3.00 for each steerage passenger. Taking into consideration that the prospects for Italian laborers are not at all favorable, the steadily increasing stream of immigrants is indicative of unscrupulous action by the agents. There is no other explanation. This abuse could not easily be rectified by the American government, but it is the duty of the Italian government to warn its subjects of the dangers connected with a thoughtless or hasty migration to the United States. Finally, the Catholic clergy, here and there, could also do something to ward off the misery.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 19, 1888.

It is certain that many of the ~~Italians~~ immigrants will suffer greatly, if this affair is permitted to run its natural course.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

RELIGIOUS INTOLEFANCE.

"Editor of Illinois Staats Zeitung: 'Our beloved son died several days ago. He had attended the private school of Rabbi F. Schauer, and through his unusual talents and mental alertness he had become the favorite student of his teacher. It is therefore not strange that we requested Rabbi Schauer to speak a few words at the grave of our mutual darling.

"However, my son was buried at the Concordia Cemetery, which belongs to a very strict Lutheran Church. Their teachings and regulations do not tolerate ministers of other Christian churches, or non-Christian ministers to observe sacred rites upon this cemetery. We had not thought of this in our deep sorrow. Rabbi Schauer had just started to speak, when he was asked by the superintendent of the cemetery to stop at once.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

"Of course Rabbi Schauer immediately complied with their request, since none of us had any intention of violating the existing rules and thereby started a fight.

"We request the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung to publish in its columns the excellent speech of Rabbi Schauer, H. Kupferschmidt."

11-2-47

WPA (ILL.) PROGRAM

Illinois Public Library, No. 1, 1947.

11-2-47

One of our most distinguished citizens, Mr. Kohlsaat, who is currently serving as Commissioner, has been instrumental in the establishment of an educational institution for our colored citizens, which has been recently disclosed. Without any publicity as to his intention or actions, Mr. Kohlsaat founded, last spring, the "Colored Men's Library Association", and donated a library for the use of colored men which has proven invaluable in the educational progress of the Negro race. The main part of the library is in the hands of a Board of Directors consisting of nine members. The bills for received supplies are submitted to Mr. Kohlsaat, who so generously takes the responsibility of paying them out of his private funds. The sum of \$1,000.00 donated by Mr. Kohlsaat, last spring, hastened the opening of the library by the Board. It is situated on the north east corner of the intersection of 12th and 13th Streets. The library has disposed of over 300 books on the present time. There are several reading rooms and rooms intended for innocent games, and in connection with the institution is also an employment agency. The average daily visitors are seventy one in number. A cycle of 1000 books has been planned for the winter season.

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GERMAN



I C (Danish)

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 18, 1887

THE DANES AND THE GERMANS

At a festival arranged by the Chicago Danes at Battery Hall "D", last Saturday night, in honor of their countrymen serving in the King's army, J. W. Borohsenius, M.A., said in discourse at the table: "If the majority of the Scandinavian people of this country could be present and hear me, they would all approve and join me in saying: 'Among the great nations whose people immigrated to this country, the distinction of being the most industrious, honest, unselfish and good natured people goes to the Germans of this country'. We Danes (or Scandinavians) are regarded by the Germans throughout America as their brothers, and indeed, we do feel that all the things we have in common, justify us in saying that we belong to the same race. No matter what the political conditions in Europe may be, I am convinced that the Germans and the Scandinavians of this country will continue their present friendly social relationship".

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WPA FILE 100-100000

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARBEITER ZEITUNG.

The question is often asked, why the nation becomes increasingly degenerated? To me, it is surprising, that meanness and vulgarity did not destroy all of that which is fine and noble in a human being; also that it did not strangle the interest in progress... I realize now, that I have been an optimist all my life, and am terribly disappointed in coming to the conclusion that all my faith in humanity was only an idle dream... I was one of the crazy ones, who under the leadership of Hecker, fought for liberty and for the establishment of a republic in Germany.... Coming to this country, I have fought with the abolitionists and was an eye witness to the most horrid persecution, to which those valiant combatants for liberty were subjected. And yet, all these can not be even compared to the mad and boundless persecution, and to the moral decay of the present time.... One almost refuses to believe that these inquisitors were born by human mothers, but Raster is even below this type of human beings! I am willing to grant, as so many who come in contact with Raster say, that he is a sufferer from mental derangement caused by immoderate drinking; but the fact, that his written hallucinations and mad outbursts are read by a multitude of people is simply inexplicable....

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1887.

I have read the Staats Zeitung for twenty years, and as a past subscriber of that paper for so many years I call on every reader of the Staats Zeitung to discontinue the subscription of that paper, until a more suitable management replaces the present one. It is our duty to put a barrier to planned vileness; else, we have no right to complain about the progress made toward cannibalism. Once more I call on every reader to boycott the Staats Zeitung until it will, through a change of the management declare, that in their opinion the German people are neither idiots, not barbarians nor even swines.

Humanitas

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W.P.A.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 24, 1887.

THE GERMANS AND THE IRISH.

The Roman Catholic church as a church, and the Roman Catholic religion as a religion, are of no more concern to us than the Protestant, Jewish, the Buddha, or the Bramah religions are. The Illinois Staats Zeitung believes as does old Fritz, that it is best to let everybody be happy in his own way. But when a band of stupid Irish ruffians dare to interfere with the German Catholic element, than we feel that it is our duty to be on the job. "Blood is thicker than water". Those of the German-Americans, affiliated with the Catholic church, have held their meetings for many years past, and never have been reminded that German is their mother tongue. All of a sudden the Irish have become perturbed about it. These ruffians themselves, not born in this country, whose original language is the Celtic language have only as lashed slaves of their exploiters accepted their language; and they have the audacity to want to prohibit the German-Catholics the use of their language! And worse than that: they who were born slaves to their Anglo-Saxon masters dare to compare the German language to the grunting of swines. The Catholic Advocate in Louisville makes this insolent remark: The German language only eighty years ago, was considered as a protozoic speech in Europe; just a little better than inarticulate sounds of the lowest animals. Frederick the Great detested it; the language is scoffed at by



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 24, 1887.

other nations, and the refined circles of the German people are not proud of knowing it." What German, no matter how reverently he bows before the Irish Bishops, would not be ready with his fists when hearing such horrid remarks from an Irish scoundrel. At the time when the first German settlers came to America, the Irish language was the Celtic grunting, and now they have the audacity to tell us to abolish that language which was used for their first lessons in religion and in morals. Isn't this enough to make the blood of any sensible person boil? But they have not the courage to ask the same of the Catholics in Canada, for they feel subordinate to the French people just as much as the negro is to his master here (The slave was freed in 1863). Will the German Catholics disregard all this, just because they are Catholics? Are they going to take the insult suggesting that they become Irish instead of remaining good and decent German-Americans as the German Protestants and even pagans are. The German Catholics will very soon hold their annual meeting in Chicago, and if they don't show the Irish on this occasion that they are Germans and, as such, defend their nationality, then it would be well for them to show the Irish that they are their willing slaves, and put the prefix "Mac" or "O" to their names, as: Mac Schulze, O'Muller, etc.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 6, 1886.

Negro AND GERMAN

Whoever would have predicted 26 years ago, at the time of James Buchanan's presidency, that the next Democratic President would give the preference to a Negro before an old tried white Democrat at the nomination to an important office in the Federal District, Columbia, would have been called crazy. But it has happened under the first Democratic President since Buchanan. On this fact alone, the extent of the revolution can be measured that took place since in the conditions of this country. But of course there is another side to this affair.

One of the best offices in the District of Columbia is the one of Recorder of Deeds. President Grant was noble enough to put this office like many others into the hands of a German of the District, namely of Mr. Simon Wolf, who occupied the position during both terms of Grant.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 6, 1886.

President Hayes replaced him by another white man from New Orleans, by the name of Sheridan. President Garfield turned over this office to a resident of the District, namely, the famous Mulatto Frederick Douglass, who is a real estate owner there. President Cleveland kept the Mulatto for an entire year in undisturbed possession of the office. On January 5, 1886, in a grateful letter to the President, Douglass proposed his retirement from this office on March 1.

The great majority of the Negroes of the District of Columbia owns no property and therefore it was expected that an able white man of the District would become the successor. Such a man was found in the prominent German Democratic resident Louis Schade. He was highly recommended to President Cleveland, but now this old Democrat experiences the painful disappointment to see himself pushed back by a Democratic President behind a Negro, whom he picked up somewhere in New York State.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 6, 1886.

Cleveland's nominee, James C. Matthews, is not like Douglass, a national celebrity, but a shyster lawyer and local politician in Albany, N. Y.

By preferring a third-rate Negro to a "Schade", or the Negroes in general to the Germans, Cleveland brings gladness to the old corrupt circle in Washington, that "Schade's Sentinel" was fighting for years.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 6, 1885.

WHY THE NEGROES DO NOT VOTE

When the privilege of voting was still a new thing to the Negroes, they knew no greater enjoyment than to cast their votes. They felt equal to their white bosses and were confident, that by exercising their right as voters, they were nearing salvation. Needless to say, that they had no idea what the ballot sheet contained, for 999 out of 1000 plantation Negroes could not read or write. How did it happen that the Negroes from the South, lost the ambition to exercise their right as voting citizens?

Colonel T. W. Higginson, who studied this question, gives us the following reasons:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 6, 1885.

1. Lack of knowledge and poverty of the Negro render it impossible for him, and quite out of question to organize for elections, as the white race is doing.
2. The discord among themselves, which is to be found even in church organizations of the North.
3. The dependence on their white employers who are largely Democrats, and on whom they depend for their livelihood, a thing which is not confined to the South, only difference being that the employers of the North are mostly Republicans.
4. The treatment of the Negroes.
5. Failure of the whites (Republicans) to extend to the Negroes a helping hand to organize politically.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 6, 1888.

Von Otto F. ...

6. Promises made to the Negroes by the Republicans, but never lived up to.
7. The death of Lincoln and Grant, the only two Republicans of the North, of whom the plantation Negroes knew anything about.

The Abolitionist Higginson is of the opinion that the Republicans in trying to suppress the Negro franchise have not nearly as much healthy thinking capacity as a sergeant of an old Negro regiment who said, "The Negroes came to the conclusion that it is far better to leave politics alone, until we have acquired some education and also some property." Another Negro said, "It is impossible to put ignorance ahead of knowledge and keep it there."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 14, 1885

Germans and Their Countrymen

The recent festival at Bingen, arranged by the Sharp Shooters Society of New York, and the participation of several of the German-American sections - at the great Turn festival in Dresden manifested a German and German-American fellowship, - which is at least something new. It would be a mistake to speak of a warm German interest toward the German-American brothers, -

It is a fact that the Germans in Germany know very little of the life and work of the American Germans, neither do they know how much they cling to, and preserve the German language, customs and education. No, they are not interested in this... The German press brings only scant reports from America, less than from Jonkin, Kambodscha, Kamcrum and Zanzibar... The more or less official newspapers and the "voluntary government newspapers" show such an indifference towards America that it would almost be regarded as an ill-willed hatred. The belief is prevalent that Germans coming to this country almost immediately surrender themselves to the Yankees, and thus are considered a loss to the Fatherland. This accounts for the feeling against America.... People considering residence in other countries, are advised to migrate either to Brazil, Argentine, or other

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 14, 1885

half barbaric countries, notwithstanding the fact that there they are lost to Germany much sooner than when coming to the United States.

Mr. Spielberg, the parliament member, said frankly, that "German immigration should be directed to those countries from which there is no danger of agricultural or industrial competition for Germany within a conceivable time". Not the welfare of the emigrants, but that of the people remaining at home, is considered important. The immigrant should not choose a domicile for himself where his work would not enter into competition with Germany. Is there any worse selfishness and inhumanity? In spite of this pernicious effort to send the immigrant to his ruin, he still favors, as records show, this as his future home. For out of every one hundred German emigrants ninety-five come to America.

It is true that the Germans in America eventually become less interested in their native country. Here they become free citizens of a free country, who nevertheless preserve the love for the land of their birth, although active and creative members under a different government. They are not lost to the German people,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 14, 1885

for thousands of German schools, newspapers and societies are keeping the German language and customs alive....

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I C (Jewish)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1881.

GERMANS AND POLES.

The annual convention of the B'Nai B'Rith Order - a sort of Jewish Free-Mason organization - was enlivened by heated controversies, which followed the proposal to admit Polish Jews to the membership of the order. There is no doubt but that this subject will be discussed in many more Jewish circles. The decision was decidedly against the admittance of Polish Jews. The beaten minority in this case called it a reflection of the Berlin Jew baiting, and declared that it was a persecution of Jews by their own race.

This is, however, an entirely false conception. The persecution of Jews in Berlin is of course a battle waged against the race, whereas the exclusion of Polish, Russian and Lithuanian Jews from membership of the B'Nai B'Rith organization is based upon different national viewpoints and also habits.

This fight has brought to light one thing, namely, that the German Jews consider themselves decidedly more German than Jewish, and the Polish the same respectively. This demonstrates clearly that neither race nor religion constitutes a strong bond between them. The pet accusation of the German anti-Semites is on the whole that in thoughts and deeds they are absorbed by the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1881.

race, while as members of a nation they remain amazingly disinterested. The heated debates during the B'Nai B'Rith convention disprove this accusation in the best way possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that this organization serves exclusively those identified with the Jewish race, the German national spirit, (The German-American self) was predominant at the meeting. There is no doubt that their national spirit overshadows their race and religious devotion....

But the history of the Jews - all during the Middle Ages up to the present time - shows that in countries considered by Jews as their native place they build an atmosphere of exclusion and thus occasion a spirit of discrimination. However, it would be absolutely wrong to misinterpret this characteristic and to accuse the race of disregard or renunciation of that nationality, of which they are citizens.

Except for the historical and religious traditions, there is no bond either between the German-Italian or the German-Polish Jews. According to statistics, France is the home of 60,000 Jews, two-thirds of whom have immigrated from Germany. And because of their contact with relatives in Germany, Stoecker and Henrici became possessed of the idea that this race is incapable of patriotism.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1881.

Then again, history shows that the Jews of Portugal and of Holland and also, to a certain extent, the English have hardly anything in common with the German Jews, whom they regard with very little esteem. The situation is almost similar to that existing between the German and the Polish Jews. The American Jewry is 75% German Jewish, who are known as German-Americans and no discrimination is made between them.

... As money-makers, or in the words of Stoecker & Co., who speak of them as hagglers and usurers, they do not play a more prominent part than their Yankee fellow-citizens, because one Yankee is equal to two Jews in this respect. There are few amongst our Nabobs or multi-millionaires; not a single railway promoter or industrialist is a member of that race.

Thus, the arguments used most effectively to produce hatred of Jews in Germany, are of no consequence here. Their success is due to their abstinence, moderation, and thrift according to the opinion of Fr. Hecker. This disqualifies every suggestion of intellectual superiority. The only difference noticed in favor of their ability is the rapidity with which they learn the English language, and also the ease with which they adapt themselves to the American way of living, accepting the good as well as the bad.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1881.

This class can not be identified, however, with the educated Jews reared in Germany, but composes a class of its own in climbing the ladder of success. It may also be suggested that many a Germanic upstart belongs to this category. But there is not one single rule which could be applied to all. Nativity and education are great factors in many instances, and the German Jews comprise the majority in all cases.

Therefore, the decision of the Grand Lodge of the B'Nai B'Rith is not at all strange. To us it seems as one of the many symptoms pointing toward a slow dissolution of the race and the assimilation of the Jews to those nations, whose subjects they happen to be. Of course, this process will require much time, in fact many generations will come and go, before the entire absorption will be completed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 11, 1879.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS IN CHICAGO, 1878

Charles Proebsting finished the statistical compilations of Chicago births yesterday, based on the records of the county clerk.

The figures show a total of 11,152 births, 5,738 boys and 5,345 girls; in 19 instances the sex was omitted. [Translator's note: The computation, including the 19 sexless infants, gives only 11,102, and I cannot tell you what happened to the other fifty.]

Only 80 children had colored parents. According to the figures every mother in Chicago has an average of 3 3/4 children.

The separate wards show an increase as follows.....[Omitted; not German.]

Nationalities

The Germans had 4518 children, the Americans 1878, the Irish 1625, the

WPA (ILL) 1803 30375

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 11, 1879.

Scandinavians 899, the Bohemians 635, the English 401, the Canadians 223, the Poles 234, the Scotch 116, the French 54, the Swiss 40, the Dutch 50, the Italians 50, the Belgians 21, and those of other nationalities 37.

No triplets were reported up to January 1, 1879. However, there were 123 pairs of twins and 266 stillbirths.

Among these young cosmopolitan citizens 146 will be sure of their identity only so far as the mother is concerned; their paternity is doubtful.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 14, 1878.

RACES

During the entire last week, Chicago, or at least its English speaking population, has been in a trance. Anyone who did not understand the race-track slang, or did not show any interest if one horse ran two or three inches farther than another was looked at with a sarcastic smile or a contemptible sneer...On one week day, the spectators at the races amounted to around 40,000 persons.

Among them might have been quite a few Germans, but by no means in any proportion to the native born. The love for horse races is something unknown to the great mass of the German people, from which the immigration to America is derived. In Germany this sport is exclusively taken up by the nobility and also by those rich upstarts, who are imitating the nobility.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 14, 1878.

It is also significant that the German language has no slang of its own for this sport, but all expressions used at the races are either of local origin, or are entirely silly and unintelligible translations from the English. The horse-races have never become a popular amusement in Germany in spite of the efforts of all horse enthusiasts.

The same is true with American baseball, the Scottish Club or Quoit-play, the foot or polo games of the English. Naturally it cannot be denied that Germans, who for many years have been living among Americans and English, adopted many of their customs, as chewing tobacco and spicing a sugar melon with red pepper, and also the pleasure of playing ball, rowing, running and going to horse-races. But after all, it is only an adopted habit and not an inherited one.

GERMAN

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II D 10 (Jewish) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 27, 1877



JEWISH BENEVOLENCE

According to statistics the number of Jews living in the United States does not exceed 300,000, yet their charitable activities are so great as to force us to **admiration**. Here in the United States, wherever a number of Jews live in one community, they form benevolent societies which do much important work. The Chicago United Hebrew Charity Association for instance, collects about \$15,000 every fall among the Chicago Israelites for the use of the sick and poor. This is only a small sum compared to what is raised for this purpose. The Jewish hospitals in New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and the Jewish donations to these institutions are worthy of our admiration. One week's donations to that excellent "Mount Sinai Hospital" in New York exceeds the annual donations of the non-confessional German hospitals of that city. The management of, and the care received in these hospitals are excellent. Furthermore, these institutions are not there for the use of Jews only, but they accommodate the sick regardless of their religious belief and the non-believer as well. The needy are admitted free of charge, and those able to pay are charged but a small fee. The great



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 27, 1977.

conflagration in 1871 consumed the Chicago Jewish Hospital which was erected in 1867, but already a large hospital fund is insurance for a new hospital to be erected soon. There are six Jewish orphanages in the United States which are also well supported, one in each of the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, New Orleans, and San Francisco. A beautiful Jewish orphanage has been built in the city of Baltimore which is second in excellence only to that of the City of Cleveland, to which orphans from any state are admitted, and which is indebted to the Chicago Jewish women for their untiring activities and support...

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats--Zeitung, March 27, 1877

LOCAL POLITICS. THE DEMOCRATS

Mr. F. R. Hoffmann Jr. took for his text, the separation of the Germans from the Irish, which has been undertaken on numerous occasions before and also by the German press. In his opinion a close brotherhood should exist between the two nationalities. The behaviour of the Irish during the Democratic Convention, called by the German press in their hateful attitude "Irish" was reasonable and discreet. They did not insist upon having the Irish on the state ticket, but would have given their whole-hearted support in the election of a German. He spoke favorably of the convention's nominees thereby excluding any doubt of a Democratic victory. He spoke highly of Mr. Ruhbaum, candidate for the city clerk's office saying, that he is one of the best known and ablest German's of Chicago, who has not even one personal enemy in the whole world. Finally he promised, that the Germans who have always been known as the bitterest enemies of corruption, will join the Democratic party which stands for honesty and reform. ...

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Apr. 25, 1876.

WPA (L.S.) FILE 1.30275

THE TOLEDO

It is no credit to the Chicago Tribune to print such an untrue account (which can only have been inspired by malice) as "A Riot in the Toledo".

"On Madison Street near Clark Street is a restaurant, known by the name of Toledo, where beer is served and free music provided besides by two or three women. In one part of the restaurant is a gallery, where irresponsible young men and girls gather. Sunday evenings the restaurant is always overcrowded. Last evening a young man, about 20 years of age was conversing with a girl whom he had escorted down there. Someone offended him and a brief argument ensued, when an uncouth two-hundred pound Teuton took hold of him and threw him down the stairway. The Teuton is a special policeman hired by the restaurant. The young man was not strong and when both came down the stairway in such a rapid tempo, it caused quite a deal of excitement.

"The crowd hurried to the outer door, where another special policeman pulled his gun and threatened to shoot anyone attempting to leave. Although the uproar lasted several minutes no policeman appeared on the scene."

Now as a matter of fact, the young man was already partially under the influence of

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Apr. 20, 1876.

WPA (ILL, F80, 40275)

liquor when he arrived and at first the entrance to the place was barred to him. Finally admitted, he misbehaves very soon, overthrew glasses, bombarded other guests with paper and used vile and profane language. After Mr. Kaltenbach had remonstrated in vain with him on his conduct, he took him by the arm and led him outside. He did not take place, no gun was pulled, no violence done to the young man.

We mention the report of the Tribune, not on account of its lack of veracity but on account of the spirit it betrays. When an American is put outside of a restaurant for misconduct by the German owner, this according to the Tribune is a crime. How does a German dare to throw out an American? Where was the police, asks the Tribune, to protect this young American against German brutality? This account reveals the spirit of the know-nothings and we fear that similar accounts will be frequent in the near future. The wish to push the Germans back into unimportant positions becomes daily more pronounced.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 7, 1876.

"DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR."

The pianist, Hans Von Bulow, has revelled in some impertinence before leaving Chicago. In very poor English he ridiculed the "Dutch". To give to his scorn a musical accompaniment, he then played the Marseillaise. He also published in the Times the Germanophobe English newspaper, a series of opinions concerning the Germans in America, opinions which are so insulting that the only possible answer should be directed to the seat of his pants.

In his favor must be said that he is not responsible, but suffers from delusions of grandeur. By speaking with contempt of the "Dutch", he remains faithful to his past.

APR 11 1876

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 7, 1876.

He is one of those German deserters, who licked the boots of the French Emperor. There is no fatherland for the confessors of the Wagner religion. He would never have dared to play the Marseillaise at the time that he was a boot-licker of Louis Napoleon. That might have been dangerous.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 1, 1875.

THE MEETING IN FARWELL HALL

To my German fellow-citizens:

Allow me to give you an objective account of what happened in Farwell Hall. You all know the bitter animosity of the nativists against A. C. Hesing, and that the two most important English newspapers, the Tribune and the Times refused to allow him space in their columns so as to dispel these prejudices. An announcement was published by the newspapers at the beginning of this week inviting the merchants and businessmen of Chicago to a meeting in Farwell Hall the purpose of the meeting was to devise means to safeguard the voting of the citizens at the coming election and to protest against the procedure of the County Commissioners in appointing poll judges. The meeting was not to be a partisan one and was open to all the businessmen of the city. For that reason I urged Mr. Hesing to attend, especially with the view in mind, that if he should be attacked, he would have an opportunity to defend himself before an entire American audience. I was convinced that no assembly of native Americans would refuse to give a man the opportunity to refute accusations leveled against him.

As Mr. Hesing had received written invitations to attend even from American businessmen, after long deliberation he finally decided to go.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 1, 1875.

The two first speakers, Iarner and Hoyne, spoke in a dignified and objective manner. There were many calls for Hesing to speak, but he ignored them.

When Mr. Eldridge got up and read a number of resolutions, which had not been discussed nor decided upon by the assembly, accusing Mr. Hesing of being a partner of gamblers and confidence men, the supporters of Mr. Hesing felt a profound indignation. Mr. Hesing got up and walked calmly toward the platform in order to defend himself.

Our expectation that Mr. Hesing would be granted the right to defend himself, by the assembly of respectable citizens, was not realized.

At once cries arose: "Beat him up - Damn the Dutchman - we need no foreigners." Mr. Hesing, pushed into a corner, was unable to reach the platform. I have reached the conviction that the worst enemy of the Chicago Germans is to be found in the Christian American rabble of Farwell Hall and that the only way to defend ourselves is by our votes at the next election.

Chicago Times, Mar. 7, 1875.

LOOK HERE.

Chicago is a growth of almost an hour. From nothing of yesterday it has become today a city of nearly half a million inhabitants. Its growth has been one not alone of population, but it has included those substantial concomitants of numbers, great wealth, and a marvelous commercial supremacy. This wondrous growth has given the city a world-wide reputation, and has made it the entrepot of all elements relating to men, business, class representatives, and everything else conceivable from nearly every portion of the habitable globe.

One of the consequences of this universality of supply is a population in nowise homogeneous as to nationality, religion, class, views of government, the duty of the citizen; and in fine, homogeneous in no particular of any value. Hence, no years have witnessed a substantial unity of opinion, more especially in directions involving the administration of municipal affairs. There have been frequent attempts to unite the people in the interests of reform, but seemingly without avail.

The evil of this condition has been augmented if possible by a union of the foreign elements of the city's population to secure control. Without this

Chicago Times, Mar. 7, 1875.

union it might be possible for the better portion of our citizens to interest themselves in local measures, to have held the balance of power. They could have united with the more worthy representatives of the Irish residents against the Germans, or with the same class of the Germans against the Irish, or with the higher elements of both these nationalities against all other classes, and thereby secured, at least, a partial success. Unfortunately the alliance of Irish and Germans effectually prevents any such results. It even goes further than this for it prevents the better classes of Germans and Irish from obtaining any considerable control. The necessities of the alliance bear down all results which might arise from the selection of the best men in a bad lot; and gives the rank and file of both wings of this foreign army the same priveleges that are possessed by the officials.

Had these foreigners been pleased to give Chicago their best men, there would have been something in the dispensation to be thankful for; but, it has happened, there has been little or no choice. The men whom the foreign legion have selected to dominate in Chicago, have been always those who could command the most votes, who would make the most liberal promises in regard to the disposition of spoils. No regard whatever has been paid to fitness to hold the office; and in the very few instances where it has occurred that the men who

Chicago Times, Mar. 7, 1875.

possessed at once qualifications for commanding votes, and fitness for office, such a combination has been wholly an accident.

It needs no man of uncommon sagacity to comprehend that an alliance between Irish and Germans; between the predominant Roman Catholic element, and a predominant atheistic element; between the supporters of Pius IX and the supporters of Bismarck; between nationalities, who prior to this union were deadly enemies, and who now, during its existence invariably refer to each other, when not in each other's presence, in terms that are full of contempt, opprobrium - such an alliance can have no higher purpose than plunder. Such is the purpose whether one demonstrates it a priori, or from the sad and costly evidence of an experience founded upon the occurrences of the last eighteen months.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 27, 1874.

GERMAN



SWEDES AND GERMANS

It seems as though the Swedish press, which for a long time was rather hostile to everything German, has changed its attitude and is beginning to realize that salvation for the Swedes does not lie in opposition to but in harmony with the Germans. This is at least indicated by an article in the Svenska-Amerikanaren which deplores the inimical spirit of the Swedish press and states that there is no reason for any hostility between the two nationalities. Both nationalities agree on the Sunday question, also most of them have the same religion and both are fighting corruption and immorality in politics. Thus there is no reason for enmity. The article also says that the Germans and their leaders have never given any cause for this animosity, but on the contrary, have supported the Swedes whenever possible.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

THE GERMANS AND THEIR VICES.



There is hardly to be found in Illinois a city as saintly, as much addicted to the Bible, as pious as Evanston. If in a city with so many churches and prayer houses, halos of saints do not as yet grow on the skulls of its inhabitants, for what, wicked Chicago is probably responsible. Sin, sanctity, and hypocrisy, secret vices, and immorality flourish in this little clean nest and the Chicago Times published last Sunday an article, telling how a Reverend was turning several virgins of his parish into young women and is now awaiting the decision of the court; but the Staats Zeitung would not pay any attention to that, for such stories and such pious dirt can be found any day in the American bible camp; but it may not be known to all the readers that many good Germans are living in Evanston and especially in the surrounding neighborhood as Rosehill and Cross Point. It is probably even less known that in Evanston a mob of fanatics is persecuting the Germans and Irish in every manner.

Of course there are no saloons in Evanston, although every one there drinks his own whiskey; in the three drug stores, brandy and whiskey can be had at exorbitant prices upon presentation of medical prescription; later the patient with

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1874.



his biblepale face receives his drink also without a prescription.

Recently, two Germans there, one of whom has a cigar store, the other a bakery and both of whom have permission to serve cider, were placed on trial on account of the paid testimony of an American scamp, who claimed that 2 glasses of this cider had made him drunk; also two saloon keepers from Cross Point are on trial under the same circumstances.

As the so called university in Evanston, independently passed a law that no saloons were allowed within a circuit of 4 miles, the saloon keepers are persecuted in every manner. This stupid law or charter is of course void. Then the saloon keepers who have their taverns in Rose Hill and Cross Point had them before the university of the fanatics was ever built.

Let him who wants to know about the Evanston saints inquire at the Chicago Wholesale Liquor Stores. There he will find out what a tremendous business is done with Evanston. One can state that no where does the secret whiskey drinker flourish more than in Evanston. My parents consider seriously before sending their children to a school where nothing is done scientifically and where the

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.



dangers of secret vice are so close.

One of the heroes of the Evanston saints, as a little paper, the Evanston Index which is nothing but a spittoon of the Reverends.

It is to be hoped that the Germans there will get together, start a club and fight their enemies.

The Chicago Times, Jan. 7, 1874.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

It might be an inquiry of some value to learn why our main sources of population are in two peoples so thoroughly opposed to each other in every particular. There is scarcely a thing in common between the Irishman and the German, except that they are impelled to seek the same destination. The Irishman comes hither cursing the government which he has left behind him; the German comes impressed with the idea that the government he leaves is the best and grandest in the world. The one never hears of a British success without a malediction; the other is tremulously alive to the honor and operations of the German government, so that the victories of William and the triumphs of Bismark are as heartily cheered and rejoiced over by the Germans of Chicago and New York as by those of Berlin. The Irishman is a devoted religionist and Catholic; the German is just as much a free-thinker and an ultra hater of pope, priest and sanctuary. Nor is the difference of temperament less marked in the two races. The one is quick, impetuous, impulsive; the other slow, calculating, and phlegmatic. The one enlists for the fun of a fight, from a desire for change and adventure; the German puts his name on the troop-roll as a matter of calculation, because there is loot, promotion, compensation in the prospect.

The Chicago Times, Jan. 7, 1874.

Some Irishmen become wealthy; far more Germans attain the same end, for the reason that the former is generous, improvident, open-handed, while the latter is close, penurious, saving. Why, then, should two peoples, thus exactly unlike in every essential as well as non-essential particular, seek the same country to an extent far greater than all other races combined?

It may be that this is one of nature's tricks or designs in the direction of compensations. The two act as counterpoises of each other. Flood the country with either, to the exclusion of the other; give either unlimited control of affairs, and the result would be most disastrous. That these opposites come in quantities that so balance each other, enables the native population-- and by native we mean all those born in, and identified with, the country whether of foreign or native parentage--to hold the balance of power and to prevent affairs from gravitating either in the direction of the one or the other. This of course applies only to the first or second generations of the emigrants for the reason that the grandchildren, and often the children of both, are anxious for nothing so as to drop their ancestral line, and to regard themselves wholly as Americans.

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GARDEN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1873.

DESPICABLE REVENGE.

The firm Palmer, Fuller and Company of this city, which employs a good number of Germans as carpenters, seems to be much aggrieved by the victory of the people and vents its feelings in a most despicable manner. Thus they have dismissed favorable German working men because, last Tuesday, they were absent a few hours in order to vote.

Boyd and Buffton, 146 State Street, have not only dismissed John Lumersdorfer, 738 Cottage Grove Avenue because he voted for the People's Party, but they have literally thrown him out and kept his working tools.

Woods and Church, at the corner of 22nd and Fisk Streets have for the same reason dismissed forty Bohemian workers, who helped the People's Party to victory in the 7th Ward.

We remind these people that they are playing with a double edged sword. If they continue on their course of petty revenge, the Staats Zeitung will recommend its readers not to buy any longer from any one who voted for the Democrats.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1873.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

Thanks to the stupidity of the mob which assembled last Monday evening at the Pacific Hotel, the election which will take place the week hence, has been much simplified. The Pharisaic scornrels, who constantly give the word honesty and virtue on their tongues, while charging the poor emigrants, have disclosed themselves as a "hog-tying" crew and have declared their hostility against all the Germans and Irish Catholics.

This declaration of war against a strict law will cause the Germans to consider as the declaration of war against the French in 1870. A number of our emigrants have attempted to form an alliance with the activists, but they have been repulsed with scorn. An assembly of street archers, who write the paper on these few Germans, could not behave themselves in a more tactless manner, than the majority of the convention members. This convention has brought about a complete rupture between the two main elements of our population. The glove has been thrown in our faces. O men of honor we shall seek revenge.

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IV (Jewish)

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1873.

THE LIBERAL AMERICANS AND THE PROMINENT GERMANS.

The Tribune tells the committee of seventy, that it cannot expect success with its uncompromising fanatical program. Unless it is liberalized, the government of the city will fall into the hands of the Helsing C'Mara rabble. Yes, German citizens! You who came last Saturday from all parts of the city to manifest your political opinions in a decent and dignified manner are called a rabble. The 10,000 citizens, who assembled this evening, were drunkards and saloon bums. Thus speaks the Tribune and appeals to prominent Germans against the rabble. The prominent Germans according to the Tribune are: George Schneider, Ernst Prussing, Julius Rosenthal, Franz Lockner, Louis Lahl, Friedrich Garmann, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Edmund Jussen, and many others of the same character, who have no desire to associate with saloon bums. With those prominent men the committee of seventy should go hand in hand. It would get their support if it drops its opposition against beer, not otherwise. How far the Tribune is justified in its last statement we will not discuss just now. We do not believe that Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Lahl would give their support to the committee of seventy under this condition. E. Jussen has so frequently betrayed the motive of his opinions, that his name is without any influence. George Schneider has been riding, for a long time, his



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1873.

hobby-horse which is the union of the Germans with the liberal Americans. Such a principle has been advocated by many Germans for a long time. The trouble is, that the Americans have never cared for it. The liberal American who is recommended to the Germans as an ally is a will o' the wisp, a mirage. We have known quite a few of them. They will shake hands with a German and only after having looked about, whisper to him, "You know, I have always sympathised with you. D--n the Puritans." But when it comes to showing their colors openly they cannot be found. Medill was a model of such a liberal American.

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GERMAN



Illinois Students Union, Aug. 19, 1973.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE I.U.

Among the Irishmen the desire becomes evident to join hands with the Germans at the next local election.

The next election is not connected with national politics, and even if the majority of Germans should differ radically from the Irishmen in matters of national politics this is no reason why both nationalities should not stand together in local politics when they have the same views and interests.

The Germans of Chicago want to be victorious on November fourth. They want, through ballots to put an end to the insupportable tyranny of **puritanism**. To this end many votes are required. He who thinks that the Irish votes can be spared is wrong. There are fine free minded Americans, who will help us at the next election, but without the Irish vote we cannot win even with the help of these Americans.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 7, 1873.

FIGHT BETWEEN GERMAN POLICEMEN AND A MOB OF IRISH DRUNKARDS.

A report came yesterday morning from the Bridgeport police headquarters telling of a bloody affray. Yesterday evening around 11:30 o'clock, a crowd of six or seven Irishmen came out of the house of Daniel McNeil, to Oneida Street, where a celebration had taken place. According to Irish custom, plenty of beer and whiskey had been consumed. Thus they were rather loud and boisterous on their way home. On Halsted Street, near Esplanade Street, they met policeman, Charles Koch, who asked them to be more quiet. Thereupon our Irishmen became abusive, bombarding the policeman with invectives and curses. In the meantime policeman Reinerf had also arrived. He and Koch tried to get hold of the two loudest of the celebrants. Immediately the entire crowd assailed the two policemen. As a result of the fight, two Irishmen were shot to death, and Policeman Koch was clubbed into insensibility but is expected to live.

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Illinois State Edition, February 16, 1973.



SECRET

AMERICAN IMPUDENCE.

The recent masquerades suffered greatly from the fact that uniforms and admittance among persons of both sexes had gained admittance. At the dance of the Turnverein Vorwärts, people had to be warned against pickpockets; at the South Chicago Turnverein the half-world of State Street was represented. Of course things like that are to be expected. But what is outright impudence is when well-known Americans, who with the assistance of German votes were elected to high offices, come to the dances with women of loose morals. They would not think nor attempt to do likewise at American dances.

We hope that from now on tickets will be sold only by members to people they know and that these tickets will not be transferable.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 28, 1873.

THE CELEBRATION OF OCTOBER 9TH

Thanks to the initiative of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, the project has arisen of celebrating the second anniversary of the destruction,- or should we say the reconstruction of Chicago, since it was started on the very same day as the Fire,- progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Mayor Medill made his intentions known last Wednesday at a meeting of industrialists. It is surprising that no Germans were at this meeting. But the Germans are not responsible for that, because the Americans failed to invite them. With an insolent forgetfulness, that characterizes them and which makes them forget at masquerades what they owe to decency, the Americans have once more overlooked publishing the invitation for the Wednesday meeting in the German newspapers. Do Americans believe perhaps that they alone can organize celebrations? If the committee appointed last Wednesday understands its duty, it will make good its neglect and increase its number through representatives of other nationalities. The committee, which is charge of all the arrangements, must be elected by a general meeting, not by a meeting representing only part of the population. It is time that our American fellow citizens begin to realize, that the Germans are tired of being merely endured, that they are not

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 28, 1873.

satisfied with a delayed invitation and with the permission to say "yes" and "amen" to every thing. Almost one third of Chicago population is German. In the factories money is earned to a great extent by Germans, and the reconstruction of the German section of Chicago has kept pace with the more proud section of the South Side.

Illinois State Gazette, February 12, 1970.

WASHINGTON POLICE.

Fred Degeen has been established for several days as custodian in the house, 352 Canal street. On Saturday, policeman Burton, No. 452, came to the house and said, "You German dog! You have no business to be here," and in spite of Mr. Degeen's protest that he was there in an official capacity, he took him to the police station. Mr. Degeen was held there until Monday, during which time and criminals as his companions. Only yesterday he was released. Wednesday Mr. Degeen introduced an infirmity lawsuit.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 17, 1922

200 p.m., 1900 - 1922

FIGHT BETWEEN IRISH AND GERMAN S

A violent fight took place yesterday in Jones file-kiln between German and Irish working men. As usual, the Irish could not endure the praises the Germans were receiving from their employers for their application and temperance.

As there were no guns, the fight took place with tiles, spades and clubs. The Irish were finally beaten up and one of their ring leaders, Thos. Leahey, was arrested and later released on the posting of a \$500.00 bond.

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II B 2 d (1) Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1872.

GERMAN
FRENCH



[FOREIGN-LANGUAGE GROUPS IN POLITICS]

Saturday night a meeting was held of French-speaking Germans, Canadians, Swiss, Frenchmen and others, in order to send delegates to Cincinnati. The attendance was as numerous as could be expected in view of the doubtful extent of the so-called "liberal" movement and in view of the likewise doubtful strength of the French element (though stated by Professor Demars to number 32,000). We refrain from giving the exact number of those present, in order to escape the suspicion of wanting in any way to belittle the meeting, and we will only say that the intended nomination of ten delegates at the close for very pertinent reasons, yes, for absolutely irrefutable reasons, was restricted to the nomination of seven.

Mr. Rofinot was elected chairman. Prof. Demars regretted that the descendants, members, and mixtures, of the grand nation carried so little weight in Chicago. The Germans here had a powerful organ, the Illinois Staats Zeitung, furthermore, the Union, widely circulated weeklies, and three great Turn halls. The French had neither a paper nor a meeting place.

GERMAN
FRENCH



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 29, 1872.

That should be changed. The French should found Turn halls in order to bestow French civilization in the Northwest. For this reason the present meeting had been called, because when the Reunion and Reform Party came to the helm all that would come automatically.

The great reformer and Swiss, Gen. Lieb, was likewise present and was introduced as a Frenchman born in the canton of Thurgau. This, however, was a little too much for him and he declared very decidedly, that he regarded himself as a German Swiss, and that he had during the Franco-German War strongly embraced the just German cause. This, however, had nothing to do with his politics, and as Providence seemed to have chosen him, for the reformation of the administration of the United States, for the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, so he had come to this meeting. He then elaborated on the origin of the "Reunion and Reform Society" and its war cry: "Things must become different! (es muss anderscht werdin!)." Those chosen as delegates were Messrs. Guerott, Parent, Schlernizauer, Demars, Bengley, Dupont and Rofinot. Gen. Lieb excused himself, because he has been already several times delegated.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1872.

GERMAN

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[IN BEHALF OF HERMANN O. GLADE]

A petition is being circulated for a pardon for Ex-Alderman Hermann O. Glade, and we hope it will receive very many signatures. There is a conviction in wide circles that Glade, the Dutchman, has been used more or less as scape goat for others, especially native Americans. The best jurists agree that Glade has not received a "fair trial", but an extremely partisan one.....An example was to be made at any cost. That has been done. The purpose of the persecution has been realized, and the effect of the sentence cannot be increased by making Glade serve his full sentence.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 7, 1872.

YANKEE FOR DUTCHMAN.

We are informed of the Police Commissioner's plan to replace Capt. George Miller, who was forced to resign, by Sergeant Lull as Police Captain of West Side. Lull distinguished himself at the fire limit demonstration by the brutality, with which he kicked and beat the Germans on the stairs and out of the door of the City Hall, who were not conscious of any impropriety. The opinion is abroad that Miller had been forced to retire, not so much on account of the infraction which he fully confessed, but in order to make possible the appointment of Mr. Gund as Police Captain of the North Side - because "two Germans could not well be captains." If Mr. Gund, or George Miller, can be regarded as the better representative of the Germans, especially of German education, is something that can be left to the judgment of any unprejudiced person.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1872.

[THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION]

The Chicago Tribune carried yesterday a most infamous article - a mixture of fear and malice. The Tribune uses the temperance question in order to heap simultaneously the most brutal abuse on the Germans of the North Side who defended themselves and their wooden houses. It states that the whole movement against the money bags is a drunkards' movement that aimed only to get permission - by way of rioting and brick-throwing - to erect as many saloons as possible on the North Side.

"Lager-beer and Sweitzer-Kase", - these old knownothing shouts against the Germans -re-echo in the Tribune article. The adversaries of the temperance law are baptized "the bummer element".

All this in the Chicago organ of the Liberals of Missouri! the paper which the German paper of Ledermann in St. Louis uses to derive most of its wisdom.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 19, 1872.

GERMAN



[A GERMAN SCAPEGOAT]

Do the Police Commissioners want to create at any cost the impression that only German Scrapegoats are to be made responsible for the worthlessness of the Fire Department? Nobody can read the testimony of witnesses before the Commission without arriving at the conviction that Williams is at least as much responsible for the debauched condition of the Fire Department as Schank.

However, Schank is forced to resign, while Williams remains unharmed. Messrs. Jacob Rehm and Mancel Talcott are responsible for the result of the investigation. If they want to cover the main culprits by spanking some German whipping boys, than they may be assured that the German voters will look through their maneuvers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND THE GERMAN WORKERS.

It is not yet a year since Wilburt F. Storey solemnly called Mr. Horace White of the Tribune a "dirty dog" and a "lying scoundrel." We then thought the expression too strong, but we think so no longer... We will leave quite aside those infamous lies about the events of January 15th, once more are repeated in their entire maliciousness... But that also speeches that most unequivocally condemned noisy demonstrations are represented as invitations for revolutionary excesses, that is to say, are converted into their exact opposite; that surpasses even the measure of bare-faced mendacity that one is justified to expect from the Tribune. The speech of the Chairman of the German workers meeting clearly reproved such disorder as is almost inevitable in the course of such demonstrations as that of January 15th, and expressly warned against the continuance of agitation in this form. The Tribune, however, represents him as a ringleader who had tried to organiz a new uprising!



The same infernal malevolence that actuates the native American murder hoodlums in their atrocious crimes against the Chinese - the same blood thirstiness that moved the reprobate Roumanian rabble to fall over the Jews, the "lying

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

scoundrel" of the Chicago Tribune harbors against the Germans... He hopes to get things to the point where (as formerly the cry of "Hepp, hepp" was sufficient in Europe to start a Jew hunt) here in Chicago the shout "Dutch, Dutch" will become the signal for arousing the natives against the Germans.

Well, can he succeed? Not as long as the Germans form a closely knit front, and don't let themselves be split into mutually antagonistic cliques... The hints made in the Tribune and the Journal that soon a German paper is to be published which will represent the "decent" Germans (i. e., the flunkies of Horace White and W. F. Storey) betrays a plot clearly enough. In what way the Tribune and its ilk reward the services of German Moors who undertake to split the German vote could be revealed by Citizen Jensch and Hermann Lieb. They are, after they have served their purpose - thrown away like squeezed out lemons.

It is questionable if even ten aldermen could be found who would vote for the fire ordinance as Medill demands it (extension of the limit over the whole city). And if Mr. Medill should commit the boundless stupidity of vetoing the fire ordinance that makes Chicago Avenue and Wells Street as fire limits on the North Side, then the old fire limits will remain.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 21, 1872.

GERMAN



EDITORIAL:

THE AMERICAN GOSPEL

A Presbyterian Clergyman ("Pfaffe" - term of obloquy), Abbot E. Kittredge desecrated his pulpit last Sunday by taking the infamous lies and libels of dishonorable American newspaper reporters about the "upheaval" of the Germans as text and topic of his sermon... However, he is not the first American parson to do so, and he wont be the last as long as the first and most important gospel of the American is his "paper." In no other country of the world exists, aside of the sway which the church holds over the minds of people, so absolute a power over the spiritual life of the people... If the events of last week prove anytning it is...the utter inability to judge for themselves on the side of the vast majority of the Anglo-Americans. A Horace White, a W. F. Storey, and a Charles Wilson propose to break the power of the Germans by preventing the rebuilding of the "Dutch settlement"; they invent ad hoc a German "uprising", as the instigator of which they present the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung... and intelligent "American nincompoops shake their heads full of ire and indignation and cry: "Outrageous! These things must not be tolerated! " So public opinion is made! Surely we don't need to express surprise about the mendacity of the French press and the gullibility of the French people-because the American press and the American people are just like them...

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1941.

[RELIEF SOCIETY REPORTS]

Thirty or forty Jewish families are announced among the 10,470 who are being assisted by the Relief and Aid Society. These are mostly Slavic Jews, because German Jews consider themselves usually as Germans and have become more or less accustomed to regard their religion as a personal household affair and not a national barrier. Jews who have immigrated to Chicago from Germany also consider themselves Germans. The Polish, Hungarian and Bohemian Jews, on the other hand, will surrender themselves to Germanism only if the German-Americans can exert sufficient attraction on this peculiarly tenacious race. It will certainly be more advantageous for the Germans to strengthen their power through such recruiting than to lose, in this country, what they had already gained in Central Europe. It is precisely the wholesale trade which in Chicago is by far too little in German hands, and, if the Jews here feel themselves rebuffed by the Germans, they will educate their children to be Anglo-Americans; the result will be a de facto loss for the German cause.

(This little piece might owe its existence to some polite protest by Dr. Geronik against the long article on the matter of the forty-three Jewish

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1871.

families on December 23. The emphasis is slightly shifted from the underscoring of differences, to the desire for assimilation. The last sentence seems to plead for inter-marriage, with an argument that Bismarck occasionally used: "Race mixture is not only biologically highly desirable, but, in the case of the daughters of the very rich Jews, financially even more so.")

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1871.

[JEWS STILL A SEPARATE NATIONALITY]

The first report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society contains a tabulation of the 18,478 families according to nationalities who up to November 18 had received aid. The word "Nationality" is not to be understood in the passport sense of the word, but as belonging to a certain stock. Englishmen, as such are separated from Scotch, Irish, Wallisians and Canadians. Poles are not counted as Russians, Prussians or Austrians, even though there exists no Polish State. Spaniards are not separated from Spanish Creoles, and Swedes, Danes and Norwegians are summed up as Scandinavians. Native Americans of black skin are called Africans, while Bohemians are enumerated as such, not as Cisleithanic Austrians. Against these classifications nobody has raised any protest. But fate so willed it, that forty-three families are designated as "Jewish", and immediately a Mr. Philipp Stein creates havoc in the Chicago Tribune. He says:

"The Jews once were a nation, but everybody knows they long since ceased to be one. A nation is a totality of a people bound together by a common language and common customs. The Jews in the last two centuries have

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1871.

uniformly adopted the language and the customs of the peoples among whom they live. In England they are Englishmen; in Germany, Germans; in America, Americans. The differentiating quality is their religion. It is not the first time in the history of our city that the error to which I take exception has been committed."

May, and it is not the first time either that we have to take exception to the error on which the intended correction is based. Mr. Stein desires that the Jews should have ceased to be a special nationality (Stammesgenossenschaft) but he errs if he thinks that what he wishes is already a fact. It is even in France, Germany, England and America only very partly true. And is the Jew in Bucharest a Rumanian, in Constantinople a Turk, in Belgrade a Serb, and in Valparaiso a Creole? He does not dream of it. The forty-three families in the tabulation who are classified as Jews called themselves Jewish. Does Mr. Stein expect the young secretary, who records the statements of the aid seeker in the lists, to correct these statements from ethnological, national, religious, viewpoints?

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1871.

The English word "nation" and the German word "nation" are far from being completely synonymous. In English "nation" means a political unit that may comprise very divergent ethnological types. In this sense France is a "nation". Even Turkey in spite of its inextricable jumble of peoples is a "nation". In the German language, however, the concept of "nation" conveys the idea of identical descent. Mr. Stein's protest has been written in English, but thought out in German.

The Jews have ceased to be a "nation", but a separate nationality; i. e. a special "Stammesart"; they still are, and will remain so until the differentiating physiological characteristics.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 28, 1871

GERMAN



PAPER VICTORIES

The mouthpieces of the Third or Reform Party find cause to gloat over quite a number of victories in the October and November elections of this year. The election in New York - a victory of the Liberal Reform Party; the election of the Democrat Parker as Governor of New Jersey - a Liberal victory; the defeat of the Democrats in Wisconsin - again a victory of the Liberals... In short, whatever the outcome of any election, it was always the mysterious Third Party that determined it...All that is lacking, that the victory of the so-called "fire-proof" ticket in Chicago also would be proclaimed, is a victory of the Liberals.

The "Fortschritt" (editor Ernst Schierenberg) in Jefferson City, addresses itself to the Liberals: Win a few more such victories, and then use them as the so-called Liberal Republican victory in Missouri last year was used; then every German, not only in Missouri but in the whole United States will know what to expect from you. You may be able to convince some of the Anglo-Americans that Mr. Carl Schurz carries 500,000 German votes in his pocket.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 28, 1871

The eyes of most of them have been opened long since, and before the time of the election comes it will be shown that Schurz, in spite of his eminent talents, so far from being able to deliver 500,000 votes, cannot even pull 5,000. That he is pulling the old Democrats (whom he used to tell so many bitter truths) with him, he will not dare to assert. They, rather, are pulling him. The blind man's buff that the Republican proposes, and that the Westliche Post so zealously defends, namely the election of a backsliding Republican like Gartz Brown, through Democratic votes and for Democratic purposes, will not profit you. You have shown your cards too early, and you know that your game is lost...

Perhaps there opens a chance for the Liberals to use their little strength in New York where Oswald Ottendorfer, over night, has become a great man and is reorganizing the Democratic Party. The whole wagon is to be repaired and reconstructed, repainted and refurbished that it will hardly be recognizable any longer. Driver, the Liberals could not become, but perhaps passengers. As such Mr. Schurz and his hangers-on will always be welcome to the new



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 28, 1871

Democrats, and if they then want to proclaim the victories of the Democratic Party as their own, nobody will grudge them the childish diversion. It will amuse them, and not hurt the Democrats.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1871.

[GERMAN AFFAIRS AND THE AMERICAN PRESS]

The Evening Journal pays in recent times much attention to German affairs. This enjoyable fact is due primarily to its German collaborator, Mr. D. Baumann. Also the enterprising spirit of the Journal deserves all recognition.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1871.

DEUTSCHTHUM UND DEUTSCHAMERIKANERTHUM
(GERMAN-DOM AND GERMAN-AMERICAN-DOM)

Friedrich Kapp's book on Frederic, the Great and the United States has earned the author many sharp attacks on account of the harsh and one-sided opinions he expresses in the appendix(The United States and the Laws of Marine Welfare) about the character and tendencies of American public life...

In a letter to Mr. Bernays in St. Louis, defending himself against severe censure Kapp says: "Anyway, I have said nothing that every thinking American editor does not almost daily repeat in his paper, and that he must repeat for the good of the country. The belief that I as a German and as a former American citizen may not say what the sparrows over there whistle from the roofs, I cannot recognize."

But it is just this distinction which must be made, and that thousands of educated German-Americans do make. They judge things here harshly and do it in the interest of the country...but when they come to Germany

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1871.

they only think about the good sides of America and describe them with joyous pride. This has absolutely nothing to do with hypocrisy as a lack of consistency...

To say only part of the truth is just as bad in its effect as to lie. And those who are "tired of America" and who like Kapp, say over there in Germany nothing else but what they have said here, in the interest of the country and who keep silent about all that they never needed to say here, because here everybody knows it anyway (but their readers in Germany do not know it at all) they are guilty of the sin of having said only a half truth...

(Let us illustrate that by an example)

We here in Chicago know that we live not only in a lively, industrious and rich, but also in a beautiful city, more beautiful than any other this side of the Alleghenies. We know that our business streets can boast more magnificent marble palaces than those of New York, and that

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1871.

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the Wabash, Michigan, Calumet, Indiana, Prairie and Kankakee Avenues have richer homes, in better taste and greater number, than any city of America (New York excepted). We know that in no big city of the whole world the working man lives so comfortably in his own little house and enjoys plentitude of air, light and water as in Chicago. Because we know that, we are not in the least afraid(or rather were not-until eight days ago) to complain volubly about the abominable "stink river", the appalling Healy Slough, and the suspicious unhealthy alleys.- But if now somebody would tell people who never saw Chicago that it is a malodorous hicktown, because the river on which it is situated stinks, because the Healy Slough is a stench hole, and because the unhealthy alleys serve unspeakable purposes-would he be just? Would one get from him a just impression of Chicago?

- As little as of America by Friedrich Kapp.

/THE GERMAN CATHOLICS/



The meeting that had been called for last night at the office of Justice of Peace Schonwald, under the title of an Assembly of German, American, and Irish Catholics, to discuss the New York riots, was very poorly attended. There were at the most twenty-five persons present, all Irish.

One of the speakers said one could be a pretty good citizen of the United States, and yet beat up an Orange-man; he, for example, being a citizen for a long time and never having been in jail, if he could get an Orange-man to lay his hands on, he would kick him as long as there was any strength left in him. Another orator had the original idea of attributing the events in New York to mass insanity. Neither Catholicism, nor the Irish Catholics, in his opinion could be blamed, it was simply a disease for which nobody could be held responsible.

The next speaker declared that the Catholics were being persecuted everywhere in this country and were always ill-treated by the press, wherefore a Catholic paper should be founded in every town and every hamlet of the Union.

Finally, Squire Schonwald took the floor for a grandiloquent address, stating that, though he was born in America, and was named Schonwald, he was one of



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 18, 1871.

the best of Irishmen, which could not be otherwise because he had no blood but Irish blood in his veins from all his ancestors on both sides. Finally a motion to call another meeting and to adjourn this one was made and adopted.

Training Report, July 14, 1991.



SECRET

[illegible]

What is under new bill is that "Russell Phillips" goes forward with a defense of the trial just started. He says, if it is my intent, "He is not just presently decided to bring Communists on matters of true liberty." In both cases it is the Celtic idea of freedom for which the battle is fought - that is to say, the idea that freedom consists in killing one's neighbor with whom one disagrees.

The only difference is that the Communists are well organized everywhere, while in New York there is only a loose, unorganized mob of black-throated hoodlums. Not only in New York, but in the whole country.



Illinois State Tribune, July 14, 1937.

has then been an opinion after the bloody political fight that the Communist Party of the American People have suffered. One has to go in this connection to the impending end of the Irish Republic in New York. Is this to be justified? That is very doubtful. The number of matches they have dominated all elections in New York has been reduced only slightly. In July 1937, twelve hundred of them were shot to pieces, and as improvement of conditions in New York ensued. There is then any assurance against the resurgence of such a thing? Shall the movement of Communist self-government be a private and sporadic one, or unsuccessful in big cities with heterogeneous populations? And if not, how can the problem be solved in harmony with right, order, freedom, and civilization?

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1871.

THE BATTLE IN "NEW YORK"

Only a few week's back we remarked that the City of New York had in its Irish population an element of anarchy and bloody reign of terror as frightful as the Communists of Paris, and that it only needed an occasion to produce a volcanic eruption of this element... New York was on July 12th the theatre of a street battle that only for one reason did not go quite to the length of the appalling July fight in 1863; namely, that the authorities were prepared, and held plenty of police and militia in readiness...Rumor spoke already in the afternoon of 170 killed and wounded...This street battle will have one regrettable and one gratifying result. The one to be regretted will be the revival of Protestant, nativist hatred against the Catholics. Not the Catholicism of the Hibernians, but their bestiality has driven them to this bloody riot. In the whole country there is not one German, or American, yes not even a single, somewhat educated Irish Catholic who would feel any sympathy for the two-legged beasts who made the streets of New York their battle field. Especially in regard to the German Catholics, the Union yesterday in an excellent article(we surmise, from the pen of a Catholic priest) has expressed its attitude in the most unequivocal terms. However, all that will not prevent



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1871.

the inherited hatred of the Anglo-Americans against the "Papists" to draw new substance from the events of yesterday. This is regrettable.

The gratifying result is the exposure of the appalling brutality and bestial spite with which the classes that rule New York are filled. For these accursed brutes of whom, for the best of the country, as many thousands should have been mowed down as only dozens were killed, form the Guard, the elite of the Democratic Party in New York...

Just at the moment when the Democratic Party had hidden her true face behind the most friendly mask and tried to insinuate itself into the favor of the people under the name of a Reform Party-just at this moment the Hibernians tear down its mask, and terrified the people with the repulsive head of Medusa that was hidden behind it.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1871.

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THE "BATTLE" OF WRIGHT'S GROVE.

Five companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry (both of the militia) together with many citizens, mostly of German extraction, celebrated the national holiday in Wright's Grove. Everything was harmonious till about four o'clock in the afternoon. Next to Wright's Grove, namely, is Behringer's "Garden," which - so it almost seemed - the Irish element had selected for its headquarters. The Garden is separated from the Grove by a fence, on which people climbed from the Garden side, making a great deal of noise. Finally some jumped down into the Grove. So the militia posted a watch consisting of five infantrymen and two hussars at the fence to prevent any others from coming over; first because they caused disorder and secondly because the people in the Grove had paid for admission. The watch tried to quiet the people on the fence, and to make them climb down. In answer, "steins" and stones began to fly around their heads. The militia did not want to pocket insults, and attacked. A general confusion resulted, that was, however, anything but bloody. As far as we could find out, in Wright's Grove only four and in Behringer's Garden only two people were slightly wounded. When one knows that among those whose scalps were slightly scratched happened to be the reporter of the Times, the excitement of that paper becomes somewhat more comprehensible.





Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1871.

Toward six in the evening, out of an encounter between a man named Wilson, who seemed to lead a gang of notorious rascals and who did not want to pay, and the waiter who presented his bill, developed another riot. In other words the bullies, hoodlums, and pickpockets seemed to be resolved to disturb the festivity and to fish in troubled waters. They intended to terrorize the Germans as in old times. But the Germans were represented by the militia companies who - like their brothers in Germany - had made up their minds to oppose the Celtic blood with force and determination. Now that the Germans have succeeded in that; now that the friends of the Times have brought home bumps instead of "greenbacks," bloody heads instead of golden watches that don't belong to them; that paper describes the scenes in Wright's Grove in the blackest colors.

The Staats Zeitung then goes on trying to prove - without too much conviction - an anti-German conspiracy, and gives in corroboration the testimonies, one after the other, of Colonel Leon, Major Mathier, Colonel Ostermann (who claimed an attentat had been committed against him the day after the battle) and Captain Paul; that is to say, of four German officers of the militia.

Captain Paul said that two of the militia, the Messrs. Heckmeir and Hinze, were rather severely wounded and badly messed up, but the other side had



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1871.

also sustained some bloody heads. To the German eye it was a magnificent view to see how the mob scattered in every direction when the fifty blind shots were fired; how a big Irishman fell on his belly, shouting, "I am dead! I am dead!" (though he was somewhat less than dead) and so on, and so on.

So that justice could be done to all, the Staats Zeitung sent one of her reporters also to Mr. Behringer and Captain Forrest. As a matter of course, their statements do not exactly coincide with the above given. (After describing the genesis of the fight, Mr. Behringer continued): "The soldiers tore down the fence and chased the boys, at the points of their bayonets, before them. Women and children fled screaming into my bar room." He remonstrated most vehemently with the soldiers about their action, but without any effect. Police Captain Forrest of Lake View confirms essentially the statements of Behringer, but thinks the Times report incorrect. One of his men, named Philips, got a blow with a sabre across his head when he tried to make peace.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1871.

If the attacks of the Times and its hangers-on are always so energetically answered as on the 4th of July, then this paper will learn to understand that the Germans can do more than drink "Lager" and eat "Limburger."

(Footnote of the translator: The Illinois Staats Zeitung had no edition of July 5. On that day the Times brought forth a probably one-sided report on the "battle." This improved the Staats Zeitung's chances, by pointing to some exaggerations, and making fun of the other paper, to play down the whole affair. There can be no question - from the Staats Zeitung's own report - that militarism, not refined by being imported, had run wild; nor that this unexpected outbreak of the old "furor" must have been deeply embarrassing to German leaders, engaged in fighting temperance legislation.)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 20, 1871

GERMANS TO THE FRONT!



GERMAN

The strangest concession which recently has been made by the American press to German spirit and solid vigor we find in an editorial of the Chicago Evening Post under the headline "The Restoration of Germany".

After pointing to the elements of a higher civilization and genuine popular freedom he finds that in the newly founded German Empire, he makes the following application to American conditions"...."At last the Germans have become conscious of their strength and we hope much good from that for American politics. We are far from wishing to emphasize racial differences....however we stand just now in a crisis regarding our fate, caused by the impudent encroachment of a foreign (Irish) nationality which, brought up in ignorance and living in undisciplined sensuality, has gained, thanks to its priests and its demagogues, absolute domination over the biggest state in the Union...Now the time has come for the Germans to assert themselves as Teutons (as against the Celtic element of our population)...and to save true freedom and civilization just as their brothers on the other side of the big pond did when they annihilated the corrupt and degenerate Caesarism of the Gaul gang".



According to this the Americans wish the Germans to help them to get rid of Irish mob rule, and this may very well be accomplished if only the Americans themselves will collaborate, and will exercise their right to vote. However, it is well-known that the majority of the well-to-do Americans abstain from voting and completely ignore politics. Wealth has throttled the voice of patriotism; the successive luxury and frivolity of our so-called higher (i. e. wealthier) classes has produced an enervation which abominates any exertion.

The fate of New York will engulf all the cities of the Union if it is not checked while there is time. The rising of the German masses throughout the country has the effect of a tonic on the weakened American nerves - which, it is true, hardly twenty years back found themselves insulted by the smell of German sauerkraut and were irritated (in the years 1854 and 1855) to the point of an attack of "know-nothing" fever. However, we may forget this and we have long since forgiven it.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 20, 1871



GERMAN

That the inevitable antagonism of the Celtic and the Germanic races will lead on American soil, too, to bloody encounters that, at the moment, can still be doubted. But that this battle may be fought in a dignified way to the end that the Americans themselves could greatly contribute, if they will accept our counsel and introduce the German language into all public schools in this country. The removal of all sectarian elements from our free schools will further form a main fortress against the encroachments of all kinds of bigoted sects. The priests ("Pfaffen ") at all times have been the first ones to weld the yoke of despotism to the neck of a free people, because the unfree spirit of the uneducated individual eagerly surrenders to the belief in a freely invented super-natural.

Give us free schools and the limping devil retreats. The free spirit finds the free God without help.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1871.

GERMAN

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE GERMANS

"France has done more for civilization than a dozen Germans", says Wendell Phillips, in his most recent Germaneating lecture. His opinions in all essential points are being shared by Charles Sumner. It creates, therefore, a peculiar impression to see German newspapers, (democratic ones, of all things,) tearing their hair because he will no longer preside over the commission upon which the relations between the U. S. and Germany are primarily to depend. As we would not question the German-patriotic feelings of those papers, we can no longer doubt, that the tears they shed about Sumner's misfortune are crocodile's tears.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 8th, 1871.

Editorial:-Celebrating The Entrance Of Five Negro Members Into Congress.

"It is not saying too much that the position of the Jews has hardly improved as much in the public life of Europe in two centuries as the position of the Negroes has improved in two decades in the public life of America...It is hardly more than four years, since the proposal to enfranchise the Negroes, almost led to a revolution with which the highest official of the Republic, himself, was threatened. But, today, after a mulatto has sat for two years, in the Federal Senate, it hardly attracts any attention, that five members of the despised and outlawed race race, take their seats among the representatives of the nation!

With that the Negro question has ceased to be a question. That white and black families will have frequent social intercourse, as long as the difference in education and interests are considerable, is neither probable or necessary. Between Germans and the Irish, Germans, and American, there exists also, on the whole, little social intercourse, and yet they are all "Whites." Equality of pigment (the same skin), is not enough to create close understanding. But neither will its inequality in the long run prevent it. In the Twentieth Century, there will remain of the prejudice against "Niggers", approximately as much, as there remains today against people with red hair or freckles.

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The Chicago Times, Feb. 24, 1871.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Proceedings of the General Assembly)

There is a movement on foot, which will probably show itself at the proper time, to insert such a provision in the new city charters as to prohibit instruction in German in the public schools in all grades below high schools. So far as Chicago is concerned, it is generally conceded that German instruction is a humbug. While some German is taught, no doubt, the pupils who do not study it are retarded in their studies, and a good deal of demoralization is occasioned on account of the introduction of a branch of instruction which has no place in the graded course. At least, these are some of the alleged reasons for which it is proposed to place the restrictive clause in the new charters. It is said that the universal testimony of the principals and teachers of the Chicago public schools is that the introduction of German into the public schools has been injurious.

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The Chicago Times, Jan. 31, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

In view of the conduct of the German population, pending the war between Prussia and France, is the allegiance of the German element worthy of reliance, could it be depended on in case the Emperor of Germany declared war against these states to-morrow? To a close observer of passing events in Europe for the past four months, the emphatic answer would be, "It could not". Again the actions of the Germans, whether on this day in Commemorating the capitulation of Paris with their flags displayed, their martial music and lager beer, would necessarily induce one to ask, "Is Chicago a part of Germany or the United States? To this add the recent protest at Washington signed by 20,000 "Citizens" against the sale of arms to France. Their public demonstrations in several cities of the Union in tones of defiance to our government, and it needs no prophetic vision to see that we have an element in our midst unworthy of reliance in the hour of danger. Sir, with the exception of the Times, the press of this city has maintained a silence unworthy of that great instructor, the lofty mission of the free press in the United States. Shall we get up an address signed by millions of citizens praying

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The Chicago Times, Jan. 31, 1871.

for the disfranchisement of the dangerous element, or ostracise them to a more congenial latitude, where they may spend the balance of their lives in that slavery they so anxiously quitted?

Citizen.

[THE AFFAIR OF JANUARY 15]

The Grand Jury which yesterday ended its activity has not made itself the tool of the malicious venom of the wretched slanderers of Tribune, Times and Evening Journal as these had confidently expected. But neither has it had the courage to boldly state of what no doubt all its members must be convinced. It has heard numerous witnesses about the "uprising" of January 15, and cannot have gained any other conviction that the three papers are guilty- if not before the law, at least before the moral consciousness of every honorable man- of a common crime;- of the crime of having invented, with a turpitude and shamelessness unexampled even in America, an uprising that severely affected the credit of the city.

Under these circumstances the Grand Jury would have done its duty only if it has pilloried before public opinion the perpetrators of the infamous calumniations, that described Chicago as the place of a "Prussian uprising" and of "Communitistic violence..."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1871.

AMERICAN WAYS

(Editorial)

America represented to prospective immigrants as the country of work has actually become a fool's paradise, where the native Americans at any rate live on their wits, and everything is being imported from Europe. The American only works till he has enough to start speculating. This desire to become rich without labor also appears in Germany, but there the firmer social structure keeps the greed of the individual in bounds.

While America gets quite absurdly excited about monarchy, aristocracy and other forms of government that are here quite impossible, there is growing up a power which threatens to overshadow the U. S. which might destroy the moral and material existence of the State much more thoroughly than all the emperors, kings and junkers of Europe: namely, Speculation outgrowing productive labor and the big money corporations.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 13, 1869.

HABITUAL BEGGING

(Editorial)

The German "collection plate" is again making the rounds in America. The city of Cannstadt wishes to erect a monument to Wilhelm, King of Swabia, and the "ignorant" Germans in America, who "are rolling in wealth," are being asked to contribute to the fund.

Now, it is true that old King Wilhelm was a good man, and it will not be forgotten that he remained a "good German" at the time when France dominated Germany (Napoleon's time) and all other rulers in Germany were doing their utmost to further French customs among Germans; no doubt he was much more German than the present enemies of Prussia who dwell on the Neckar and who would revive the Rhenish Confederation as soon as possible; but just because

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 13, 1869.

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of this infamous attitude it is doubly shameful that these obstinate beggars of Swabia are stretching their hands to the Germans across the ocean for donations. Of course, if this attitude is made plain to **them**, they will be ready with the indignant reply:

"Why, it is not just for the sake of the money; we merely seek evidence of your love toward your mother country, and we wanted to do the Swabians in **America** a favor by giving them an opportunity to participate in this most worthy cause."

However, we are familiar with such lame excuses; they are nothing more than a mask which covers the greed of our "good friends" across the sea. Apparently the committee which is doing the begging here thinks that it is making a valuable contribution to a public enterprise by composing pathetic requests. That is the "mite" which the members of the committee contribute; they keep their money in their own pockets.

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As far as we can see the German press in America is unanimous in its contempt for habitual begging on the part of the Germans. Regarding this habit the West Bote says:

"If the officials of Cannstadt wish to erect a monument in honor of the late King Wilhelm, let them reach into their own pockets. The Germans in America will not contribute to the glorification of a kingdom that chased **them** across the ocean. We advise these beggars to withdraw their petition and spare themselves further disgrace. They will receive no assistance here, neither copper nor paper, much less gold. Now, it is true, in America begging is not prohibited by law as it is abroad; but it does not look well when the admirers of a kingdom solicit funds in our American Republic. Even our good friend Wilhelm Rapp who makes no effort to conceal his admiration for Wilhelm, King of Swabia, says:

"By the way, it is our opinion that Wuerttemberg is wealthy enough to erect

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a monument to the honor of the man who did so much for the development of cattle and horse-breeding, agriculture, and manufacturing in his country, and who bravely led his soldiers against the French; but in view of the fact that the wounds which we suffered in the Civil War have not yet healed, we can and must contribute to causes that are more useful and urgent than a monument could ever be."

We agree, Swabia, once a poor, starved country, became rich chiefly through the ability and foresight of King Wilhelm, and can easily donate enough money to pay for ten monuments. However, the people living on the banks of the Neckar, like those who dwell on the banks of the Elbe and the Weser, have not developed the sense of honor which prohibits respectable people from asking others for money, while they themselves are living in affluence. Perhaps rude refusals of their bold requests will help develop a sense of decency in these people.

Often, when it has been necessary, mother countries have assisted their

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colonies, and that is only natural. Thus some German religious organizations which settled in America have received assistance from their brothers in faith in Germany; but now matters are reversed. Germany, which is rich, which holds American securities worth \$400,000,000, is not ashamed to beg from those of her sons whom she has banished to a foreign country. But appeal to her for contributions to some worthy cause in America--say a German hospital in New York--and see how much money you will get! Our former countrymen would not contribute one cent; yea, they would regard any plea for their aid as an affront. When eighty brave German fathers were killed in the terrible massacre at Lawrence, Kansas, five years ago, an appeal for aid for the widows and children of these unfortunate victims of Indian treachery and brutality was published in Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, the most widely read newspaper in Germany. And how much money do you suppose our rich German friends across the ocean donated? Not one penny! This despite the fact that by that time many thousands of German capitalists, big and little, had realized enormous sums from their investments in American securities.

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"Not one penny!" --henceforth let that be the answer of all German-Americans to all petitions which are directed from the mother country to her emigrant sons, who, like stepchildren were forced to find a new and better home in America.

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"A Trip to Wisconsin"

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Atlantis, Monthly, Oct., 1855.

In America we are indifferent about the future, although it is the "Land of the Future." Likewise, Chicago does not consider the possibility of commercial catastrophes, which have afflicted and affected all of our commercial cities. The speculators, -and who is not a schemer in Chicago? -fear no business crisis; they act and conduct their affairs as if the city were twice as large. If Chicago has a future, -and we have no doubts of it whatsoever, -then it appears that it is being anticipated. After all, Chicago's geographical and commercial conditions are very auspicious. In the end it will exceed the hopes of the most sanguine.

We saw many splendid buildings, but the German House, in particular, attracted our attention. Situated on the North Side, near the business district, centrally located, its position provides equal accessibility to the inhabitants of the North, West, and South sections of the city.

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The hall was built by Germans with funds obtained through a bond issue. The building forms the focal point of all German endeavors; associations, meetings, etc. We consider this an excellent proposition and predict most gratifying results, especially so because the structure is not the property of any specific club or lodge, being dedicated to the entire German population, which presumably precludes a repetition of the fate that befalls our German Free-Masonic halls in Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc. The German element will gain considerably thereby, as the work is conducive to create a certain permanence, and that in turn builds power. We feel certain that the might thus obtained will not be wasted in the furtherance of reactionary politics and corrupt office seekers, because Chicago's Germans, in the main, are liberal-minded, consisting of young, ceaselessly ambitious individuals, while the few grey-beards have no influence. The latter, therefore, must stay inactively on the sidelines. German initiative is capable of anything; it requires only a

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proper start. A plastic, formative material is available, and the sculptor's expert touch need only add the requisite precious image.

This phase is the problem of the only German newspaper of the city, The Illinois Staats-Leitung. How the publication prospers becomes most apparent when one considers that it is the only German daily in Illinois and Chicago, where we have nearly 30,000 Germans. But the political and social significance of the paper vastly exceeds its material basis. After all, the Germans of Chicago are almost unaffected by preconceived opinions and party preferences, being comparable to a blank leaf which is suitable for any test. We hardly know of any other German publication in the United States which may proceed so individualistically and independently as this newspaper, which need not follow the dictates of popular opinion but is in a position to mold it. The German public here is inclined to accept the best, yet appears satisfied with the common offerings.

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Atlantis, Monthly, Oct., 1855.

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The Illinois Staats-Zeitung attained considerable recognition in its responsible task, and in our judgment its leaders will continue on the straight political path. Some deviations, such as supporting the election of Chase, are temporary; and the paper soon reverted to a decided anti-slavery program. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung reflects the opinion of the great American majority of Chicago who regarded Douglas's Nebraska speech of last year as worthy of a Benedict Arnold. The Germans acquiesce, although they are more interested in business than in politics. Obviously, the demand for a good, regularly appearing slave-driver publication is not very great in Chicago, and if the politicians organize one, it may prove detrimental to their party.

When we arrived in Chicago, Hillgaertner had departed for Iowa to follow his former legal vocation. He had been editor of the Staats-

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Zeitung for three years and his liberal views, above all, brought prosperity to the paper. We cannot refrain from taking advantage of this opportunity to pay him our profound respects. A man like Hillgaertner should not leave the battlefield during its present dreary aspect; we hope to see him again doing effective work among the people. Even if American politics with its crass contradictions and questionable methods do not fascinate a friendly soul, one feels nevertheless that the hour approaches when men in Europe will combine to proclaim justice, extol liberty, and then Hillgaertner will not be absent.

Among the English newspapers, the Chicago Tribune now shows the same tendency as the Staats-Zeitung. Only six months ago the Tribune was a violent temperance and know-nothing organ /Knownothing, a political party opposed to anything which was not of English or Irish origin.

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Transl.], fundamentally opposed to the Staats-Leitung as well as the entire German population.

i. ATTITUDES
D. Economic
Organization
1. Capitalistic Enterprise
a. Big Business

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1935.

ATANY FIGHT

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1935.

these communities to compete with private enterprises.

James W. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States, has taken charge of the suit filed in the Supreme Court against the rights granted to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Thomas N. McCarter, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Edison Electric Institute, is president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which is known to be controlled by Morgan and Company.

It is evident from these facts that the holding companies consider the fight against the law to be of prime importance. The corporations are sparing neither money nor talent in order to gain their object.

Reading the statement made by Mr. Thomas McCarter, one is nearly convinced that the management of the utility companies was always of the highest quality and

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that they are unjustly persecuted for political reasons. No one can deny that the power producing companies of the United States have rendered excellent services and have done their share toward developing industry, agriculture, and commerce. Nor will anyone deny the fact that they have contributed much to the living comforts enjoyed by farmers as well as by urbanites. However, it must not be overlooked that power companies have actually had a monopoly on their product and were enabled not only to acquire the means to defray the usual cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement, but also to amass huge sums of money which was frequently used to accomplish sinister purposes. Just think of Insull and his henchmen! And recently quite a few power companies decided to lower their rates, which, no doubt, is attributable to the activity of the Government and shows that these servants of the public can get along on a smaller income.

In any event, it is a fact that no other branch of industry charges prices that are so disproportionate to the cost of material and labor. Astonishingly

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large profits are involved.

At any rate, let us hope that the decision of the Supreme Court will not be long forthcoming, so that the matter is cleared up; for nothing hampers business as much as uncertainty.

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to gain control over a great number of gigantic enterprises which greatly influence the economic life of the whole country--and thus the welfare of millions of people.

It is evident that this problem will have to be solved some time.

The President, however, has acquiesced in the present situation, at least for the time being. Perhaps he sees that the people have not yet been sufficiently informed on this matter. Perhaps he hopes to attain his end in some other way. It is also very gratifying to know that he did insist upon passage of the bill to tax large incomes and inheritances. It was generally presumed that the plan involved was premature. That assumption proved to be correct.

Perhaps Henry Ford should be given credit for opening the eyes of the administration with reference to this point. He emphasized that he had little or no wealth of which his heirs could pay a part to the Government in the form of an inheritance tax. It is plain that this statement is correct. Ford is

MPA (ILL.)

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perhaps the world's most important industrialist; but it is evident that he has no large sums of cash on hand. What would he do with it? He needs only enough cash to pay for raw materials and labor. The greater part of his wealth is in the form of factories, railroads, mines, and gigantic sales organizations.

Thus, if at Mr. Ford's death the Government demanded a large portion of his wealth in the form of an inheritance tax, his heirs would, of course, have to get the money from banks, and would be obliged to mortgage their inherited property in order to secure the loan. Even the first inheritance tax could possibly place the business in the hands of the bankers. A second death would certainly put the enterprise under the control of the "money men". [Translator's note: The sentence lacks clarity. No doubt the writer meant to say that the death of one of the heirs, or rather the tax due upon the death of one of the heirs, would have disastrous results]. This is just what the President wishes to avoid.

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The planned inheritance tax is based on the erroneous assumption that wealth consists chiefly of cash money. However, cash is but a small fraction of our wealth. The greater part consists of tangible securities and would gradually come under the control of money lenders, if the planned inheritance tax law was enforced in its original form. In this connection we might call attention to the agricultural inheritance laws which are now being enforced in Germany. It is only through these laws, which give the oldest son "special" preference when an estate is divided, that the independence of farmers is maintained. Otherwise, all rural property would have come into the hands of bankers long ago.

Now the President has declared that he is willing to put the Inheritance Tax bill aside until the next session of Congress. Probably it is possible to enforce a law providing for a larger tax on great wealth. However, the law in its original form could not be enforced. Any decided attempt to enforce it would be followed by catastrophe, as Ford showed. By the way, it is very significant that the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, did not

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say a word in answer to the objections voiced by Mr. Ford.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
JULY 17, 1935

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Abendpost, June 22, 1935.

Re: [illegible]

AN EXTENSIVE LUXURY

(Editorial)

A special senate committee, entrusted with the investigation of the much-disputed system of subsidies from which private steamship companies are supposed to have derived enormous sums as loans and direct financial contributions to keep them going, has just published a report in which it supplies data that may lead to sharp debates in both houses of Congress.

The report designates the payment of subsidies to ships, as it is done under the present system, as a "very extensive luxury on the part of the American government". These payments may seem patriotic, but, by and large, their aim is nothing but the enrichment of the ship companies in question.

As a particularly crass example, the report brings the fact that the International Mercantile Marine Company, in which Vincent Astor is deeply

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interested financially, received subsidies totalling \$1,700,000 for the steamer Leviathan at a time when the ship was no longer in service. Many have protested against the paying of these subsidies, but they have been paid all the same.

The report of the Senate committee lays special emphasis on the fact that there has never been an effective government control over the system of subsidies. The navigation authorities have been paying millions of dollars under certain contracts, the illegality of which is beyond all question.

"Any business undertaking," the report continues, "which receives subsidies from the government, expects from the latter the necessary capital for its operation and overhead, either all or nearly all in cash. With its subsidies, the government covers all or most of the financial losses of that business undertaking, but has absolutely no voice in its management. The latter is wholly under the control of private persons. Our government may have supplied more than half of the entire capital invested in the undertaking, but has

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less to say about its management than private stockholders."

The committee sums up the results of its investigation with the words: "The existing system of subsidies is a sad and miserable blunder. Many of its proponents have proved to be persons who, directly or indirectly, have profited (or still profit) financially from the system."

The committee then recommends that the entire American merchant fleet and its management be taken over by the government. That that could be done easily is evident from the fact that, in 1927, at a time when their management was entirely under the control of the government, the United States Lines showed a net profit of \$404,017.

Notwithstanding the example cited, one cannot help having doubts as to the applicability of the recommendation, especially when one is reminded of the costly experiences the government had, during the war years, with the management of the railroads. But it cannot be denied that something is

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quite wrong with the present system of paying subsidies. All further assaults upon the pocketbooks of the taxpayers should be quickly and permanently stopped.

Abendpost, June 21, 1935.

late Theodore Roosevelt.

Carnegie, who foresaw the colossal development of the steel industry and succeeded in making money from this knowledge, was one of the greatest philanthropists that ever lived. In his opinion, it is a shame for a man to die rich. It seems that President Roosevelt intends to protect Americans from this shame by his plans for taxation. Teddy Roosevelt is today regarded as one of the patron saints and holy pillars of his party. At one time he was considered a dangerous man by the conservative Republicans. Mark Hanna once dubbed him a madhouse inmate.

The President assumes the point of view that large accumulations of wealth cannot be traced back exclusively to individual initiative and skill, but that large numbers of the people co-operated to form such fortunes. The correctness of this view, for which Roosevelt cites Carnegie as witness, is self-evident. To give a concrete example: Through the Chicago World's Fair, the fact came to mind that the city was founded in 1833. At that time, lots

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high as on an income of four thousand dollars. The rise in rate, however, ceases for incomes of over one million. How the increase of the rate for incomes of more than one million is going to affect the total tax revenue is not seen, because the number of incomes of this size is so small that, taxing them heavily would increase the government's income only insignificantly. The recommendation seems, therefore, made more for campaign purposes than for actually adding to tax revenues. Roosevelt declares that our national life is imperiled by social unrest and an ever-deepening feeling of injustice. It is, therefore, the duty of the government to reduce fabulous incomes through high taxation.

Even if one admits that the motive mentioned is good and justified, there still are doubts as to the method. Through the investigations of a senate committee, it came to light that great financiers like Morgan and Kahn paid no taxes for many years. This, a radical change of method in collecting taxes appears to be more important than an increase of rates. Many objections to Roosevelt's plan could be made on principle, but the space available in these columns is hardly enough.

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It could be pointed out that, in keeping with a generally recognized theory, in the long run all taxes are paid by the consumer, and that people with large incomes who pay high taxes actually function as tax collectors for the government, getting these taxes from the great masses. It is also an undeniable fact that the exorbitant taxation of high incomes often has a damaging effect on economic life, so that not the rich man, but the poor, will have to suffer from it. And then, again, Roosevelt indulges fundamentally in a dangerous error in believing that he could apply taxation as a means for a better distribution of wealth. Taxes are levied solely to cover the expenses of government and administration. When used for other purposes, they are fundamentally and practically wrong. The ends striven for will never be attained, but bureaucracy, already appallingly large, is going to be still further increased.

It should be the duty of Congress to debate thoroughly the President's proposals, for they seem to be not ripened enough. In many places, his message gives the impression of demagoguery. It lacks the solid realism that has been so characteristic of the President's previous messages.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33275

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Abendpost, June 19, 1935.

INCESSANT PATCHWORK

(Editorial)

The Chicago Rapid Transit Company is strongly advocating the proposed feeder lines and the planned transfer system with motor coaches at the terminals of its lines. The public must help induce the state commerce commission to approve these plans.

There is hardly any doubt that there is room for improvement in our miserable transportation system. Many would unquestionably be pleased if they could transfer (for one fare) from the elevated to a bus, and so continue their journey. There is no question but that every enlargement of the transportation network, every service improvement, is to be welcomed. But this is not the ultimate solution.

The management of the elevated is trying to overcome the impression made when

LL) PROJ. 30275

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the question of a general transfer system between elevated and street car lines was discussed. Only such an innovation would constitute a partially satisfactory improvement of transportation. A transportation system such as Chicago needs (and really should have, as a metropolitan city of almost gigantic proportions) will probably remain nothing but a dream for decades to come. There is no subway. The elevated suddenly terminates, on the northwest and west sides, at picnic spots, and on the south, it ends at the very edge of a business district. At the terminal, one has to resort to other means of transportation. Street cars still form the most complete transportation network. The streetcar system includes many main lines, and many feeder lines. Its rolling stock is quite antiquated, very noisy, and shaky.

It would certainly be much better if the management of the elevated would do everything in its power to come to an understanding with the street car company in the matter of general transfer system.

To be sure, there are obstacles to overcome. The law stands in the way, for

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one thing. But where there is a will there is a way. The public is certainly ready to co-operate whenever they have a chance to do so, but patchwork must be eliminated. The public is tired of the eternal bickerings over questions of transportation, and for many years has paid a high price for a rather mediocre service. Much has been promised, but little delivered. Much is said of the spirit of Chicago, of its progressive nature, of the "I Will"! Much has been done in the last hundred years, but the too dense settlements of some wards and the forlorn and blighted areas in other wards will not become balanced until better transportation facilities are created. Today it does not matter so much that the zoo in Brookfield can be reached by the elevated; the important thing is to build an ample system within the limits of Chicago, and to give the people the kind of service they have a right to expect. The demand that the city should take over the transportation companies will no longer be heard if the private companies can show that they are equal to the problem, and are really willing to solve it--not each one for itself, but all of them together.

Abendpost, June 12, 1935.

MEDIEVAL ARMOR AND THE LETTER OF THE LAW

(Editorial)

The streetcar company has refused to comply with an order of the state commerce commission to come to terms with the elevated company with respect to the exchange of transfers, which was to become effective August 7.

The state commerce commission was asked to agree on a date at which the whole affair could be argued again. It is contended that the streetcar company was incorporated under laws quite different from those in effect at the time of incorporation of the elevated company. To consolidate the two companies would involve a great many difficulties. Should the state commerce commission insist upon disregarding the law, the courts would have to be called upon to act.

The efforts of the city administration to save (after more than five years) at least something that would be of advantage to the public from the ruins of the

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traction ordinance of July 1, 1930, have arrived at an impasse. If it were not possible to merge the transportation companies on the basis of a new traction ordinance, the situation would be sad indeed.

Technically, the companies are undoubtedly right. In accordance with the letter of the law, they may seek justice through the courts. Besides, the companies are under the administration of receivers, who are supervised by the district court. One is reminded of the lawsuit of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company against the city administration--it will take years for the disputed questions to be settled.

In whichever way the matter is decided, the public, which must use the facilities for transportation which are provided by the traction companies, foots the bill. Often double, and sometimes triple fares have to be paid, when a transfer to a bus line is necessary.

During the previous negotiations concerning transfer traffic, it became clear

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that it might not be hard to master the technical part of the business. But behind the scenes are the security holders of the companies. Each group demands first consideration, and these persons all have their legal rights, which must be respected.

Better and cheaper transportation is of paramount importance at present. The public would welcome any improvement in the service. The public is used to having trouble. There is no doubt that the revenues of the companies would be increased because of the heavier traffic which would result from improved service. The state commerce commission is eager to help, of course, even to the extent of going beyond the letter of the law, but this is impossible.

Many good measures have been prevented by the technicalities of the law, and many more will be in the future. There must be justice, and there must be law. Without a constitution no democratic commonwealth can exist. It is unfortunate, however, if the technicalities of the law prevail over what is vital and progressive, because this leads to an uncertainty which has a paralyzing

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effect. Many things come to a standstill, no matter how great an effort is made to give, by makeshifts, the appearance of progress.

If a man had to take part in a modern war, and for this purpose donned a medieval knight's armor, everyone would laugh. Modern warfare demands extreme mobility, which modern armies achieve, and everyone finds it natural. However, it seems difficult for citizens to lay aside the armor of the knight, or perhaps the beautifully powdered wig, in their everyday lives.

Let them continue to act this way if they wish to. But in that case they have no reason to complain if they have to hang on the leather strap for a few more years, and pay more for this dubious privilege than they would if there were more understanding and compromise.

Abendpost, June 4, 1935.

THE CHICAGO STREET CAR

(Editorial)

The Chicago Surface Lines have been in receivership for many years. The situation seems destined to become perpetual. For some years the lines have been operated without any permit whatever. The old permit expired long ago, and is renewed only at brief intervals for short periods--quite a remarkable situation for the transportation system of a city with millions of inhabitants.

For decades the people of this city have been promised modern subways. One mayor, who is no more, once promised his loyal voters that the "rubbish" to be dug up by the first spade would fly in the autumn of that year. This was long ago. The children who at that time went to school have since then become fathers and mothers. Later on the good citizens were promised a

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consolidation of the street car with the elevated. There is no mention of this plan any more. Recently we were made to anticipate a universal transfer service for the near future. But that is no longer talked about and the dear public curses, of course, about the miserable transportation conditions of the city, but they never yet protested emphatic enough for the city administration to do something toward improving the bad traffic conditions. All they could make them do was install some so-called feeder buses (by the street car lines), and that was against the greatest possible resistance on the part of the latter.

With much more joy is the news now received that the street car lines now intend to order a hundred new cars, which will not only make less noise than the ones now in use, but will even otherwise be the latest in the field of car construction. [Editor's note: These are the (Madison Street) P.C.C. cars] It is to be hoped that the city council, the traffic commission and the receiver will say something against it, lest this modest outlook for better times for street car riders become a mirage, as most of the other courageous plans were.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 16, 1935.

EXTENDING DEPRESSION

(Editorial)

A person who observed the goings on in Congress might suspect that this body had made it its duty to show the world the inferiority of the parliamentary and democratic form of government. If Mussolini, Hitler and other dictators wanted to convince their dissatisfied subjects that they had nothing to complain about, they would only need to point to what is going on in the Capitol in Washington. There Congress has been in session since the beginning of this year and has as yet taken no action except about the big emergency appropriation bill and the bonus bill. And yet it has on its agenda a whole series of bills, all of which are extremely important, with regard to the economic life of the nation.

A masterly piece of legislative bungling was done by the U. S. Senate lately when, with a sudden burst of energy that was as unprecedented as it was violent, it passed a bill prolonging the FERA for another nine months....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10075

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Abendpost, May 16, 1935.

The NRA should remain in force for a few years in its present form, should be changed in a few important particulars, or should be discarded altogether. Such action should have taken place a long time ago: then industry would have known what to expect after June 16, when the law expires. It is generally known that the building industry is the least prosperous section of our national economy. By the NRA the wages of most workers in the building trades have been considerably increased. As long as firms and corporations do not know whether the NRA will remain in force after June 16 or not, they are also unable to tell how much the buildings which they have planned will cost. Consequently they are holding up the awarding of contracts.

It is undeniably true that industry is prepared to award contracts amounting to billions of dollars, which would bring about a great improvement in business conditions. But industry is delaying this because it does not know what Congress is going to do. The NRA has done much that is good, but it has also done harm. To give only one example: It almost tripled the wages of unskilled workers in the South. On the other hand, it did not triple the income of these workers, almost all of whom are Negroes.

100-4 (ILL) PROJ 30275

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CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum, May 16, 1935.

The sole result is that the Negroes who used to work an average of two to three days per week, now work only one. They get about as much money as they used to receive for two or three days' work. This satisfies them completely and gives them an opportunity to devote six days a week to sweet idleness and the enjoyment of alcohol. The result is that the foremen and white skilled workers cannot make any headway; it takes longer to put up a building, and the cost is increased correspondingly.

It is obvious that such measures **do not** tend to increase building activity. Nevertheless, those who **wish to build**, and are obliged to, would make some arrangements to do so if it were not for this unfortunate uncertainty. One might declare without fear of being charged with exaggeration that, if Congress adjourned today, there would be a big increase in building activity within a few weeks. The plans are completed, the funds are on hand and the contracts could be awarded immediately. But the contracts will not be awarded because the country does not know what Congress is going to do. The worst trouble is not that Congress enacts bad laws, but that it wastes time

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

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Abendpost, May 16, 1935.

and leaves the country in uncertainty. Of this obvious truth the people in Washington have plainly not the slightest understanding.

N.A. (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1935.

FORWARD TO BATTLE!

(Editorial)

The annual convention of the National Chamber of Commerce, which met this year in Washington, received much more attention from the press than in former years. This was due to the circumstance that the meeting was outspokenly political in character. It is a remarkable but undeniable fact that the public always has much more interest in political news than in news of an economic nature. If the Chamber of Commerce had confined its discussions to purely economic themes the newspapers would probably have given them little attention. But since the meeting could easily be mistaken for a Republican National Convention the press devoted much space to it.

After the Chamber of Commerce had ripped into the Administration and President Roosevelt had replied in kind, the Convention decided it would be best to conclude with a conciliatory gesture. The new president of the Chamber of



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Commerce, Harper Sibley, was given this task. He promptly explained that the National Chamber of Commerce harbored no feelings of hostility toward the Administration but that there was, unfortunately, "an honest difference of opinion" between the Chamber and the White House on various questions. That differences of opinion exist is very plain, and there is no doubt that both sides are sincere. Some elements in the situation, however, are still rather obscure.

The keynote speaker of the convention was Henry I. Allen, former Governor of Kansas and United States Senator, considered the most reactionary Hoover-Republican from the most reactionary state in the Union. Even the friendliest of critics could hardly deny that this gave the meeting an openly political complexion. Who was it, however, who stood up for the Chamber against the adverse criticism of the President? This was none other than Representative Bertrand Snell of New York, the chairman of the last Republican National Convention, who is also one of Herbert Hoover's most loyal adherents. Under these circumstances we have no choice but to characterize the convention of the Chamber of Commerce as a Republican campaign meeting.

Indeed, the campaign is now going on and, although the Republicans have not



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yet selected their candidates, their campaign is already in full swing. The next meeting will be held June 10 and 11 in Springfield, Illinois. And there was a reason for selecting this place for the meeting. They wish to conjure up the Martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, from his grave, and thus provide the affair with an imposing historical background. There is nothing wrong with that; on the contrary, it would be a good thing if in meetings for current political purposes historical events were given more attention than is in general the case.

Naturally, no predictions can be made as to what will be said and done at this meeting, to which Republican leaders from nine Middlewestern states have been invited. The summons to the meeting leads us to fear the worst, however. It contains not a single constructive idea. It maintains that the Constitution and our free institutions must be preserved by a sharp struggle against the New Deal; that at the same time, however, a fight must be made against the depression. The masses are unable to work up any enthusiasm for the struggle to defend the Constitution and our free institutions, for everyone knows that it was under this Constitution and these



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institutions that the worst economic catastrophe in American history broke upon the country.

Worst of all, however, is the circumstance that the summons maintains absolute silence about the fact that the crash occurred toward the end of 1929, that is, under a Republican Administration. It treats the depression as if the present Administration were responsible for it. The voters cannot be taken in by such tricks. How can they expect the people to have confidence in a party that lies, or tells only a half truth, about a matter of this importance? The meeting is supposed to work out a constructive program for the 1936 campaign. It would be a good thing for the whole country if they did this; but in that case they would have to go at it in an entirely different way. The Democratic Administration is really open to attack at several points, but attack and criticism must be honest and must rest upon a factual basis. Secondly, the party must make positive proposals. They will never get anywhere by making vague assertions and by dissimulation.



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 30, 1934.

THE SLOW PACE OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

(Editorial)

Although it cannot be denied that the vigorous efforts of the President and his Administration to further the economic reconstruction of the country have been successful to a certain extent, there is still much to be done before we can speak of the American economy as healthy. It appears to many as if the economic measures and reforms which emanate from Washington are the direct cause of the slow pace at which the general economic situation improves. Their opinion does not lack justification, for it is an open secret that private capital has not yet been persuaded into new investments in industry and trade.

Attempts are now being made, by artificial measures like the reduction of the rate of interest on bank deposits, to induce private capital into active participation in the economy. The result will scarcely come up to expectations. As long as the dollar is not stabilized, private capital will scarcely be



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available to larger amounts for investment in business enterprise, because a general uncertainty exists about the economic future, as also about the future financial condition of the country. As long as the Government conjures up billions for its economic measures there is danger of inflation, for, in the last analysis, all the measures adopted seem to the economist mere experiments whose success is hoped, but not prophesied with absolute certainty. A further circumstance is the harsh interference of the Government in business, and the possibility that business which had hitherto been reserved to private enterprise would be taken over by the Government itself. All this causes the capitalists to feel depressed and uncertain and cripples their initiative. The Government is also toying with the idea of a far-reaching regulation of many sorts of business undertakings, and this furthers neither the establishment of new businesses nor the reorganization of the old ones.

Capital is going to wait until after the enactment of all the economic laws that have been planned, and until the dollar is stabilized. This caution and holding back should not surprise anyone. A radical change in their



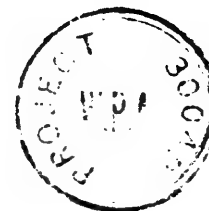
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attitude is not to be expected until after the adjournment of the first session of the new Congress, when the future course of the Government can clearly be seen. This is the reason for the slowness with which business revives. It would be wrong, however, to conclude from this that Roosevelt's efforts to improve business conditions are a failure. Their effect will not fail to appear as soon as the grape juice clears up and becomes a pure wine. It is already certain that the initiative of Roosevelt and his advisers is bound to give a powerful stimulus to the American economy, and some effects of this can already be seen. A definite upswing in business has been noticeable for months. Business conditions will gradually improve as the outlines of the future economic structure emerge from the darkness which still prevails.



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and others. These organizations have always tried to gain an influence upon the Government, and they were very successful in their attempts. It is generally known that the big industrialists have dictated the tariff policies of the country for decades. The tariff bills were prepared in the House of Representatives, and it accidentally came to light that the Ways and Means Committee, which establishes the tariff rates, has very close connections with the manufacturers. The big industrialists have, in fact, during Republican Administrations, always formed a kind of secondary government. They were not the only ones active in this sphere; in brotherly fashion they shared the government of the country with high finance and business. It was not very long ago that the former American Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, made a few remarks about the actual rulers of this country. He declared that the country is ruled by about fifty men, and cited the heads of industry, commerce, and high finance as the real rulers of the country. These assertions by Gerard did not cause any great excitement. Evidently the widest circles considered it a well-known fact that these gentlemen were the real rulers of the country.

People were under the general impression, however, that this rule was terminated

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as a result of the Democratic victory in 1932 and 1934, for the rulers had shown that they were not very good at ruling. Everything went well in normal times, but when the great economic collapse came they were helpless. It is due to the work of President Roosevelt and his advisers that confidence was restored and that the economy was put on a going basis again. For this reason the Government has intervened in the economy and has taken far-reaching measures. Evidently the big industrialists have grown tired of this interference and for that reason wish to restore former conditions. As long as the present Administration is at the helm they will not have much success. It is one of the most important principles of the New Deal that the governing is done by those who were elected for that purpose. There is no room, at present, for an irresponsible secondary government.



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Abstract. Dec. 21, 1934.

WILLIAM D. H. H. H. H. H.

(Editorial)

On January 3 the new Congress will convene. The prospects are that it will enact a series of laws by which the New Deal will be extended or modified. It was generally supposed that the people had taken a definite attitude toward the New Deal in the last Congressional elections, for this election gave the Democrats so great a majority that it left no room for doubt about the attitude of the electorate. Industrial leaders have obviously taken a different view of the matter, however. They assembled in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia and, after a very lively meeting which lasted three days, adopted a number of proposals and demands which they have submitted to the Administration.

Naturally, the great industrialists of this country have a right to take this



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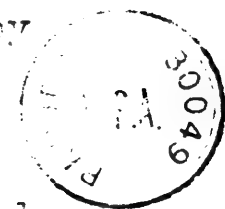
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action, and the Administration is duty-bound carefully to consider the proposals and demands. The industrialists declare themselves for a re-election of the N. T. A. for one year more. They attempt to solve the labor problem by demanding that workers have the right to treat with the employers either individually or collectively, and either directly or through representatives. The memorandum which was submitted also includes demands that the budget be balanced by a limitation of revenues. [Translator's note: "Revenues" (Einnahmen) is probably a slip of the pen for "expenditures".] and that the currency be stabilized. Both demands are modified, however, by the addition of the words, "as soon as possible".

In this matter the spokesmen of industry are in complete accord with the President, for he has never permitted the slightest doubt that he considered the current deficit and the flexibility of the dollar merely emergency measures. The memorandum sharply inveighs against the Administration's policy of reviving heavy industry and decreasing the number of unemployed by engaging



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in public works. The attempts to establish a minimum wage and a maximum work week were also roundly condemned.

The next demands in the memorandum had to do with finances and forms of credit. The Government is to refrain from attempting to influence these in any way. It is also demanded, explicitly, that the law dealing with the sale of securities be modified. And, finally, the memorandum attacks the artificial curtailment of agricultural production. Doubtless the Administration will reject most of these demands. They represent the economic philosophy of the Old Deal. This philosophy and its practical application were chiefly responsible for the collapse of the American economy five years ago.

It is difficult to believe that the American people **are** willing to return to that state of affairs. The New Deal certainly has its faults and weaknesses, and it will be the duty of the next Congress to weed these out as thoroughly as possible on the basis of the evidence at hand. But it will not return to



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the Old Deal. Concerning this it has received a mandate from the American people which cannot be misunderstood. For it must not be forgotten that not only all the Democrats but also many Republicans in Congress were elected on a platform the chief plank of which was an unconditional endorsement of the New Deal.



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INCREASING THE PURCHASING POWER

(Editorial)

Since people are still commenting on the 1933 report on income tax payments, a few more remarks may be of interest. A comparison of this report with that for 1932 shows that the number of taxpayers whose taxable income was over a million, grew from twenty in 1932 to forty-six in 1933. On the other hand, the total amount collected dropped by about three hundred and fifty million. If it is taken into consideration that a greater percentage of the larger incomes is paid out in taxes, only one conclusion is possible: the incomes in the lower brackets have decreased. This is confirmed by Helvering's report, for the number of taxpayers with incomes of from \$1,000 to \$25,000 dropped from 3,735,300 in 1932 to 3,634,000 in 1933, and the total amount of income received by this group dropped from \$9,834,000,000 to \$9,367,000,000. Translator's note: The Abendpost gives \$9,367,000 for the

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second figure. This seems an obvious misprint.7



At the same time the Security and Exchange Commission has published an order which is of especial interest in connection with what has been said above. In the future all requests for the listing of stock on the exchanges must be accompanied by a report of the names and salaries of the two or three most highly paid officials. It will be questioned whether it is reasonable to require this of all concerns whose securities are listed on the stock exchange. The figures published so far do not permit the drawing of any general conclusion on the matter. Undoubtedly there are a number of firms, however, which have not reduced the salaries of the most highly paid officials in proportion to those of the others, and which have also not been justified in what is still only a partial increase in the salaries of their employees. It is, after all, only human for the most influential persons to think of themselves first, but in doing so they forget the responsibility which they owe to the employees as a whole. In their shortsightedness and

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selfishness they forget that economic progress can continue only if the buying power of the public increases, and they are knifing themselves when they fight the efforts of the Administration in this direction.

In this connection, the minimum pay prescribed by the N.R.A. may, to a certain extent, have done more harm than good, for it seemed to give selfish employers some moral justification for paying just the minimum wage, or a little above it. It must be remembered that when Washington sets a minimum wage the employer, whose personal representatives take part in the proceedings, can exert far more influence than can his employees, who are not represented, especially if the employees are unorganized.

If the Security and Exchange Commission should decide to make its order apply to all concerns whose stocks are listed on the stock exchange, we could get a clearer picture of the situation. As the proverb says, "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander". Thus the Government would be faced with the

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problem of whether it would be advantageous to require that all concerns furnish exact information on this matter. For here we are dealing not so much with the private rights of the businessman, as with the fact that businessmen have blindly fought the attempts of the Administration to increase the general purchasing power. At the same time, consideration must be given the fact that, with the expected and, to a large extent, already accomplished increase in prices, low wages have the direct effect of lowering the purchasing power.



In this situation we cannot rest content with information about the salaries of the highest officials, but must also demand information about all the special privileges of these officials--privileges which are very useful to the high officials, but detrimental to the financial condition of the company. Thus, the right to buy stocks at a definite price which is below that of the market, and the right to royalties or other compensation, whether these are actually paid to them, or merely credited to them on the books, must be taken into consideration.

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STATISTICS ON INCOME

(Editorial)

The treasury department recently published a statistical survey of income taxes which attracted attention throughout the entire country. These statistics are sensational as compared with those of last year, incomes of a million dollars and over have increased, whereas incomes below five thousand dollars have decreased. It is doubtful whether it is right to draw conclusions from this as to the economic situation in general, or to see in these facts the results of the government's economic measures. For this, a single year is too short a period, and it is by no means impossible that the statistics for next year may show a reverse of tendencies.

If, however, conclusions of this kind have to be arrived at, then one must needs acknowledge that the assaults directed at the New Deal on the part of the Republicans are completely unjustified. The latter have stubbornly maintained that the tendency of the New Deal is to destroy personal property and

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to distribute the wealth of the country among the large masses of the population. That it has no such tendencies becomes clear from the statistics on income taxes, even though it can not be maintained that its effects are the other way round.

It is significant that Washington's leading politicians, and especially members of the Senate, make use of those statistics to prove the correctness of their pet ideas. Thus, Senator Borah declared that the anti-trust laws must again be sharply applied. In his opinion, monopolies serve to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. This is one way of talking which finds no universal approval, for, to begin with, certain monopolies are unavoidable. Or would, perhaps, ~~Chicagoans~~ prefer to see two telephone companies operating in the city? Should there be two telephone systems in the city, everyone would be forced to have two telephones and to pay for them.

In such cases, the nature of the business is **such** that a single company must be given a monopoly. Furthermore, it is a generally accepted fact that the

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gasoline and oil industry was brought to the brink of ruin through ruthless competition. It is certain that this sort of thing serves neither the industry nor the great masses of the people. For this reason, President Roosevelt has designated repeatedly, as an aim of the New Deal, the suppression of suicidal competition between great corporations in the interest of economic revival. This policy has been consistently followed by the administration.

Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, the leader of the inflationists in the Senate, likewise applied a critical eye to the statistics, and naturally arrived at the conclusion that the value of the dollar must further be reduced. His argument is not quite clear, for if the drastic reduction of gold value, as practiced hitherto, was a help to the rich, then a further reduction would of course benefit them even more. For Senator Costigan, of Colorado, the statistics held no surprise. He expressed his views quite substantially by stating that the rebuilding program should be speeded up.

Most radical in expressing his opinion was Senator Wheeler of Montana, and,

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judging from his political credo, this is easy to understand. He called for drastic measures which would guarantee a just distribution of wealth.

Every **politician**, however, views these statistics from his own standpoint, seeing in them proof of the correctness of his ideas and theories. What is more, the data are too scanty and incomplete to do anything with them. On the other hand, the reports recently published about the plans of the industrialists show distinctly that, during the next few years, they are going to spend enormous sums for modernization of their plants and replacement of obsolete machines. This is the best proof that industry is taking an upward swing.

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Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1934.

THE INSULL TRIAL

(Editorial)

Samuel Insull and his sixteen co-defendants, who were accused of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, were declared not guilty by the jury, and so were acquitted by Federal Judge Wilkerson. The verdict has raised a great deal of untoward comment on the part of many readers of this paper, making it very distinct that these people have lost confidence in the institutions of justice. It is, perhaps, also to be accepted that the public has absolutely no understanding of the outcome of the trial, and that its comments may illustrate the old German adage "Little thieves they hang, big ones they let go".

To criticise the procedure of the court, or to suspect the jury, is by no means fair. The trial was excellently prepared by the office of the district attorney, and especially did the assistant district attorney, Leslie E. Salter, who was

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sent to Chicago by **Attorney General** Cummings to prosecute the case, prove himself a very able lawyer. He studied and worked on the case quite thoroughly, and submitted it to the jurors in a clear way, easy to understand. It was, however, unavoidable that, in submitting proof of guilt, complicated financial problems had to be discussed, and it is quite possible that not all of the jurors understood them.

Added to that was the fact that the trial was drawn out too long. For eight weeks the deliberations continued, and the defense attorneys used this circumstance quite skillfully to bring the accused closer to the jury's emotions. Psychological moments of this nature are of great importance, and it is quite understandable that the jury gradually began to feel a certain sympathy for those fallen potentates of the financial world, with whom they actually spent many hours every day. And another thing, the accused derived no profit from the financial transactions for which they were blamed. The public lost, but the accused have lost also. Undoubtedly, this consideration was taken into

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account by the jurors, and, when the trial came to a close, they must have completely forgotten, thanks to the skillful maneuvering of the facts by the defense, that the defendants were not tried because their undertakings broke down, but because they misused the mails.

There is, finally, a practical consideration to be made which may have been of importance. To arrive at a verdict, unanimity is essential, according to the law. If the jurors cannot agree, the trial ends ineffectually. The district attorney may then bring up a new indictment; but, as a rule, this does not happen, because experience teaches us that such cases seldom result in convictions. It would have been extremely difficult, in this case, to find a jury which had not formed an opinion of the case. It is possible that the jurors who were originally in favor of conviction took this into consideration, and resigned themselves to joining the majority. It would serve no practical purpose to insist upon conviction.

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These, however, are only suppositions, but suppositions that crop up when we try to analyze the jury's verdict. What considerations there were which actually led to the acquittal will never be known. Insull, and his friends and advisers, may now be tried on a number of charges in the federal, as well as in the state courts, but whether the necessary indictments will ever be made is rather doubtful. In the face of the failure of the first Insull trial, it seems quite useless to press other indictments.

The impression the public had from the outcome of the trial must needs be an unfavorable one. Until recently, the inspector of mails was considered a person of dignity. People who received circulars by mail describing certain securities could not, of course, know whether the information given was true. What they knew, however, was that the senders of these circulars would relentlessly be sent to the penitentiary if it came out that they had used the mail to broadcast false information about their business. The stamp on the envelope was a symbol and a token that their undertaking was reliable.

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It is not going to be like that in the future. The Insull trial has shown that anyone may send circular matter by mail, containing false information, without being sentenced for using the mails for purposes of fraud. It is thus inevitable that public confidence in justice is going to be shaken by the outcome of this trial.

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Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1934.

DUBIOUS CAMPAIGN METHODS

(Editorial)

It is an old principle derived from experience that big political campaigns always have a bad influence upon business conditions. This has proved true in the present campaign. But this campaign differs from all previous ones in the way in which the Republican press, as well as the campaign speakers of the party, spread a pessimistic attitude for partisan purposes. In former presidential campaigns the situation was usually such that industry slowed down its pace during the election year. This was entirely natural because at that time Republicans advocated high protective tariffs while the Democrats wanted moderate tariffs. Naturally the industrial production was influenced by the position of the two parties, and it was only natural for the manufacturers to cut down their production in order not to be left with a large stock on hand in case of a Democratic victory, which would result in the reduction of tariffs on goods from abroad.



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For many years there has been no fundamental difference in the tariff policies of the two parties. The campaign speakers of the Republican party are now preaching that the economy will be completely ruined under the present Administration; that the Administration is doctrinaire and radical, and has no understanding of the practical needs of the economy. They further declare that taxes will climb immensely, and that it is immaterial to the businessman whether he earns any money or not, since it will be taxed away from him in any case.

This party also maintains that money no longer has any definite value, that the Government is systematically robbing the owning classes by reducing the value of the dollar to sixty cents. It is pointed out that the President has already received from Congress the authority to devalue the dollar further, and that under these circumstances there is no point whatever in doing business, in earning money or in investing money in productive enterprises.



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This picture of the economic situation is one-sided and false. The Republican press and the spokesmen of the party purposely keep silent about the fact that a whole series of great commercial and industrial countries have abandoned the gold standard, among them even England, whose conservative policies have been proverbial for centuries. Furthermore, they fail to mention the fact that the devaluation of the dollar has an effect only upon commercial transactions with foreign countries, that this devaluation is only artificial, and that every dollar in circulation is backed by three times as much gold as is prescribed by law. They also suppress the fact that the price structure, which is certainly a very important factor in industry, does not depend entirely upon the value of the currency, but that this represents only a relatively unimportant factor in the fixing of prices.

Beyond a doubt this systematic campaign to destroy confidence has had a certain effect upon the business world, which has been made timid by five years of severe depression. And this propaganda is especially harmful



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because everybody knows that the present Administration will remain at the helm for two more years, at least, no matter how the Congressional elections on November 5 turn out. The businessmen who are affected by this propaganda see a future that is not gray, but deepest black. Their energy and enterprising spirit are paralyzed; they work themselves into a mood of defeatism, and it is clear that this mood will affect the whole business world. It is fortunate that the campaign will soon be over, for otherwise business would come to a complete standstill.



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THE RAILROADS ARE AWAKENING

(Editorial)

The competition of automobiles, motorbusses, and airplanes seems to be making a slow but genuine impression on the railroads. The railroads considered the competition of the new means of communication a dreadful injustice to which they were subjected. During the course of the years they became so used to the idea that they had a monopoly in transportation facilities that, when competition did arise, they automatically cried "Police!" and demanded laws to prevent this allegedly unfair competition. But nothing of the kind happened; the public overruled their protests and passed on to the order of the day, and made increasing use of the new means of transportation. Then, at last, even among the railroads, a few leaders emerged who departed from the old comfortable rut and urged the adoption of reforms. The conservative railroaders held back at first and thus slowed down the change, but gradually they must capitulate, one after the other, partly because they have become convinced of the necessity for renovating

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the old transportation system; partly because the stockholders, who were hit by the reduction of dividends, made it hot for them.

The first attempts to accept the challenge of the troublesome competition lead to a reduction of passenger fares. The conservative element insisted that the reduction should be called merely a temporary one. But they can hardly delude themselves into thinking that the high fares which the railroads have charged travellers for the last twenty years will soon return. By the reduction in fares the public will be encouraged to travel extensively. Overcharges inevitably drive the masses into competition. The reduction of fares alone, however, will not be sufficient to draw the traveling public; for this other things are also needed. The American railroads are, as far as comfort is concerned, behind those in foreign countries. A large number of their passenger cars are antiquated and unsuitable. The public of today demands greater comfort and greater speed. Both must come if the railroads want to secure first place in

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passenger traffic for the greater distances.

A considerable number of European express trains travel faster than the average American express train. Our railroads have only a few celebrated trains which a European would consider real express trains. The others, though called express, are in reality far from it. Express trains, which during their run show a scheduled stop of an hour or more, cannot be considered real express trains, even if they pass a station now and then without stopping. Within the last few months the movement to reform the railroads seems to have increased its tempo somewhat. They talk about faster schedules, and they have put into service a few trains which actually show modern accommodations. But as long as it is a matter of only a few trains, the mass of the traveling public does not have service. Only a thorough reform of timetables as well as of rolling stock and the very necessary improvement of the roadbeds, will assure the railroads a steady increase in passenger traffic.

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A DARK CHAPTER

(Editorial)

The city council has relegated the traction ordinance, which our citizens accepted three years ago, to the rubbish heap. While it is still possible that the ordinance will be enforced, since the transportation companies have until April 3 to agree to accept it, there is little or no hope that they will do so. When the ordinance, after endless debates and arguments, had finally been submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, many optimistic people believed that the transportation problem was solved for decades to come.

The press and many other people pointed to the evidently grievous faults of the ordinance. They emphasized that it offered the public no advantages whatever, but favored Mr. Insull, who was then at the peak of his power, in every respect. However, it did at least give prospect of the erection of a

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subway street car line and of an extension of the present street car system. Had the transportation lines consented to the ordinance, the transportation problem would be closer to solution, and the stagnation which was caused by politicians who made a football of the transportation matter would have been ended. That is why the press urged the people to accept the ordinance, despite its many faults.

And the ordinance was adopted by a wide majority; and still nothing was done. In order to insure enforcement, it was necessary to induce the holders of the securities of the existing transportation companies to agree to the provisions of the ordinance, and especially to its plans to reorganize the finances of the corporations. That was never done. About six months ago, Mayor Kelly directed a sharp warning to the interested groups, and then the attorneys for the security holders stirred into lively activity. A little later, Judge Wilkerson threatened to take summary action. Soon it was reported that an agreement could be expected within a short time. This report proved to be premature.

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A few days ago, Mayor Kelly made a public statement in which he declared that the ordinance was no longer adequate to the transportation requirements of Chicago and that he considered it best to drop it. He made a recommendation to this effect to the city council, and the recommendation was adopted by that body. So the city is just where it always was. The battles in the last legislature and in the city council, the fights behind the scenes where Sam Insull's graft money played an important part, the campaign for and against the ordinance, and the voting on the issue were all in vain. The ordinance has been scrapped, and its parent and sponsor, Samuel Insull, is riding about in a gondola on the Mediterranean Sea, a fugitive from justice.

On recommendation of the Mayor, the city council has decided to draft a new ordinance, which all the mistakes and faults of the discarded ordinance are to be avoided. At the same time the city law department has been instructed to file proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to the introduction of universal transfers between the surface and elevated roads and the bus lines. The council also resolved to renew the

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franchise of the street car lines from day to day. The council took this step to put pressure on the holders of securities of the corporations, to render them more amenable to an amalgamation of the transportation companies; for if the franchise is not extended, the companies will have to cease operating, and their securities will be worthless.

Transportation matters have always been among the darkest pages in the history of Chicago. True, there never was a lack of adventurous and courageous men who were willing to furnish the city with newer and better means of transportation. However, from the very beginning, graft and corruption played no small part in the organization of transportation companies. The public was most brutally exploited; and still the surface and elevated lines have been bankrupt for years, because their capital stock is watered, and because their enormous income cannot withstand the continuous bleeding and financial schemes of politicians.

We remember--with mixed feelings--the traction magnate Charles Yerkes, who

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came to Chicago after he had served a prison term in Philadelphia. He immortalized himself by magnanimously donating the observatory bearing his name to the University of Chicago. It was claimed at that time that he wanted to draw the attention of his fellow citizens to the stars, so , they would not notice what he was doing with their property; the same principle is in vogue today. Our means of transportation are expensive but poor, and the thought that some of our street cars remind us of the heroic time of the Civil War is but small consolation for their lack of comfort. The resolutions of the city council close a period of the history of Chicago's transportation. What will the next period be like?

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Large sums of money are to be made available to attract the necessary numbers of visitors to the Fair this year. Tickets are being offered for sale in advance, and the Mayor, too, has used his influence to emphasize the importance of this preliminary sale. It is certainly in the interest of all Chicagoans to do their part in making the Fair a success.

Though the matter is of great importance to Chicago, yet the efforts that are being made pertain only to the next few months. It may be, and, in any event, it would be very desirable, that the Fair will be so successful this year that it could be made a permanent exhibition. That would certainly be an advantage to Chicago. Still, the Fair would be open only during the summer, even though it were made a permanent institution, and the people who are employed at the Fair would be obliged to seek other employment

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during the winter.

Therefore, serious consideration should be given to the provision of opportunity for permanent work for our citizens; otherwise it might happen that a certain part of our population would be attracted to other parts of the country, and a "migration" on a large scale would have an adverse effect upon business in general, and especially upon the value of real estate.

The surest way to create opportunities for employment is undoubtedly to interest new industrial enterprises in locating here, and the city administration should make vigorous efforts to supply the necessary inducements.

A large city offers industry certain advantages; smaller cities have certain other advantages. Thus, smaller cities are often in a position to donate the necessary land to industries, and many manufacturers make use of such offers. Chicago cannot compete in this respect, for the real estate situation here differs greatly from that which prevails in smaller cities. Certain cities

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go a step further, and grant large commercial or industrial firms immunity from taxation for a period of years. Chicago should give this point special consideration. Taxes are a very important item in the cost of industrial operation, for they include not only taxes on land, but also taxes on movable property. Though immunity from taxation for a few years is quite an inducement, industrialists will not fail to inform themselves as to the tax policy which is followed by the cities concerned. And Chicago's present policy would not prove very attractive when compared with the policy in vogue in other cities. Though some effort has been made to reduce local taxes in order to appease our indignant citizenry to some extent, the taxes have not been reduced sufficiently to render them attractive to new industrial enterprises. Our city administration will have to make special efforts to remedy this situation.

In other respects, Chicago offers advantages that are equal, if not superior, to those of other large urban communities. For one thing, it is centrally located, and that is a very important factor. Then, Chicago is the greatest

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railroad and air line junction in the world. In addition it has a waterway that, we hope, will soon be extended to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Atlantic Ocean. Then too, Chicago's large population is assurance that industry will have no difficulty in securing sufficient employees in normal times, and that is important to firms that do most of their business during certain parts of the season. Necessary materials can also be had without delay, since every branch of industry is represented here.

Everything considered, one must conclude that Chicago's chances generally are good, but that taxation remains a sore spot.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1934.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS

(Editorial)

Interest in government ownership of railroads has been revived, and so it is in order that we concern ourselves with the advantages and disadvantages of government ownership. People are easily misled, for they draw [false] parallels between the United States and other countries, and they forget to consider that fundamentally different conditions prevail in various countries.

Americans of German descent naturally compare conditions in the United States with those in Germany. In the latter country all railroads have been united since 1920 in the German National Railroad Company. It is true that prior to that year a large percentage of the railroads were operated by the Government; but the larger provinces, such as Prussia, Bavaria, and Wuerttemberg, operated their railroads independently of the

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National Government. At that time, as well as later under the German National Railroad Company, the railroads were a source of great income for the country, except during the time of the Ruhr occupation and the subsequent period of inflation; for it was the railroads that furnished no small part of reparations.

This fact might mislead a person to assume that government ownership of railroads would also be just as successful in America. But the matter is not so simple. For one thing, we in the United States must reckon with much greater distances, and that would undoubtedly prove to be a great disadvantage for the railroads. Still, this factor might not be so important as many people think, since statistics show that long-distance freight traffic, which is the principal source of income of railroads, is more profitable than short hauls.

The chief distinction between conditions in Germany and conditions in America lies in an altogether different sphere. The personnel of the

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German National Railroad Company consists exclusively of experts. They devote their whole lives to railroading, and therefore they possess a special knowledge that must redound to the advantage of the roads.

If our railroads were placed under government ownership, the President would appoint as the head of the united roads a politician, who would receive the position solely because of his political connections and would know little or nothing about railroads. The same principle would be followed in engaging district supervisors and even minor employees. We admit, of course, that President Roosevelt would not be wholly guided by political considerations when making appointments, but unfortunately we cannot expect that we shall always have a Franklin Delano Roosevelt in that office, and under some other leader politicians would have ample opportunity to reserve well-paying railroad positions for themselves and their friends.

The proposal would be worthy of consideration, if it were possible to

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change the system and eliminate politics from the administration of railroads. In that case the merger of all railroads would prove to be very economical for our country, and the transportation systems would develop into a good source of income. However, under our present political system government ownership of railroads would make them the prey of politicians.

Mail service, which is operated by the Government both in Germany and in the United States, is a pertinent example. In Germany postal service has always been an important source of income for the country, while the mail service of the United States, which formerly showed a profit, has been operating under a deficit during the last few years. In this instance long distances have proved disadvantageous; besides, the post office is heavily burdened by the franking privileges of Government agencies and Congressmen. And the high wages of host of postmasters of the four classes are also a drain on the income of the postal service. But the greatest drawback is the fact that these gentlemen lack expert knowledge and often make arrangements that prove to be a hindrance to commerce and traffic and

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thus impair the mail service.

Municipal ownership of street car lines, gas plants, electric plants, etc., in Germany also furnishes pertinent examples. In most cases this form of ownership also has been profitable for various communities. Although it might be possible to operate our public utilities by experts for some time, it does not, as a rule, take long before our political bosses interfere and remove the cream from the milk, sometimes even absconding with the milk itself.

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CLINTON

Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1934.

WALL STREET

(Editorial)

Many of the reports which are read about Wall Street indicate that the men of finance have not yet agreed on an attitude toward the plans of the Federal Government. When we consider how sensitive and presentient the money barons were under former administrations, how they fairly smelled what was in the air, we wonder why their incredible sense of smell is no more active. Have their noses lost their ability to detect and distinguish between odors, or did their ears, perhaps, sharpen their sense of smell in former times?

Anybody who formerly followed the rates of exchange on the market from day to day, was often astonished at the tendency of the exchange rates suddenly to change, shortly before the close of the market, although incoming telegrams

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revealed no reason for the change. Then after the close of the market the newspapers published reports to justify the tendency of the exchange rates to change. Then, of course, there was admiration for the ability of Wall Street to read the future. However, if, on the next day, a small speculator wished to buy or sell on the basis of the preceding day's reports, he was too late, of course. The report had already been discounted on the market the day before, and in most cases the rates were again moving in the opposite direction. Thus the fact that the rates fall when good reports are made known, and that they rise when unfavorable views are published, has become a proverb on the market.

Since President Roosevelt has taken office, the large speculators' power of presentiment has declined greatly; indeed, one might say that it has ceased to function. The reason for this may be found in the fact that President Roosevelt was very careful when he selected his co-workers, and sought only men who had no connection with the unscrupulous financiers, or, at least, were under no obligation to them. Thus the fine connections between the

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SECRET

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Government and Wall Street were severed, and so the large speculators lost their supernatural sense of smell.

It is to be hoped, and nobody has any reason to doubt, that it will remain thus under the present Administration. By adhering to this principle, the Government has removed one of the many evils of Wall Street, for it is no exaggeration to say that speculators are less interested in knowing whether or not certain plans of the Government will redound to the welfare of the nation, than they are in the use of the plans of the Government for their own selfish interests.

Nor is it wrong to assume that the large speculators are opposing the Administration on the inflation question chiefly because they could not find out what course the Government intends to pursue in the matter. They would be only too happy to know and use that knowledge to make a lot of money.

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CELESTINE

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Perhaps the Administration will not be content to do away with this evil only, but is also planning to remove others.

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Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1933.

THE FUTURE OF THE BUSINESSMAN

(Editorial)

It has often been contended that, in this country, the independent merchant is being undermined by chain stores and mail-order houses. Judging from the results of the last census, this contention is not quite correct. In the year 1920, there were 1,328,000 independent businesses; in 1930, this number rose to 1,704,000. According to the information received from the census office, this total includes chain stores, but their number was only 160,000. The cause of the increase in the number of chain stores and of independent shops between 1920 and 1930, is not quite clear from this data. It may, however, be distinctly seen that the latter have considerably increased in number.

On the other hand, turnover in chain stores and mail-order houses has been greater than in independent stores. From the evaluations made by the census

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office, it can be seen that the turnover of the former is on an average, twice as large as that of the latter. At present, approximately every tenth retail store is a chain store, accounting for about one fifth of the total turnover of the retail trade.

It has been contended for years that the nature of retail trade has been changing at a swift pace. Many have looked upon this development as suspicious, and even dangerous. But the data of the census bureau makes it clear that there is still no sign of an immediate union of independent businessmen. The tendency is present, to be sure, but the process is a much slower one than has been generally assumed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 26273

Abendpost, Sept. 12, 1933.

THE HIGH RATES OF OUR UTILITIES

(Editorial)

Following the great crash in November, 1929, the prices of everything were reduced. This was quite understandable, for when billions are lost on the exchange, or when banks go bankrupt through the devaluation of real estate, the people no longer possess the same wherewithal to buy as they had before. The prices fell, therefore, not on all commodities at once, but on almost all of them in the course of the succeeding years. Longer to remain on their old level were the salaries of the public officials, which remained the same until the need for drastic tax reductions reduced them, too.

At last there remained only the rates of the various utilities, which were established, or at least approved, by the trade commission of the state. They resisted successfully all assaults directed against them by the public because the latter, regrettable as it may be, has no weapons strong enough

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to pierce the armor of the utilities. They sit in a stronghold well protected by charters, from where, with the aid of skillfully trained and highly paid attorneys, they can easily repulse all attacks on the part of the unorganized public. To be sure, the state, to protect the public against being overreached too much, has instituted an office to try complaints and to see to it that the structure of the utilities does not become top-heavy. This trade commission of the state performs an egg dance when it occasionally wakes from its Snow White sleep and begins to investigate.

But even if the commission were more active, the success of its efforts would still be dubious. It is but a state institution, and most of the time is scarcely in a position to make its resolutions effective. For if, in an important case, it should ever decide against the streetcar company or the gas company, then the company would immediately carry its suit to the federal court, thus automatically withdrawing the case from the jurisdiction of the state, and so from the authority of the state commission. The legal advisers of the monopolies always do find grounds for such flights

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into the federal courts. Their most favored ground is that the commission's decision is tantamount to a confiscation of property. Then, in the federal court, the suit is continued for years, while the consumers can only keep calm and continue paying the high rates. By the time a decision is finally reached, conditions have assumed such different proportions that the public interest has waned. The company is counting on that. Postponements of trials pay the companies well, exactly as in the case of one legally prosecuted in Chicago who obtains postponements through political "pull". He can have his trial adjourned from time to time, until the indicting office is no longer able to find witnesses against him, and either he is released because there is no proof against him or, if obliged to face his trial, he gets away with a much lighter sentence than he deserved.

It is time someone in authority put an end to this nuisance. It has been with us much too long, and now, when so much effort is being made to bring our economic life back to normalcy, it would be in order for the powers that be once again to remember the consumers and see that they get what is

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due them. Why should the consumers pay the old high rates for gas, electricity, streetcar and elevated transportation, when all other prices have become so much lower in recent years and their [the consumers'] incomes have been reduced in the same proportion?

Of course, the utilities contend that they can introduce no cheaper rates because, if they did so, they could not pay the interest on the principal invested by them. Are the consumers to blame for that? Is it not rather the result of overcapitalization of the companies? Most utility companies founded their businesses too much upon borrowed money. As long as the earnings were good they could carry the interest charges, some times well, some times not at all. When times became bad, the surplus of the earnings over the financial obligations became increasingly smaller. Now, this condition has, in numerous instances, led to the financial collapse of many companies. It is regrettable but, as was already said, it is the result of an unsound financial policy, and therefore it is hard to understand why

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the consumers should pay the high rates while nothing is heard of a drastic reduction of the large salaries which the companies pay to their high officials.

The state legislature, the trade commission, and the federal authorities should work together to take from the defenseless consumers a load which they should not have to carry.

What has been said of the utility companies is true also of the railroads, at least as far as the traffic in the suburbs is concerned. They reduced the fares for longer trips last summer, because the competition of the busses and airplanes compelled them to do so, but the monthly passes for the suburbs have not been made cheaper since the last crash. The rates are not even uniform. Quite different prices are charged for the same distances on different roads, and sometimes even of the same company. It probably depends upon whether or not the road has competition along the line in question.

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THAT'S JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED

(Editorial)

One of the main reasons why the economic situation of the land has not risen to the level desired and hoped for (in spite of all the efforts of the government and the wishes of the people) is doubtless the universal feeling of uncertainty resulting from government interference with industry.

The great industrial enterprises and the large business houses are operating to only a small fraction of their capacity; the business world is holding back orders because of the uncertainty as to what lies ahead. If the businessman knew what to expect in the near future or in the coming winter, he could make appropriate plans. In that case, wholesale merchants and industrialists could figure out intelligent production and selling programs. As things stand, retail merchants are buying only "from hand to mouth". They can make no long-term commitments in the face of the economic unrest and the fluctuating

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value of the dollar. Should the dollar drop between the time of buying and selling of merchandise, it would mean a loss which the businessman cannot afford, in addition to all his other risks.

The N R A is intended to reduce unemployment, and is going to do it, too! But if it does not fulfill its objective in the measure expected, the failure may be laid at the door of economic uncertainty. This uncertainty has its origin, in part, in the government's secrecy as to its financial plans. No one knows what value the dollar is going to have eight days, or four weeks, or a few months, from now. The government cannot be blamed for this. Should the financial measures planned in the interest of our economic life be prematurely announced, their aims would be largely frustrated. The government could, just the same, do something to pacify public fear if it would take a decisive stand against the baseless rumors that are from time to time spread about. Every time persons connected with the government impart to the public immature products of their own brains, with which they disquiet the people, it is the duty of the government to protest energetically.

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One such irresponsible "plan," the unauthorized broadcasting of which may give rise to general unrest, is that of Dr. Arthur Dahlberg. It is not at all new, and its author need not boast of any creative gift. Dahlberg proposes to issue new money every month, and to continue devaluating the old from month to month until, after a certain period, the old money would be altogether valueless. The purpose would be to force people with money to keep it circulating. Nor, according to the Dahlberg plan, could money be saved. All bank deposits would be taxed each month, so that their value would decrease from month to month. Dahlberg would, therefore, compel all inhabitants of the country to spend, each month, all the money earned in that month; what is more, he would compel all persons with savings to spend these savings, no matter what they might buy. Dahlberg himself is of the opinion that many would spend their money for things which they do not need, but he considers this needless squandering advisable, because, in this way, money would return to circulation, and industry and commerce would flourish. That might be the case, but such an economic state would be but a hothouse plant, doomed to die a speedy death.

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The plan is so scatterbrained for other reasons (which are as clear as day) that there is no reason to discuss it seriously. A brain capable of hatching such a plan must have some remarkably devious passageways and ought to be under careful observation. However, its owner should not be permitted to submit his "brain children" to the public, so long as they can somehow be brought to the notice of the economic and industrial advisers of the President. The last great run upon the banks was only a few months back. Is there anyone who desires a repetition? Is it the desire of the government to see a flight of American capital to foreign countries? If not, a muzzle should be put on persons of Dahlberg's type. For they cause a high degree of disquiet among the people who,--judging from past experience--do not know what to believe and what not to believe.

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HUGH JOHNSON'S PLANS

(Editorial)

Hugh Johnson, the director of national industry, has begun to carry out the plan for industrial revival. He states that the plan is not based upon complicated or narrow ideas, but that it is really very simple. He points out that untold numbers of houses in America are vacant, while millions of people have no place to live, because they cannot pay rent. Much more food and clothing are produced than we are able to consume, although prices are much lower than they have been for years. At the same time, there are many people who cannot buy even the most immediate necessities.

Johnson thinks that these conditions are absurd, and that there must be a solution to the problem. He would solve it by shortening working hours and increasing wages. When industrial corporations made large profits in

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former years, they used these profits not to decrease working hours or to raise wages, but, in many instances, to enlarge their factories or build new plants, in order to increase production. Johnson considers this policy to be one of the chief causes of overproduction and the resulting depression.

He thinks that there is a correlation between prices, wages, and production, and that it must be maintained at a certain balance. If one of these factors is increased or decreased in too great a degree, then industry as a whole is thrown out of balance, and there result economic crises such as we are experiencing now. This is a new view. Undoubtedly it is correct, and for many years the Socialists have advocated state ownership of all means of production as a remedy against such crises.

But Johnson does not want to go that far. Private business is to remain, but the state, or rather the Federal Government, wants to exercise great influence upon the shaping of industry. In the final analysis this idea, too, is socialistic. Johnson figures on a work week of thirty-two hours

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and a minimum wage of forty-five cents an hour. He considers these working conditions adequate for the cotton industry. The workers would thus receive \$14.40 per week. That is a very modest wage. In the South, where living is comparatively cheap, an unmarried man or woman might possibly get along on it. But for a man with a family it would be a "starvation wage".

But industry does not want to go even that far. It has proposed a weekly wage of ten dollars for the South, and eleven dollars for the North. Of course it would be desirable that Johnson's plan be adopted. But even then, there would be another problem to solve. First, it would have to be determined whether or not the cotton industry could continue to exist under this plan. If the industry could not survive, then Johnson would have to raise the price of its products proportionately. And that, again, would necessarily create another problem: Could industry compete in the world market and in the domestic market if it raised its prices?

The Government has little or no control over prices in the world market,

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but it could regulate prices in the domestic market in such a way that industry could meet competition. But then two other problems would promptly present themselves. The Government would have to grant the industries which buy the products of the textile industry special price dispensations. Otherwise, they could not survive. The chain is endless, and ultimately the entire economic life....of the country would be placed under the control of the Government.

And that was very likely the purpose of the Industrial/Recovery/Act from the beginning. But it is very doubtful that such a plan could be carried out. The Industrial Act would necessarily lead to economic dictatorship: there can be no doubt about that. Thus the matter is not as simple as Johnson claims. The aims and fundamental principles are clear and simple, but putting the plan into practice involves many complications. Of course, it must not be overlooked that the plan is to be executed only if industry consents. Thus industry still has a certain amount of freedom.

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The plan is to be in operation for only two years. It would probably be better for the entire economic life of the country if conditions in general would soon improve to such an extent that the Government would not carry out the plan in detail, but would confine itself to mediating between individual groups, and to offering them information and advice.

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THE TAXICAB WAR IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Tomorrow the respective committees of the City Council will begin to draft a new law for the regulation of the taxicab business in Chicago. The monopoly held by the Yellow and Checker Cab companies has led to conditions which are generally admitted to be intolerable. This is especially true of the fares, as is evident from the investigations which have been made. The small cab companies which must compete with the monopolies have proved conclusively that they can exist and realize a profit despite their low rates. The difference in fares is as follows: The monopolistic companies demand twenty cents for the first quarter mile and ten cents for each additional half mile, while the smaller companies ask fifteen cents for the first third mile and five cents for each additional third mile. When longer trips are made, the difference in the rates is very pronounced. Of course Chicagoans wish that the lower

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rates would be adopted. Such a step would also be advantageous to the companies, for lower prices have always increased demand, and demand is what every successful company wants. During these critical years people have learned to place higher value on the security of investment than on a high rate of profit.

There will be much to say about the new ordinance when it is finally presented to us. In addition to the fare question, many other matters of public interest must be regulated. For instance, all automobile drivers would like to have taxicab drivers drive more carefully. It is generally known that they show no consideration for other machines. This is especially noticeable on Michigan Avenue during the hours of heavy traffic. The taxicab drivers weave in and out between buses and private autos, obstruct traffic by driving too slowly while looking for passengers, make "U" turns anywhere they please, and have no scruples about making sudden stops in the middle of the block. And only rarely do the police interfere. Therefore, the new ordinance should contain measures against such disorderly chauffeurs, and should provide for

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the withdrawal of their licence if they do not mend their ways. It is in the general interest of safe transportation to lay a heavy hand on careless drivers. Experience teaches that inconsiderate people obey only when they are treated with greater inconsideration.

The same situation prevails with respect to parking. Everywhere in the city taxicab drivers act as though they were more privileged than other autoists, and they actually are, as is evident when one considers the many places where they have sole parking rights, and where the city forbids private owners to park their cars. There are too many of these places in the city, especially in the Loop; if taxicab drivers are not to become a city pest, our city fathers had better see to it that no new parking places or "stands" for cabs are granted in the new ordinance. Furthermore, the ordinance will provide for better control over the taxicab meters, for the public is entitled to official protection against dishonest taxicab drivers. The new ordinance should also provide for a uniform zone and rate schedule for the Loop district, including

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the main railroad depots. The strict maintenance of the monopoly of the Yellow Cab Company and the Checker Cab Company is indefensible in view of present conditions, and the smaller companies will have to be given more consideration than they have received in the past. Since the taxicab question is of such great importance, the public of Chicago will carefully analyze the new ordinance and form its own opinion as to whether its interests have been fully protected by the City Council.

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MEAGER RESULTS

(Editorial)

The Senate Committee investigation of the J. P. Morgan Company has been concluded. It is reported that the Senate in its next session will put other banking houses under the microscope; but if the results are no better than the results of the Morgan investigation it would be advisable for the gentlemen to save the time and money [required for the purpose].

For years, very serious charges have been published against the Morgan banking house. It has been repeatedly stated that the firm exercises great influence upon the foreign policy of our country. However, nothing was said on this matter during the investigation.

John P. Morgan and his business associates may justly claim that they carried off the victory in the battle. Although the Senate Committee engaged the

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services of the eminently successful lawyer, Ferdinand Pecora, it could not prove that the House of Morgan was guilty of even one **illegal** act. Moreover, it was forced to give Mr. Morgan and his associates an opportunity for some very effective advertising. The people who were accused were well prepared. They could prove that their securities had earned good profits for their clients, and that most of these securities were yielding dividends despite the depression, and that they were still comparatively "safe".

People who have money to invest could form but one conclusion from the course of the investigation: namely, that the House of Morgan is a reliable and successful company whose securities are better than those of many other firms, even in times of economic depression. Of course, one cannot entirely eliminate the speculative element from this type of business, and losses to clients who were on the preferred list, and even to members of the firm, could not be avoided.

Little or nothing was revealed concerning the international relations of the

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House. And it was just this angle that was of especial interest to the public.

It is true that the whole country was "unpleasantly" surprised when it was established that Morgan and his partners had paid no income tax for two years, and only a ridiculously small one for another year. But the gentlemen could prove that they had strictly observed the law. Therefore, the results of this investigation must be considered entirely negative.

Of course, the fact that the income-tax laws may stand much improvement did not escape the notice of the Senators; but the gentlemen in Congress should have thought of that before. However, one should not be unjust: this laboring mountain has brought forth a mouse. On recommendation of Senator La Follette, the Senate has resolved to make income-tax reports accessible to the public in the future. It is not clear what the purpose of this measure is. It was in force some years ago, but did not serve its purpose; and since it proved to be very unpleasant for many honorable and decent citizens, it was abolished.

People who wish to evade taxes will be able to do so in the future; for the law

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is so worded that it affords ample opportunity for evasion. Thus, the proposed improvement to be achieved by the amendment proposed by Senator La Follette is the rankest kind of bungling. It does not prevent evasion, and it only creates difficulties for honest taxpayers. The House of Morgan and Company has every reason to be pleased with the results of the investigation.

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preferred customers were in a position to balance the scales in favor of the House of Morgan, with reference to credit or loan extensions. And banks usually earn a pretty piece of money through such transactions. So one can readily imagine that the system of preferred customers has proved to be very profitable to J. P. Morgan.

One may also assume that this practice will be continued; for Morgan and Company vigorously defended the system of preferred customers only last week. There are no legal means to abolish this practice, and it is very doubtful if laws against it will ever be enacted. Since banks have found ways and means to remove all hindrances to the successful execution of their machinations in the past, they will also find a method of evading legal prosecution in the future. It has ever been easy for them to avoid legal responsibility.

The banks will not be disturbed in the least by the congressional provision that all income tax declarations are to be published. Juggling of balance sheets creates many possibilities of getting around the statutes. If the

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Morgan partners have paid no income tax during the past years, they will certainly be able to prove to the courts by written documents in the future that they do not owe any taxes. They surely will take such precautions. And even though they are liable, it will be impossible to prove it.

This leads to the conclusion that legislatures are quite helpless against the objectionable practices of banks. Perhaps especially zealous congressmen will now attempt to devise new laws with the intention of abolishing these undesirable practices; but it is not very probable that they will succeed in their efforts. Laws exist to be transgressed....

In this case, legislators face a brick wall, which is possibly the strongest in our entire economic system. The fault lies in the system. So it will be necessary to change the system in order to eliminate the evil. It is useless to fight it by intricate laws. This is the lesson which the Morgan investigation teaches our people, Congress, and Federal Government.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

(Editorial)

In some respects Governor Horner has not proved to be the strong man that a part of the electorate thought him to be. This is partly owing to the fact that he has always been a loyal member of the Democratic party, and has become used to following the party even in cases when he does not think the decisions of its leaders are right. Such a man is very valuable to the party, but the voter likes to have as Governor a man who not only can think for himself, but who also defends his ideas without anxiously considering his party when he is convinced that his own ideas will serve the public interest better than the proposals of the party. In this respect, the past administration of Governor Horner has been a disappointment to many of his followers.

To them it is welcome news that he is insisting upon a reduction of utility

WPA (U.S.)

Abendrost, June 11, 1933.

rates and that he has sent a message to the legislature demanding the enactment of a law which will grant the Commerce Commission wider powers in dealing with the utility corporations.

For months, the consumers of gas, electricity, etc. have been complaining that the rates are much too high in view of present living conditions; yet no action has been taken heretofore. Since the utility companies evidently wanted to see how long they could overcharge the public, it is high time that Governor Warner prod them a bit. Perhaps they will now take some voluntary action.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 19, 1931.

SO THIS IS THE CAUSE FOR THE COLLAPSE

To the editor of the Sonntagpost:

An article that had the approval of the president of the First National Bank, and other prominent men in the world of finance, appeared in one of the morning newspapers. This particular article pointed out the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago was negligent in the performance of its duty to investigate banks that are members of that institution, notwithstanding the fact that many persons have deposited their small savings in these banks as a result of a sign displayed in the window, "Member of the Federal Reserve Bank." The people trusted these banks with their hard-earned money, many of which became defunct as the result of insufficient investigation.

It is beyond apprehension why nothing has been done to prevent this dilemma, since the majority of receivers declare that most of these banks are really not insolvent. Their plight has shown itself by long term mortgages, impossible to turn into cash money right now. For what reason did not the Federal Reserve Bank discount these mortgages? It would have been the most natural thing to

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accept these perfectly good securities in exchange for cash money and still show a great profit derived from the deal--since $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent would have been paid as interest for the use of its paper money. Thus the crash of many of these banks could have been avoided. In view of these facts it is obvious that the gentlemen governing the Federal Reserve Bank do not deserve the high salaries they receive and should be removed from their positions as quickly as it may deem expedient.

Doctor Huxmann, Sr.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 9, 1931.

THE DEFICIT AND THE CIVIC OPERA

(Editorial)

That the Chicago Opera Company closes its season with a deficit year after year is a fact to which we have become reconciled. This loss is not significant of anything in particular, in view of the fact that similar educational institutions of Europe receive an annual subsidy, without which the continuance of opera would be an impossibility. Thus we note that the interest of Europeans exceeds the interest of American theater audiences. However, the depression is an additional cause for the exceptionally high deficit recorded by the opera company this year, which rose to \$1,079,473. As the records show, this sum more than doubled the loss suffered last year.....Taking into consideration that the majority comprising our opera audiences are members of wealthy families, the picture of the economic depression is thus brought before us very clearly. Nevertheless, as great as

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as the deficit proved, the sponsors, who are prosperous Chicagoans, must not fail to sponsor the city opera again at the coming season.

In the pursuit of finding a way to decrease the deficit, an increase of attendance of opera will be sought. The first difficulty will be encountered right there, since the musical education of the general public is exceedingly low. Moreover, the younger generation has nothing but contempt for opera, the explanation of which can be found in the fact that it lacks any conception of higher type of music. Again, another type which has a rather fair conception of opera, acquired rather than innate, has come to the conclusion that opera is out of date, and has no place in the present day However, there are many persons, too, who prefer a well-prepared opera performance to a moving picture theatre, or the popular dance halls. It is highly regrettable that our modern youth does not seek entertainment of a higher intellectual caliber. Only a shrugging of shoulders is the answer when opera is mentioned to young people. The well-known old proverb is well applied here: "What

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the farmer does not know, he shies away from." Let us now change the picture to the more serious adult, whose interest in opera could easily be aroused, but for one plausible reason; namely, that it became a custom to make opera attendance a social affair. Formal evening attire is, of course, adding to the attractiveness of those whose financial status permits these indulgencies. But how about the middle class, which would enjoy an opera occasionally, but cannot invest in expensive evening apparel for which there is no use otherwise. This class, not wishing to appear conspicuous, prefers to forego the pleasure of hearing an opera. It has been a great psychological mistake to introduce in America the same strict rules calling for formal evening dress, as has been decreed for the foremost European Opera Houses.

High priced seats are another obstacle dimming the financial success of opera. The average price per seat was \$4.00 for the past season.

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Regardless of the fact that more reasonable seats are also on sale, the price for the ticket is still not within the reach of the moderate income of the large majority. The management of the Civic Opera should give more thought to this question, since it would be infinitely preferable to perform before capacity audiences at lower rates, than uphold the prevailing high prices coupled with the unpleasant experience of performing before an almost empty house.

Then too, extremely high salaries paid to certain artists is out of balance, under the circumstances. However, experience has taught us that any move in this direction would be difficult and futile.

And last, but not least, attention must be turned to the fact that operas are performed in the original language in which they have been written, thus rendering it difficult for the average American to follow the

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dialogue, although he may be well-acquainted with the text of arias.

Our suggestion to the management of the Civic Opera is to take under consideration a season of opera in English. It would be an experiment worthwhile the effort.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1929.

THE NEW YEAR PROPHETS

(Editorial)



At this time of the year one usually peruses the customary declarations of financial wizards, industrial magnates, and great merchants, so lavishly displayed in the press. The good and true populace reads all about the golden mountains which have been promised for the New Year. One cannot hold these men responsible for their colored views. They probably prefer to abide by the old adage: silence is golden. But the newspapers and news agencies insist upon obtaining some explanation, and since these gentlemen do not care to express pessimistic opinions, they prefer to put on rose-colored glasses before bringing their gems of wisdom to paper.

When one studies the statistics, it becomes evident that industrial production has experienced a great decline. In comparison with production as of last November, the decrease, expressed in per cent, is as follows: automobiles 16, **hard** coal 19, soft coal 1.2, cement 7, and copper 6.5. The iron and steel industry dropped to its lowest output of the year. A similar condition prevails

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in rubber and lead. In other branches, however, an increase over last year may be noted, but this is offset by a higher inventory.

There is one conspicuous factor: this recession started in November and affects nearly everything.

As the stock market crash was confined to the last days of October and the beginning of November, it hardly seems plausible to associate this debacle with the general decline, because it is unreasonable to assume that the money depression could affect fundamental industries so quickly. In this connection one must also consider the fact that productions and sales were larger during the first eleven months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year: the average shows a decided difference.

Under these circumstances the belief seems justified that in some industries we were confronted with overproduction even before the crash. The reaction probably would have come regardless of the failure. But the fiasco hurried

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and aggravated the situation. However, if one intends to predict future economic conditions by consulting the records of the past, then one should realize that such predictions really lack a reliable foundation. The facts which might serve for such a foundation are contradictory.

In judging events of the last eleven months by the simple expedient of comparing them with a similar period of the previous year, we perceive a steadily rising line; proceeding similarly with November of 1929 and November of 1928, we find that a downward trend is plainly indicated. This accordingly shows that statistics about large industries are not at all a reliable basis for predictions of this type.

It would now be interesting to have official figures on unemployment, but such statistics have not been compiled for years. After the last national campaign

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this lack became conspicuously evident. When the former Democratic presidential candidate, Alfred E. Smith, mentioned our four million unemployed, Washington protested vehemently. Finally it came to light that Smith's estimate was gleaned from unofficial figures given to Congress at the time.

Whether the figures were reliable cannot be decided; but the episode is illuminating, since it shows why the government no longer publishes any data on unemployment. It desires to propogate the theme of our Republican prosperity, and has no intention of providing an adversary with suitable weapons for a campaign issue.

In that respect England is far more straight-forward and honest. On that island, just a few days ago, J. H. Thomas, member of the present Labor cabinet, declared: "I tell you candidly, I have not yet solved this unemployment problem."

Our administration might well regard this as an example worthy of emulation.

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After all, the public is entitled to authoritative figures on the state of the labor market. It is also very naive to assume that the unemployed will become more satisfied if the government withholds these facts.

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Abendpost, June 4, 1924.

AN INSTALLMENT PAYMENT

(Editorial)

President Collidge has signed the revenue measure, although he is not at all satisfied with its most important provisions. In his official opinion attached to the document he emphasizes that he regards the bill as a form of installment payment and that he expects a genuine tax reform next year. The president's explanation shows by irrefutable logic that although the new law provides for a slight tax reduction it is far from being a basically sound, scientifically accurate measure.

The responsibility rests first and foremost, with the progressive Republicans. That group collaborated with the Democrats, killed Mellon's bill, and substituted a compromise measure which was enacted. The enactment of the law, like everything else Congress has done within the last months, is designed to catch votes. It is an amateurish contraption with a decidedly demagogical aspect. While the Mellon bill subscribes to the principle that

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the taxation of possessions, i.e. property in its larger sense, and income should be made a principal source of revenue, the new measure is especially designed to make these acquisitions untaxable.

The subsequent results have been very aptly foreseen by President Coolidge. He calls attention to the twelve billion dollars which are invested in tax-exempt bonds. A new bond issue amounting to another billion -- will soon be on the market. Now in order to avoid exorbitant surtaxes, capitalists need only invest their money in tax-exempt issues. Aside from increasing the taxes which the public -- the majority -- must pay, this [type of investment] withdraws immense sums from our national economic activities.

The buyer of tax-exempt bonds knows that his investment is absolutely safe. He need not worry about the interest, which is paid promptly and regularly. However, if one's money is invested in industrial or commercial enterprises then one risks his entire fortune. He is also fully aware that the

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investment may be the harbinger of many a sleepless night. Therefore, a capitalist expects profit commensurate with the risk and is absolutely entitled to it. But when most of the profits are absorbed by taxes, then he will divest himself of such burdensome investments and will instead acquire [government] bonds.

These are "axioms" but they are beyond the comprehension of Mellon's opponents. They should have been aware that revenues fail to materialize when confiscation becomes a substitute for taxation.

This principle also applies to inheritance, property, and gift taxes. Whenever the State reaches beyond certain limits and the inviolability of private property is endangered, then the threatened citizen will always find ways to extricate himself.

At worst, one might go to Canada, or to Cuba, or to the Riviera, or to

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Paris, all fairly pleasant places in which to live. Unfortunately there are already too many Americans who have definitely settled elsewhere and thus have escaped the schemes of demagogues and reformers.

President Coolidge correctly states that the new law will bring little, if any, lessening of the tax burden borne by the masses. Only those taxes will be reduced which affect the income of less than four million people. The indirect taxes which every man, woman, and child, even the poorest, must pay will not be reduced by the new law. Why?

The explanation is obvious. A reduction of the income tax is plainly visible and is an excellent means of garnering votes, whereas a reduction of indirect taxes would not be so plainly apparent.

Yet every American pays an average per capita tax of thirty-five dollars to the national government. All of this amount is derived from indirect

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taxation, thus providing proof of the mighty load every family must shoulder.

President Coolidge displayed prudent moderation when he signed the bill despite its omissions and imperfections. He deserves commendation for his service to the nation in unreservedly reiterating the contention of the Administration.

Before the war, the country could countenance haphazard tax measures, because **taxes** were **trivial** in comparison with our national wealth. But times have changed. Government expenditures have trebled since the World War; most of the increase is attributable to interest payments and redemption of Liberty bonds and other war loans. Under these circumstances it is a dire necessity that the problem be solved in a sound manner -- on a scientific basis.

The public demands such a solution of **Congress** and expects that body to concur in the **President's** request for genuine tax reform next year.

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

NO DECISION YET

(Editorial)

Several weeks ago it was said that the State Public Utilities Commission intended to reject the proposal of the streetcar company to raise the fare from five to seven cents, and that this action was to be made known during the past week. The past week was the last one preceding election, and the political "wire pullers" undoubtedly surmised that such glad tidings would have some influence upon the result of the election. Upon hearing the above-mentioned "news," which emanated from the office of the State Commission, some people who are familiar with the way in which election campaigns are conducted expressed some doubt concerning the veracity of the "news". As matters turned out, they had reason to be skeptical, for the designated week has passed and nothing has been heard from the Commission. Do its members need so much time to decide for or against the increase in fare, or are they hesitating to inform the public about their decision because of political expediency? The latter assumption is probably correct. Perhaps the politicians believe that the excitement occasioned

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by the conduct of the streetcar company and other public utility companies will rapidly subside after election, so that one may again cuff and thump the public without fear of committing political suicide.

. The rumors about the rejection of the streetcar company's application for an increase in fare, which were permitted to dangle before the eyes of the voters during the campaign, were nothing but a piece of the political bait with which candidates and their henchmen and bushwhackers endeavor to trap unsuspecting voters. For every single one of the candidates for the mayoralty promised under sacred oath that the "grab" of the public utility companies would cease during his administration, and that he would see to it that the citizens would not only get their rights, but that they would also be treated courteously by the corporations and by the employees of the corporations. Heretofore these promises have been like a bundle of hay attached to a stick and tied to the end of the wagon pole to urge the balky mule on. The mule has never succeeded in reaching the bundle of hay; for when it had travelled the required distance the alluring delicacy was

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removed and the mule could whistle for it. Are the voters in a similar situation? Will they be told, sooner or later, and with much consideration, that henceforth they will have to pay six, or perhaps seven, cents for enduring the impolite behavior of the streetcar company's employees, waiting eternally for a car at unprotected street corners, and finally riding in sardine cans?

It is true that the municipal officers and authorities have very little voice in this matter which concerns only Chicago, and that the decision lies with the State Commission. But, as a rule, where there is a will there is a way. Unfortunately, the public entertains the unauthoritative opinion that the City Administration has been too lenient with the streetcar company and has not exercised sufficient influence in the State legislature to abolish the Commission. The great majority of Chicago's citizens agree that the Commission has given little or no consideration to their vital interests, and that no one in the city will shed a tear at its grave. At all events it should be deprived of its authority over purely local matters. There is no

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

reason why a non-Chicagoan should decide what a Chicagoan should pay for gas or for a ride on a streetcar. In the meantime the city anxiously awaits the long-awaited ukase of the Commission.

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GARLAN

Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

INVOLUNTARY OBEDIENCE

(Editorial)

"The pitcher goes to the well once too often," and the patience of the public endures until it is overtaxed. The organizations that derive their profits from operating public utilities and the shyster politicians who act as intermediaries between the directorates of those organizations and the respective political organizations, know from many years of experience that the average American public is so long-suffering that, at best, its attitude is often comparable to the stoic equanimity of a donkey, which may be useful, but is suspected of lacking prudence. However, even a donkey will become vicious and kick, if he is systematically maltreated and abused. After all, "long-ears" situation is advantageous, inasmuch as societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals may be found everywhere, and they force offenders to give account of themselves before a judge. But there are no societies to prevent public utilities from

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Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

methodically mistreating the public, and if such useful agencies really do exist, the public, the judges, and other officers who have been appointed to promote the public weal are unaware of it, and they have no influence whatever. So in this case the donkey must help himself and kick. And he shares the experience of all mules. If he does not know how to kick, if he is timid, if he has not the correct temperament, his peevish attitude will not do him much good. He receives a beating, or his food is decreased, or some other method of forcing him into submission is applied. But if he is a mule of firm character, he will proceed systematically, when his patience has been exhausted, and answer every act of abuse, and even every attempt to mistreat him, with a well-intended and well-aimed kick in the belly. All who come into contact with such a donkey will treat him with due respect and beware of offending his dignity or of ridiculing him. Such a mule is not a true mule. He has acquired a certain amount of wisdom which places his standard of living upon a higher level.

Our citizens find themselves in a situation which is somewhat similar to the living conditions of an abused donkey. It is true, they are not beaten and

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GARDIAN

Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

flogged, or at least only figuratively, and that hurts but a few sensitive souls; but some persons are, so to speak, jumping around on the noses, faces, and corns of our citizens who show their dissatisfaction with such treatment in no other way save by emitting an occasional word of protest. And the guilty ones normally treat this impotent lamenting and scolding with a calmness and an indifference which is characteristic of their moral depravity. Only before elections which might result unfavorably for them and cause them or their political friends some inconvenience or trouble, do they put the do they--pardon me, I mean the citizens, or rather the voters--on the shoulder, inquire after his wishes and promise to redress everybody's grievances. And when the election is a matter of the past, they forget all about the promises which they have made in the heat of the campaign. But if public opinion can be quieted in no other way, they begin a long-drawn-out and tedious investigation, and the course and result of such a political investigation may well be characterized by the phrase, "much ado about nothing". They smile at one another knowingly, and everything remains as it was.

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GURMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

We do not wish to inquire whether or not the brisk activity into which the State Public Utilities Commission has plunged, according to newspaper reports, has any direct or indirect connection with the coming spring election. But it is certain that many citizens of Chicago were so surprised that they nearly keeled over when they heard that the Commission had ordered the gas company to show cause why the gas rates should not be brought down to the level which prevailed prior to August 1, 1918. One would sooner have expected Good Friday to fall on Easter Sunday than that the officials of the gas company would heed the wish of the citizens of Chicago. But close observers were not surprised, for it was just fourteen days ago that the information arrived that the Commission had indicated its reluctance to grant the streetcar company's request for an increase in fare rates.

Even this report seemed too good to be true; nor has it been possible to verify it. And now hope for decreased gas rates is suddenly spread among our astonished fellow citizens. That must put the voters in a good humor, for it is said that anticipated joy is the greatest joy, even if the joy promised is not realized.

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Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

The donkey we have mentioned, however, who has become worldly wise, knows of no anticipated joy. Anticipation of a warm stall and a promise that he will receive his ration of hay and oats does not do him any good. He sets great value on reality and is not enthusiastic about pleasures which are shown him from a distance and prove to be nothing but an illusion when one approaches. And the hopes and expectations concerning future decisions of the State Utilities Commission may also vanish into nothingness like a fata morgana. For the first hearing on the gas rate has been set for April 7, and the Commission's decision in the increase in streetcar fares may be longer in forthcoming. The city elections, as everybody knows, will be held on April 1. They have nothing to do with the Commission's decisions. Or have they? Or does the Commission fear that its existence is in danger?

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1919.

"GOOD MORNING, MR. FISHER!"

(Editorial)

After the recently proposed streetcar ordinance was rejected at the fall election, a lull apparently occurred in attempts permanently to solve the streetcar problem. But this quietness was prevalent only on the surface. Under the surface those of the "people's representatives" who are friendly to the corporation were feverishly planning and burrowing, for the closer the time when the present ordinance will terminate, the poorer the prospects of obtaining a renewal of the existing contract, or a new contract containing similarly favorable terms. On April 1, 1927 the stock of the streetcar company will be rated according to the value of the tangible property of the company, and fictitious values, acknowledgment of which was one of the chief objects of the proposed franchise which was rejected, will be out of the question.

"Something must be done," said the streetcar magnates to one another, "and that right soon, or the time will actually come when the city will take charge

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of the local transportation system and then the millions in profits which accrue annually will flow into the city's treasury."

The transportation committee of the City Council is so generally mistrusted, and the ordinance outline prepared by Walter L. Fisher, the expert, is so unmistakably labeled "made by the traction companies," that it was necessary to engage new artists to make fools of the public. And lo! suddenly some of the "most prominent businessmen of Chicago" meet and appoint a committee of three who are to take over the streetcar problem, to assure the city of satisfactory service, and to save the streetcar company from bankruptcy.

To show that they are impartial, one of the members of this committee declared that they are not prejudiced as far as the rights and wrongs of the opposing interests are concerned; that representatives of both the streetcar company and the city had made statements before the State Public Utilities Commission, but had offered no proofs; that it is necessary to determine whether or not the Commission has these proofs, and to disclose them eventually for

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the information of the public; and that the task of the committee is difficult indeed; but that it would spare no pains in an effort to enable the streetcar company to render good service.

While we do not know who the "prominent businessmen" are who assumed the authority to invest a committee of their own choice with the duty of solving the streetcar question, we do know that no private group of a few citizens, no matter what their standing in the business world is, can deprive Chicago's two million inhabitants of their right of self-determination--at least in regard to a question which they decided and discarded only two weeks ago. From the whole tone of the interview which was delivered to the press one can readily recognize the efforts to enable the streetcar company to fleece the riding public in Chicago during the coming decades and to treat just requests with sneers. This is the only possible explanation for the committee's statement that assertions were made before the State Utilities Commission for which no proof was offered. In order to refresh the memory of the "committee" a bit, we call its attention to the fact that a year ago the streetcar company testified before the Board of Review that fifty-five million dollars' worth of its stock is represented by

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property which no longer exists (for instance, the cables, cable channels, rails, etc., which were removed from the streets and junked in 1907 and 1908) and that the company should not be taxed for such materials. Yet the company included this \$55,000,000 in the valuation which it mentioned in the rejected ordinance, and it demands that the city guarantee six and one-half per cent interest on this sum. Again, the company did not include the amount of \$55,000,000 in the estimate which is contained in the corporation's request that the Public Utilities Commission grant an increase in the fare rate from five to seven cents. And a statement of the City Comptroller shows how little reason there is to fear that the streetcar company will have to go into bankruptcy. According to this report, the company, despite its heavily watered stock and poor management, earned a net profit of \$865,501.48, and of this sum the city will receive fifty-five per cent, or \$476,797.77 (sic). In January of that year the profit was \$494,797.77 above the cost of operation (sic). During the first eleven years of the period in which the present franchise has been in force the stockholders received dividends which exceeded the amount of the face value of their stock. The gross profit for the year beginning in February, 1918, and ending in January, 1919, amounted to \$3,664,431.16. The profit for January may be larger than

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stated, because transportation has greatly increased since many soldiers have returned home. And in the face of these facts the company talks about bankruptcy and the necessity of increasing fares.

The sudden appearance of a "committee" composed of businessmen, who would save the City of Chicago the trouble of solving the streetcar question according to its wishes, is so similar to the methods which were used heretofore that one suspects the fine Italian hand of Walter L. Fisher. But this scheme to sidetrack the idea of municipal ownership will prove to be of no avail. The patience of the people of Chicago has been tried severely and, as a result, they have learned that public evils are not cured by covering them with a plaster. And so the counsel and expert of the City Council's committee on local transportation had better prepare for the time when the people will open the door leading from the conference room and bid him depart, saying, "Good morning Mr. Fisher!"

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GERAL

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 2, 1919.

STREETCAR FARE

A proposal by the Surface Lines to increase the fare from five to six cents has been before the State Public Utilities Commission for some time. The Commission is taking ample time to render a decision. When the elevated railroads requested an increase in the rate of their fares, the answer of the Commission was not long in forthcoming; it suggested a compromise. The elevated roads asked for a seven-cent fare; the Commission allowed a six-cent fare. But even this slight increase caused the riding public to enter a strong protest, and the general indignation may have given the State authorities food for thought, although they probably pay little or no attention to public opinion. At all events, they do not appear to be so ready to grant the request of the streetcar companies.

It is true, the case of the streetcar company differs from that of the elevated roads. The latter operate their lines to the general satisfaction of the public. Of course, there is room for various improvements in the

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transportation which they offer. But the public, which uses the elevated day by day, feels that the elevated companies, as well as their employees, have the will to do their part in making transportation as good as possible. With reference to the Surface Lines the public has often had reason to doubt that they have good intentions. Or does it not recollect the great promises which the company made when the renewal of the franchise was up for consideration? Or does the public not remember the scandalous watering of stocks--the chief cause of the present mess? Did it not witness the recent endeavors of the company to direct the funds which the city is gathering for the purchase of the streetcar lines to some other purpose? Is it not known that the franchise of the company will terminate in eight years, and that officials of the Lines are doing everything they possibly can, either to obtain an advantageous renewal of the franchise, or to get as much money as they can from the riding public during the eight-year period?

Bad blood was created when the elevated roads' request for a six-cent fare was granted; greater indignation will result from an increase in streetcar fares. For the public is convinced that the transportation which the

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streetcar companies furnish at present is not worth even five cents. It may be that their income is not sufficient to cover their costs now, a thing they no doubt wish. But that is by no means a reason to expect the public to pay an increase of forty per cent. In those years when the streetcar companies enjoyed a very good income, they gave no thought to returning a part of their large dividends to the users of their lines. Why then should the riding public now be burdened with an increase in fare--just to restore the dwindling dividends of the corporations to their former amount? "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The streetcar companies, too, will find that that is true. The time when our citizens permitted themselves to be fleeced without objecting, and perhaps were amused by the cunning of the fleecer, is gradually passing.

There is a rumor in local financial circles that the State Commission will reject the proposal of the streetcar companies and will suggest that they make up for the deficit which has accumulated during the past few years by using a part of the so-called "renewal fund," for which three million

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dollars are reserved every year, and which at present is supposed to amount to nine million dollars. That would not be a bad solution, for the street-car companies have made no renewals worth mentioning during the past few years, and if the franchise is not renewed the companies will hardly spend three million dollars a year for renewals during the remaining eight years. And a rumored restriction of transfer privileges would be such an evident retrogression that it should not be even thought of.

Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1919.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Editorial)

The State Public Utilities Commission has given the local gas company a severe rap on the nose. The Commission has established that all the complaints which the public made regarding the business methods of the company were well founded, and that customers were entitled to a refund of overcharges. Though the reprimand itself was very severe, it will still appear to be very lenient to those of our citizens who were forced to submit to the arrogance of the gas company and its employees. In their opinion the Commission should have made a much more comprehensive and more rigid investigation, and should have dealt more severely with the gas company. However, for the time being these critics should be satisfied with the Commission's decision, since it restores their rights and censures the business conduct of the gas company in most severe terms. If the officials of the corporation have the slightest sense of shame, they certainly must have blushed deeply when they read the verbal lashing of our public servants.

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But it is just in these circles that the pachyderms are to be found who can sense a good business deal a mile away, but are deaf and unapproachable to the complaints of the common people who make the large incomes of corporations possible. These thick-skinned officials pretend to be ignorant of any offense when they are called to account, and entrench themselves behind all manner of legal terminology as soon as the arm of law and justice attempts to force them to make amends for wrongs which they have committed. And these "shrewd" businessmen who take their living from the pockets of the people and give them a kick in return, are very influential, not only in so-called "society" but also in local and national politics, and are past masters at getting around the indolent public and fleecing it. Our citizens should shun these "successful businessmen" as they shun Beelzebub. It is certainly high time thoroughly and impartially to investigate all persons who have derived or are deriving undue profits from public utilities, and to limit their incomes. Most of these gentlemen still operate according to the principle, "The public be damned," although they are too smart to say so publicly. They make use of any and every opportunity to cheat the public. It is not their nature to do their cheating openly. Their weapons are craft and deceit. In most instances their victims do not

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notice the fraud until it has been committed--when it is too late. But the methods which were used by the gas company were too crude. The consumers got a whiff of the rot beforehand, made a howl about it, and succeeded at least in establishing their rights and revealing the maladministration of the company. That, indeed, required much effort. For it was not until the cat was out of the bag that tactics of intimidation were dropped and an attempt was made to hush the entire matter. These attempts did not succeed in this instance, because cases of a similar nature were still vivid in the public's memory. Some other time an attempt may be successful. For instance, when the city transportation ordinance which proposed the consolidation of the surface lines and elevated railroads, and the prevention of the acquisition of these transportation systems by the city, was voted on last year, the grab of the millions of dollars which were to be used for purchasing the streetcar lines was frustrated by the small majority of only 30,000 votes. The public promoters of the plan and their hidden wirepullers have noted the small number of their opponents, and are already making propaganda for their schemes, even though they were defeated but a short time ago. Sooner or later, the transportation problem will again be put before the electorate of our city and every conceivable means will be used

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to persuade the majority to vote for the schemes. The promoters of the schemes are not wrong in thinking, "The dear public will finally tire of voting against us, if we but employ sufficient chicanery, for constant dripping wears away the stone". And so the same old thing happens again and again. Today it may be the gas company, tomorrow it will be the Surface Lines or the elevated railroads, or some other public utility company. Municipal ownership of all public utilities, though there may be a number of valid objections to it, appears to be the only effective way of putting an end to this persistent struggle.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1919.

BEHIND THE SCENE

(Editorial)



The investigation into the business methods of the meat barons has not yet been concluded, but they have progressed to such an extent that they afford an interesting insight into the doings of the magnates of the meat-trust. For years they have striven, striven systematically and with the firm resolve to gain their end, to devise methods which would enable them to decrease the price paid to stockmen and farmers for the animals which are butchered and, at the same time, to increase the price of meat and its by-products. One of the most powerful of the meat barons, J. Ogden Armour, had to admit that the great packing houses have contributed to a fund which is gathered and used to prevent the enactment of legislation which is contrary to the interests of the packers. It would be interesting to find out who was fed from this corruption-fund. In any event, the fact that such a fund was created and maintained indicates the means with which the large packing houses operate. And there ought to be more powerful and effective means to create a distaste for such means and methods.

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Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1919.

INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN SHIPPING

(Editorial)

Many people while reading their daily newspaper, pay close attention only to sporting news, market reports, sensational accounts of crime, salacious divorce proceedings, and other interesting scandal stories; they read only the headlines of the other articles and from these they form their opinions. Those people received no slight shock this morning. For, while they scanned the "Wonder Of The World," [Translator's note: The reference is probably to the Chicago Tribune.] at the breakfast table, or on the way to work, seeking interesting news, they came upon an article on page five. They beheld the heading, written in bold type: "Cancel Orders For Ships Aggregating 1,250,000 Tons". And then they read the sub-heading: "Officials Of The Emergency Fleet Stop Further Work". Naturally, the readers concluded, that hopes for a great American merchant marine had been abandoned; that the vision of a return of the glorious past, when many large and stately American commercial vessels sailed all the seas and proudly displayed the flag of our country in all

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important ports of the world was merely a vision, and not a prospective reality; and that the great Republic had modestly decided to withdraw from competition and concede control of the sea during times of peace to Great Britain. And this thought must be extremely relevant to everyone who claims the name American.

However, if one reads the body of the article as well as the headline, all fear is soon dissipated, and it will become clear that the resolution deserves everyone's endorsement. For Mr. Charles Dool, the General Director of the Emergency Fleet, has explained the reason for the resolution, and then assures the public that the building of a large merchant marine will not be abandoned, but that it has merely been postponed in order that the results will be better than could have been obtained through the hasty execution of the present ship-building plans. Work will not be stopped on the ships which are in process of construction, but there is no steel at hand to start work on new ships and all such work was ordered suspended. Laying of keels for additional ships and awarding of contracts for others were discontinued, not because it was decided

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to forego the construction of a great American merchant marine, but because experience has proved that the types of ships which were built in the haste of war for military purposes are not adaptable to conditions which obtain during times of peace, and that it is necessary to produce a better and more efficient product than that which was anticipated by the persons who devised the Emergency Program.

This is a satisfactory explanation, and the resolution will be indorsed by the public; for progress is the watchword, and not the greatest quantity but the best quality will win the trophy! Others, especially the Queen of The Seas, have long strived to improve all products used in the shipbuilding industry and are bent on devising new methods to that end. They would be only too glad if good old Uncle Sam would adhere to his war program and continue to build only third- or fourth-class ships.

It is reported from Paris that Mr. Edward P. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced yesterday that he will soon depart for the

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United States, since he has concluded his investigation of shipping conditions in France. Mr. Hurley, it is said, voiced his conviction that the American people have resolved to construct and maintain a merchant marine which will make America absolutely independent of the shipping of other nations. He is said to have added the remark that a number of nations that are interested in shipping--perhaps it would not be very difficult to guess the name of at least one of them--had deemed it their duty to point out, through "official and unofficial agencies," that the United States would find it extremely difficult to provide and maintain suitable and adequate shipping facilities. Mr. Hurley declared that these hints merely served to convince him that the difficulties mentioned are by no means unsurmountable, and that the United States of America has all the men, material, and equipment necessary to solve without difficulty all problems that may present themselves.

That's the way to talk! That's the correct answer to the doubts and warnings which were maliciously spread through envy, jealousy, and fear of American competition, and were intended to scare good old Uncle Sam. Our people--the good,

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average Americans--would have expressed themselves somewhat more clearly and emphatically, but since they know that it is necessary for all officials to be diplomatic, they are content and happy. They are content because the resolution to provide our country with shipping facilities which will be sufficient to make us independent of all other nations, is to be carried out. And they are happy because "Pulau F" (sic) is not to be followed, but that the lesson which was learned from Europe's experience is to be applied in planning and constructing our commercial fleet. This, in the final analysis, is the entire substance of the report that contracts for ships aggregating 1,250,000 tons have been cancelled.

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THE "ANGEL" OF THE RAILROADS

(Editorial)

From the report of the 195 major railroads of our country--the roads whose operating costs are \$1,000,000 annually--to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is evident that their net profit was about \$718,000,000 during the year 1918; this was \$250,000,000 less than that of the year 1917, and about \$370,000,000 below the net profit earned during the years 1916 and 1915.

The gross income increased, but expenditures increased at an even greater rate....The difference between these two increases was caused by an increase in the cost of materials and labor. Higher salaries and wages were chiefly responsible for diminishing profits, for in 1918 about 2,000,000 employees received about \$2,346,000,000 in wages and salaries, which were 46 per cent higher at the end of 1918 than they were at the beginning of that year.



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The builders and managers of the major railroads did not want the Government to take over the roads and operate them during the war, and they acted like "lambs that were being led to slaughter" when their more or less public protests were of no avail; they tried to create the impression that they were suffering heavy losses through the action of the Government, that they were being insulted and deprived of their constitutional rights, and that only their great patriotism and noble spirit of sacrifice enabled them to endure insult and violence.

No doubt they laughed in their sleeves and congratulated themselves upon the favorable turn of affairs, for just the opposite of what they wanted the general public to believe was true. The rights of railroad companies were not violated when the Government assumed the management and operation of the lines; moreover, the owners and stockholders were greatly benefited, if not actually saved from heavy losses and perhaps bankruptcy. That was common knowledge among the officials of the various roads, and the general public has surmised it for some time.



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Under private management freight rates and passenger rates could not have been increased so rapidly, and so much, as was done under Government management.

Again, many consolidations and other changes in management and operation, by which the efficiency of the service was greatly increased, were effected under Government supervision in less time than would have been necessary under the supervision of the private owners. Consequently, the net profits which accrued while the Government had charge of the railroads were greater than they would have been if the owners of the roads had retained management of these systems of transportation.

On the other hand, the cost of operating the roads would have been the same if the railroad companies had been sufficiently sagacious to judge conditions and situations correctly, and prudent enough to act accordingly. They should have given the demands of their employees for an increase in wages the same courteous and prompt attention which the Government accorded them;



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for a great part of the losses in former years is directly attributable to the denial of the forty-five per cent increase in wages. A probable refusal by the private owners of a requested increase in wages would have resulted in strikes, interruptions of service, losses and damages, and the railroads would have had to grant the increase eventually in order to prevent their own ruin, or the Government would have had to intervene. For the demands for an increase in wages were justified under the prevalent conditions; the employees of the railroads held the upper hand and were determined to obtain their rights and to take all steps which they deemed necessary to protect their interests. Prompt accedence to the request for more pay, in the manner of the Government, would have been the wisest and the only possible policy for the railroads to pursue; then operating costs under their supervision would have been at least as high as they were under the management of the Government, and the stockholders would have had to whistle for dividends.

The Government proved to be the protecting and beneficent "angel" of the



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railroad companies, and thus it has merited the good will and gratitude of all who own railroad stock, and of all who have to do with the management of the roads and are honest with their clients. Of course, there may be some railroad officials even in our day who do not fall into these categories, but they no longer count.



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/STATESMAN HELPS STREETCAR COMPANY/

(Editorial)

Lucey, one of the three members of the State Public Utilities Commission, seems to be a very public-spirited man. To judge from his statements, he intends to put an end to Chicago's dissatisfaction with the Streetcar Company, by absolving the corporation from its obligation to pave and clean its right of way and to pay a certain percentage of its profits to the city; and from other contractual obligations. If he helps the company to increase the fare from five to six or seven cents, the Streetcar Company's stock, which is already one hundred and fifty per cent watered, should yield a very substantial profit for the poor shareholders. At times we wish that we could act like Bolsheviks!



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THE MAIN THING /IS GOOD SERVICE/

(Editorial)

The building of most railroads of the country was considered to be, and no doubt was, an exceedingly risky undertaking. That is true not only of the first railroads of the land, but also of the great railroads connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which were built in later days, and through which the great West was opened. Because of the great risks involved, the persons engaged in such enterprises were accorded special advantages and privileges; and they enjoyed absolute freedom in the management of their property and in the operation of their business.

The "infant" which was considered to be in need of extensive support and careful handling soon developed into a giant who fully utilized the rights and privileges with which he was endowed. The railroads gradually became economic



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masters in the areas which they were to serve, and they acted as such; where they had once been welcomed as benefactors they were later hated as oppressors and extortioners.

People remembered their own rights and privileges, and besieged the legislative bodies of the land with demands for adequate protection against the arbitrariness of the railroads. They demanded laws which would make these much-favored corporations provide service that was commensurate with their privileges.

Thus the railroads became unpopular. And in political circles this unpopularity of the railroads was taken advantage of by candidates for public offices. Politicians gained the good will and the support of many voters by taking a stand against the roads and by advocating radical laws against them. At the same time these proposed radical laws were used as a means for extorting money from the railroads.



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The railroads countered by sending a host of experienced and cunning lawyers, who knew their way around, to the capitals of the various states; and the result was the long, scandalous fight between ambitions, plundering politicians and the railroad lobbies. During this fight many laws were enacted, injudicious laws, contradictory laws, laws which hindered the railroads to some extent, but did not remedy the situation.

Thus the operation of railroads was made more difficult and, in consequence, the service to the public decreased in quality and increased in price.

Having learned to depend upon their lobbies against political attack, many railroads practiced conscienceless and pernicious politics for profit, while others fell into the hands of unscrupulous bunglers who enriched themselves by inexcusable financial manipulations and burdened the railroads with a load of debt.

Thus the dissatisfaction with the railroads grew to ever greater proportions,



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and thorough measures to remedy the situation were demanded of the National Government. Some even went so far as to demand that the Government take over the railroads and operate them. Then, when war came, and the Government did take over the railroads, because they threatened to break down completely during the winter of 1916-1917, the public at large undoubtedly approved of the step and expected that the temporary operation of the railroads by the Government would become a permanent arrangement and develop into government ownership of the roads.

However, railroadmen and financiers are strongly opposed to government ownership of railroads, and even in other circles we hear protesting voices. These protests should not be disregarded; they should receive very careful consideration. But all are agreed that the roads should not be permitted to operate under the old system--or rather, lack of system. All demand that the Government control the railroads at least to the extent of co-ordinating the management so that it operates as a unified entity. The only question is,



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how can this be done?

The first director of railroads, Mr. William G. McAdoo, recommended that government operation of railroads be continued for five years after the declaration of peace. This recommendation is gaining favor in ever wider circles, and it certainly merits the approval of the general public, for there is very little which can be said against it. Though the operation of the railroads by the Government is not entirely satisfactory, it cannot be denied that in many respects it is preferable to operation by private corporations. Improvements should be made through centralization and simplification. Such a change is not possible under private operation because of the diversity of opinions and interests prevalent among the many private operators.

To effect the necessary changes would require considerable time. According to the best-informed sources adequate centralization and simplification could not be brought about in less than five years. Common sense dictates that this period of time be granted. And, if a unified and efficient railroad system is achieved through control and operation by the Government, then it is of little



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importance whether the system comes into the possession of the Government, or is returned to private ownership, or remains under the supervision and control of the Government. Good service, free of scandal and danger, is more important than any other consideration.



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INTERNAL ENEMIES

(Editorial)

Up to last Friday night only 126 million dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds had been purchased in Chicago and Cook County. All over the country the situation is hardly more cheering. So far about half of the six-billion-dollar loan has been subscribed.

This is a shameful thing for the country. It is difficult to find a satisfactory or plausible excuse.

When America entered the war there were considerable misgivings. Many good Americans did not think it possible for America to raise an army of millions in a sufficiently short time to participate in the war effectively. Others doubted the possibility of obtaining enough boats to transport the troops; others, again, thought it would be impossible to provide the troops with

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provisions, clothes, and ammunition after they had landed in Europe. It was doubted whether enough officers could be furnished for the newly conscripted men and whether an efficient army could be raised on short notice with millions of rookies--and so on. Doubts and apprehensions of every kind, in every field, except one: that the great and wealthy America would find it hard to raise the necessary cash. Practically nobody ever thought of that. America's financial power was never doubted, nor was the willingness of the people to put the necessary funds at the disposal of the government.

But the unexpected always happens. This case is no exception. All doubts that had been voiced were refuted gloriously. The country did an admirable job of building up the army and navy, of supplying provisions and transportation. The people themselves marvelled at the efficiency that was displayed in handling these difficult problems successfully. The citizen is amazed at the results and inclined to ask how was it possible, if he is told that today, a year and a half after the declaration of war, an American

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army, one million nine hundred thousand strong, is in Europe, trained for battle and victorious, and provided, without interference, with all necessities.

But quite a different picture is presented if we look at the financial side of it. Rich America, always so proud of its wealth and its business sense, finds it difficult to raise the Fourth Liberty Loan; labors so hard at the task of buying six billion dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds that today, after two thirds of the allotted time has elapsed, only half of it has been subscribed, and one finds it necessary to resort to parades and other circus stunts to promote the loan.

It is not that the money can't be raised. Whoever says that only shows his lack of sense in regard to finance and politics. America could raise twice the amount in the time prescribed without any artificial stimulation, parades, etc., if it really cared to and had the right appreciation of the problem. Here is where the fault lies primarily.

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This does not apply so much, however, to the masses of the people. It is admitted that the "little man" subscribed eagerly and generously, but how about the big ones? The great corporations and financial institutions are holding back. Why? They themselves will know the answer best. We can only draw conclusions which are not pleasant and not at all flattering to these "big ones".

It seems to be out of the question, of course, to assume that in high business and financial circles the value and security of the Liberty Bonds are not fully appreciated. It is certain that these circles could have subscribed the whole six billion dollars in a few days. Since it was not done and the "big shots," even today, are still holding out, one cannot help wondering if party politics and interests have something to do with it. Maybe they do not want to see the government score a success with the loan; maybe they begrudge the government the chance to win a glorious, just, and lasting peace.



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They figure it this way: If to the success on the battlefields of France a great financial success is added here in America, by a rapid oversubscription of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the confidence of the people in the present administration and party in power will be strengthened to such an extent that the government will not only have a free hand in the conduct of the war and in the formulation of the peace terms, but will also emerge victorious in the coming elections, and remain in power for another two years to pursue its political and economic plans during the first years of peace; and that this all will be to the disadvantage and vexation of the plutocrats who sit on their moneybags.

We owe it to the opposition of big business and high finance that the subscription drive is making such slow progress; and this opposition, in turn, can be traced to the close connection of big business with non-American interests and their natural hostility toward the Democratic party and administration, which has pursued a genuinely democratic policy. This



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opposition means hostility toward the interests of the American masses; it is trying to postpone the end of the war for the sake of selfish interests. It is un-American and undemocratic. To render it powerless, to make the Loan a splendid success, in spite of it, by a quick oversubscription, and thereby to secure a lasting peace--this is the duty of the democratic masses and of every good citizen for the sake of the future and of peace, which the whole world desires.

To subscribe, and subscribe as never before, should be the answer of every good democratic citizen to the un-American, disloyal conduct of the "big ones"--the internal enemies of a democratic republic.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 20, 1914.

WPA (ILL)

Editorial

WILSON THE TRUST BUSTER.

During Woodrow Wilson's candidacy for the presidency he seemed to have borrowed the thunder from Jupiter, threatened to bust the dreadful trusts. President Wilson has certainly thundered enough, and even now he occasionally looses a muffled noise, but his lightning seems to strike in the wrong place. The Democrats shout that the trusts grew up under the Republican regime. This reproach should fill the Republicans with pride, because only in flowering times can powerful enterprises or combinations of powerful enterprises originate under the present administration enterprising spirit really finds no encouragement, and the wheels do not double their humming, instead they are at a standstill. But if under the Republican protective tariff, American industry gained rightfully admired expansion, and with its expansion enabled the origin of trusts, then it was also a Republican administration, which first thought of exterminating this drawback, and created laws accordingly. The anti-trust laws were made and executed under the Republican president, Harrison, in 1890. His successor, the Democrat Cleveland, let the anti-trust laws sleep, but on the other hand, he closed a little business deal with the largest financiers of the country, Morgan and Belmont, which brought good profits to the parties concerned. We would like to tell a certain Democratic newspaper that Cleveland sold to the

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Syndicate mentioned, Government Bonds whose market value was \$114.00 at \$104.00 a piece. Mr. Cleveland was, until Woodrow Wilson, the last Democratic president. The nation did not seem to favor such Democracy because this most democratic of all democratic presidents obstinately refused to take action against the sugar trust, whose transactions at that time had such bad smell. He was immediately followed by the martyred President, McKinley, a Republican trust breeder, as the Democrats call him. This trust breeder in the name of the nation took up the fight against one of the most powerful syndicates, the Union Pacific, and carried it through victoriously, to the nation's advantage. Against the two immediate predecessors of Wilson, Roosevelt and Taft, the Democrats made the accusation that they warmed the trusts with their hearts' blood. And Roosevelt especially was suspected of criminal flirtation with the corporations. None the less it was this Roosevelt, who enforced the dissolution of the most gigantic combination of the Northwestern Railroad which had been brought under unified control, in spite of Morgan's and Hill's poisoned weapons. President Taft called to account the Oil trust, the tobacco trust, the meat trust, and coal trust, and not to the Republican government, but to the law courts is it attributable, that the corporations did not feel the full weight of the law. On the other hand, what has Wilson the "Thunderer", the trust destroyer, done? While the Republican presidents, thundered less and acted more, Mr. Wilson pleases himself with whipping

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the anti-trust laws through which not so much threatens the trusts as it threatens the entire economic welfare of the country. With his tariff policy, he directed the first deadly blow against commerce and industry, the planned anti-trust laws will be the finishing stroke. And still there are papers, even German, who perceive in Wilson a Messiah and worship him. They have ears, but do not hear, they eyes, but do not see. But they surely will feel it, when the whole weight of the mistaken and fundamentally wrong policy will lie crushingly upon the whole nation.

Abendpost, July 12, 1906.

TAX EVADERS

(Editorial)

Mr. Lewis, Chicago's corporation counsel, is not one of those shortsighted persons who recognize a tree only when they are pushed against it, if it is large enough he can identify it at a distance of ten feet. Nor are his intellectual powers so weak that he does not recognize a dog unless a large sign, bearing the inscription, "This is a yellow dog," is attached to the tail or some other part of the **canine**. He knows the animal by its color and shape. Therefore, we need not be overcome by surprise because Colonel Lewis immediately noticed the slight mistake which the streetcar companies made when they estimated the sale value of their tangible property some time ago, and the difference when they reported its taxable value recently. The difference is certainly great enough to be recognized. The Union Traction Company and the Chicago City Railway Company offered their tangible assets to the City of Chicago for \$47,000,000, but estimated the value of this very

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same property at less than \$23,000,000 in their tax report. Anyone who is as keen-minded as Colonel Lewis needs no one to point out this great discrepancy--a sudden increase of more than one hundred per cent, or a decrease of more than fifty per cent. He immediately saw that there must be something wrong about the estimates of the traction companies; indeed, he recognized that yellow dog called tax evasion. Following the scent he soon found other yellow dogs.

Since Mr. Lewis has not only a keen mind but also a keen sense of duty, he resolved to put an end to this evasion business and to see to it that the rights of the city are observed. He will not only insist that the Tax Board increase the assessed valuation of the streetcar companies as reported to the city council by the officers of these corporations, but he will also demand that the estimates of other semi-public companies and of some large estates be estimated at their full value for purposes of taxation. In this way he hopes to raise the assessed value of Chicago's taxable property by at least \$200,000,000.

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Mr. Lewis's procedure is beneficial to the city's treasury, and every honest citizen will wish him success. There is ample use for any eventual increase in income.

However, the fact must not be overlooked that an injustice will result if the endeavors of the corporation counsel are successful. Not that the so-called semi-public corporations that operate and make money under public privilege would pay proportionately more taxes than private corporations or businessmen. However, estates, that is, the property of people who died, would be taxed more than the property of living persons. Although it is not probable that the publications that always pretend to be champions and guardians of the oppressed and poor, and especially of widows and orphans who are bereft of their natural protectors, will howl as they are wont, should Mr. Lewis succeed in having the tax valuations of the estates of Marshall Field, Henry Field, E. G. Keith, and others increased by fifty or one hundred per cent, it would not alter the fact that the heirs of these millionaires would be taxed proportionately much more than other millionaires, or than any other

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Chicagoans. For, if those estates are not taxed at their full value, the property of living persons will certainly not be. The movable property of estates is already taxed much more than any other because it is visible and cannot be concealed. The tax appraisers were actuated only by a sense of justice when they reported only fifty or seventy-five per cent of the actual value of estates, although the real worth could easily have been established; they knew that, as matters were, the appraisal was proportionately very high.

Mr. Lewis may be able to force the semi-public corporations and the large estates to pay taxes on the full value of their property. It will not cause them much suffering and the city treasury will be benefited. However, his method will put an end to tax evasions just as much as one drop of water will cool a hot stone, since tax evasions has apparently become a part of public life. The average citizen of Chicago has no scruples about being dishonest with reference to taxes. The desire to make a display of public righteousness may urge one or the other to report and pay taxes on all his property. The trend toward dishonesty in tax matters is not an innate wickedness; moreover

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it is a desire to defend one's self against a ruinous tax system. Tax evasion will not be abolished until that system has been thoroughly reorganized.

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Die Abendpost, August 3, 1904.

THE IMMUNE MEAT TRUST. (EDITORIAL.)

The Attorney General, Mr. Moody, will tell the esteemed voters just why our trust-killing administration will not prosecute the Meat Trust. The president, himself, requested him to do so, as a result of yesterday's Cabinet session, where the question of "apprehending or desisting" was thoroughly thrashed out.

With drums and trumpets it was proclaimed some months ago, how we'll catch and hang that meat combine ! The Department of Commerce and Labor took charge of it. An army of investigators, snoopers and stool pigeons spied on the Trust, and the information they obtained is simply confounding. A report, containing the results of their endeavors, was submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet and there our Attorney General added the right dose of legal mustard.

Die Abendpost, August 3, 1904.

He said, "Evidently we have indications here, which justify our assumption that the court order has been circumvented by various trust members, but the proofs required to obtain legal action are missing. What has been procured by arduous labor and energy is not sufficient to bring suit for contempt of court, let alone the institution of regular court proceedings and a conviction." The other Cabinet members concurred, whereupon, according to information received, our President acquiesced "with regrets" in the decision to leave the Trust alone. In order to explain the exculpation to the people, Mr. Moody will make a speech towards the end of this month, or in the early part of September.

The State of Vermont has been selected for the occasion, some distance from the seat of war. What the explanation will be is still in the obscure future. If it gives any elucidation at all, then it will be based on the boastful Republican platform, and a personal exaltation of Theodore Roosevelt's acceptance speech.

Die Abendpost, August 3, 1904.

What did it contain? "Laws, which the Republican party promulgated to protect the public against the unjust discriminations and unlawful transgressions of the great capitalist combines, have been fearlessly upheld by a Republican President." And what does Roosevelt say: "In its attitude towards large organizations, which are known as Trusts, it is not necessary for us to explain why such laws have not been passed, but to show that they have been actually brought into existence, and that laws have been created to make their application more effective."

The statutes have been produced and are available, that is the proclamation in the plank and presidential address. If anyone asks, "Against whom?" The customary answer is: "We have obtained a writ of mandamus against the Meat Trust!"

Die Abendpost, August 3, 1904.

Of all the hundreds of industrial trusts throughout America, the meat organization is the only one, during the Roosevelt administration, where an attempt has been made to obtain a conviction. Neither the steel-monopoly, sugar, Standard Oil, nor any of the other corporate bodies which increase the cost of life's necessities, have been apprehended, and now it must be admitted before the entire assembly of warriors, that this solitary shot hit only water. On July 27, our President gave us the proud assurance: "We need not explain why such laws were not passed." He finds it necessary on August 2 only one week later, to deputize one of his Cabinet members to give such an accounting. But that happens, when one bites off more than one can chew. To whatever zeal and technical rhetoric the Attorney General may resort, in order to succeed in his task of making that indubitable explanation, in its final analysis it will be the confession: "We were fearful braggarts."

Die Abendpost, August 3, 1904.

And in so far as the final expurgation is concerned, there will appear inevitable phases which will not be conducive towards promotion of the glory of the "Grand Old Party".

Judge Grossoup, in issuing his warrant, spun a net of the finest texture, as perfect a product as ever was made. If, regardless of such assistance, the Republican law enforcers are not capable of catching anything what must we think of their ambition and abilities? Or their honesty? The Republican campaign managers always were excellent gatherers, when Trust-fat was to be rendered, i. e. where money was needed for the election warchest, the consolidated corporations gave tribute, because they found the Republican party and its politics were its greatest assets. Is it any wonder, when we remember the precedents, that the entire Republican Trust-killing expedition appears to many to be a farcical performance? And, if it's not that, but, that the rope for the Trusts cannot be located because no one wishes to find it, what then?

Die Abendpost, August 3, 1904.

We have the only alternative, which is that the entire Trust-chase lacks essential skill and ambition; that the Republican party suffers in this particular instance from the same malady, (the incapacity with which it accuses its competitor), or else the entire famous Trust legislation is not worth the paper on which it has been written or printed.

Die Abendpost, February 8th, 1894.

THE POOR OATMEAL-TRUST.

If you would believe the business-reports of oatmeal-manufacturers, the latter are facing complete bankruptcy. As far as we know, the actual situation is different.

Those oatmeal-manufacturers, who are paying, according to information on hand, very poor wages for labor, have combined into a well solidified trust. This trust found ways to induce the Mc Kinley tariff expert-committee, to introduce a 100 % increase on the importation tax for oatmeal. This increase was adopted and legalized for the purpose, to enable an effective competition of American Oatmeal manufacturers on the world-market; in spite of the fact that these poor manufacturers are exporting already every year about 25,000,000 pounds of American oatmeal.

As soon as the increased importation tax became law, the Oatmeal-Trust raised the oatmeal price for American consumers 1¢ per pound, while foreign exporters of oatmeal abroad saw their shipments to this country stopped. To make this disgusting picture of greed and selfishness complete, the American Oatmeal-manu-

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Die Abendpost, February 8th, 1894.

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facturers effected another wage-decrease, which for instance in the factories of Akron, Ohio, is 40-50 per cent.

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DIE ABENDPOST, May 30th, 1892.

American Monopolies.

The foolish, shortsighted tariff-policy of our Government is responsible for the steadily growing power of our American Monopolies, which control our inland-commerce and now begin to expand their power to Over-sea-countries.

The best proof for this is given by the operations of the American Sugar Trust, which is dictating every phase and fluctuation of our home-market in sugar. Due to the high American import tariffs, Germany is exporting very small quantities of sugar to America.

As a direct consequence, sugar stocks in this country are shrinking fast. American sugar, controlled by our sugar-kings, is getting therefore the demanded high price, to be paid for by the helpless dealers and consumers.

DIE ABENDPOST, May 9th, 1892.

Bad Business.

The Gold Reserves in the Federal Treasury at present are 120 million Dollars, of which 100 Millions must be held back to cover the value of issued Greenbacks. There are consequently only 20 Million Dollars on hand for general expense-purposes.

We cannot see what profit the Silver-idealist Morgan can derive from this situation, created entirely by the silver-folly. The Government so far has lost during its silver-buying about 12 Million Dollars, which went into the pockets of the Silver Kings. Silver notes are accumulating in the treasury, while the stock of Gold is dwindling. We think, it is high time, to suspend or cancel the unjust and senseless Sherman-Silver-Law.



Die Abendpost, April 11th, 1892.

The Gold Reserves.

According to the opinion of German Finance Leaders, the increase of Gold in American, British and German Banks is caused by the foolish silver-laws in the United States. As long as our government is continuously buying 4 1/2 million ounces of silver every month, to hoard it in treasury vaults, the Gold will flow to Europe. As a fact, gold is getting more and more out of circulation. Not only the gold coins but also the gold certificates and Federal Bank notes are crowded out by silver certificates, treasury notes and inferior metal dollars.

The Sherman-Law is leading us slowly but surely towards a domineering silver standard.

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Die Abendpost, April 14th, 1892.

Always faster.

Accidents on the Railroads, particularly collisions are not always caused by the carelessness of the employees, the bad quality of material or the raging elements of nature.

It is no secret, that train conductors are forced to excessive speed by unforeseen loss of time, in order to make up on their time schedule. The ever louder cry "Faster, still faster" of the Public and Railroad Management combined, is tempting the train employees to disregard the safety of passengers by ignoring any precautionary measures.

Man's ambition of course, always has been to increase the speed of any vehicle of transportation, no matter, whether it was meant for oxencarts, horsebuggies or steam engines. But the human mind must be trained towards a better understanding of material capacity and subsequent logical speed of motion. If this cannot be done, accidents and catastrophes will be the natural consequences.

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Die Abendpost, February 25th, 1892.

The City and the Gas.

It is not our intention to throw cold water on all efforts to enlarge the business of the Gas Company. It is only natural that expanding utility corporations will try to get the Mayor's sanctions towards ambitious goals. If the city-council is kicking and bucking, before signing any agreements in that direction, then you cannot blame their lack of desired cooperation, but charge it up to their distrust and caution, which they acquired during many years of bad experiences concerning deals between city and industries. We all wish an expansion of the modern gas-system and we all cherish thoughts of a cheaper gas.

But at the same time we are anxious to have clean streets, healthy water and a dependable police. Why not look this over carefully and give it a good clean-out, before testing our confidence in regards to the gas-problems? ?

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 24, 1892.

MUNICIPAL GAS - WORKS

The Illinois Staats - Zeitung was the first local newspaper which demanded the elevation of the railroad tracks as the only remedy for our chaotic transportation. It is the Staats - Zeitung again which many years ago, and repeatedly since, has pointed out that municipal gas works are the only solution for the abominable exploitation of consumers by the gas companies. It is gratifying that the citizens have finally awakened to see the imperative necessity for both measures. The Staats - Zeitung joyously welcomes the battle which shall be initiated tonight against the gas monopoly. It does not overlook the fact that the fight will be hard. The gas companies will defend their millions with an army of the best and shrewdest lawyers. They will not only have their own capital resources at their disposal, but also the support of the large capitalists who will not permit the dissolution of such vast capital without a struggle. The citizens in taking up this fight, must be aware that this matter will cost money - an enormous amount of money. They must elect a city council which is definitely in favor of such plans. They must fight for a law in the state legislature, which would permit special taxation for this purpose. They must engage the best lawyers to defeat their opponents. Whatever will be done will cost money.

Nevertheless, there can not be the least doubt in regard to the final triumph



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 24, 1892.

if the citizens are determined to go ahead. If the city has authority to grant private concerns the right to build gas-works and to lay gas pipes, it most certainly possessess the prerogative of building its own gas works, etc. There can be no legal obstacle.

In view of the above facts, three things only are necessary to make municipal gas works a reality; first, a mayor and a city council willing to cooperate; second, a legislature willing to authorizing the city to make a loan, or to devise special taxation over a period of years; and third; to raise a large campaign fund in order to procure the first and the second.

Once the city has erected a gas works and has laid a few miles of pipe the old gas companies will be only too glad to sell out, ie., after they have been completely defeated in court. The campaign committee which will be appointed tonight will not have finished its task until the sale has taken place at the actual and not the fictitious valuation. The actual value may be about four to five million dollars which is about \$40,000,000.00 less than the gas companies watered stock and mortgages indicate. The gas companies, undoubtedly, will make use of this predicament to arouse sympathy for their innocent victims who have bought their bonds and stocks in good faith, but they will not get very far. If a person purchases something knowing that it is worth only one ninth of the value presented,



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 24, 1892.

and that the remaining eight-ninths represent the hoped for exploiting the people, he deserves a loss on such a stupid investment.

The citizens of Chicago have it in their power to liberate themselves from the gang of the bloodthirsty exploiters, the gas companies. But the people must act unitedly and with determination. Every citizen should attend the mass-meeting tonight for his own benefit as well as the welfare of the whole community. As previously inferred, the mass-meeting is held in the interest of municipal gas works.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 22, 1892.

AN INSTRUCTIVE STORY

Some time ago there were only two gas companies in Chicago. In the beginning they were competitors but soon they found it more profitable to divide the territory of the city between themselves; they were the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company and the People's Gaslight Company. Because of the colossal profits they made, certain capitalists became envious and requested of the City Council the right to lay their own pipes for gas, pretending to furnish better and cheaper gas for consumers. The city granted permission and the Consumers and afterwards, the Equitable Gas Company came into existence.

After the new companies had carried on for some time and had torn up several miles of streets, they discovered that the war of competition was more expensive than an amicable settlement, which of course, was planned originally. They organized a gas trust, which permitted the various companies to retain an apparently independent existence and which paid a total of \$18,000,000.00 for the various properties. The trust raised this money by a bond issue. It then sold \$25,000,000.00 worth of stock, of which the trust received a large share for its organizing efforts. By increasing the price of gas, even this excessively watered capital earned a five percent dividend. The price of the stock increased



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 22, 1892.

rapidly and sold like hot cakes. The trust made a profit of \$7,000,000.00.

After this was accomplished, opposition arose against this exploitation and the gas trust was declared illegal. However, the gas companies were able to overcome this, and continued to profit under another arrangement. Its business became so lucrative that still other capitalists desired to participate in the profits. In fact, they were the same financiers who previously had made \$7,000,000; but they were not satisfied and wanted more. They took this matter up in conjunction with a newly organized company which had tried in vain to secure a franchise from the City Hall. Either they did not know how to proceed, or their request lacked the necessary pecuniary emphasis. The final result however was that the Economic Gas Light and Fuel Company received permission to tear up the streets of Chicago and to lay pipes and to furnish gas at \$1.00 per 1000 cubic feet, natural gas at fifty-five cents and gas for heating purposes at forty-five cents.

As soon as it had the license in its possession they began to negotiate with the old gas company to sell out. The gas trust felt secure in its position and refused to deal with the new company. Economic was then forced to carry out its threats to become a competitor. Pipes were purchased and 30 miles of city streets were torn up. This brought the old company to terms; they declared to be ready



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 22, 1892.

to negotiate, and a few days ago the transaction took place; Economic was sold to the gas trust for an alleged sum of \$5,000,000. It is estimated that expenses amounted to \$1,400,000, leaving a net profit of \$3,600,000.

Of course the gas trust does not pay this amount out of their own pockets. The public must pay for it and the gas bills of late give evidence of this. What does this teach us? No matter how many new companies we permit to enter this business, we will always suffer a twofold loss; our streets will be torn up every time and our gas bills, instead of being reduced will only increase. This latest transaction is additional overwhelming proof that the only remedy is the complete elimination of private gas companies and the substitution of gas works owned and operated by the city. Evidently it is not clear how to proceed, but the determination of the people must find a way. Let us hope that the mass-meeting which will be held next Wednesday in the interest of this matter may clear the way for action.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1890.

We will find out very slowly the effects of the new tariff on our business. Apparently large quantities of goods came to this country as last hour shipments, before the new tariff took effect. Some of these shipments arrived too late and have to be auctioned, if the importation taxes are not paid. The new tariff will contribute enormously towards the protection of our home industry, which has a chance now to prosper and expand without any limitations.

It will block, of course for awhile, the wholesale and retail business in many lines, which will have to get accustomed to the new situation.

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Die Abendpost, July 31, 1890.

/THE TARIFF/

The Republican Senators have given up temporarily their outstanding inactivity. The father of the tariff, old Morrill from Vermont, has broken his silence and given a Republican tariff speech. He did this only because his party instructed him to express his rejection of all propositions of James G. Blaine. He did not attack the democrats, but the former leader of the Republican Party. What Morrill said confirmed the reasons of his opposition to the tariff of Blaine, as published before in this paper.

He pointed out that most South American countries themselves have a surplus of those products which according to the plan of Blaine, should be bought from our farmers. Only a few countries could sell sugar to us, while we would have to offer to other countries the cancellation of the cotton tariff or to threaten with the reintroduction of the importation tax on hides to make them give in to one's wishes. But the Republicans don't want the cotton tariff touched, so the most ardent followers of Blaine would not dare to suggest the tax-free importation of cotton from Argentine.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1890.

ABUSE OF LABOR BY THE TRUSTS

(Editorial)

If an Irish tenant who is able, declines to pay his rent, an eviction follows under the sheriff's direction. In that case the American press voices strenuous objections. Those who resist the dispossession proceedings with physical force are even elevated to the status of "heroes."

In contrast to this, the very same press is perfectly reconciled to the administration of American law when it is applied to the abused and maltreated miners, the victims of the "American" coal barons. Only recently, indebted coal diggers at Walston, Pa. have been mercilessly driven from huts by Pinkerton's hirelings where they so journeyed under the yoke of heavy rentals, while laboring for the company. Italians and Slovaks have been induced to cross the boundry of Pennsylvania under false pretenses, to replace those workers who would not tolerate further inhuman

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1890.

oppression by their masters. Indeed, they are so frugal that they have been given the appellation of "European-Chinese." Despite their frugality, really penury, they cannot subsist on their meager emoluments, which is akin to death by starvation. Do they not deserve as much sympathy as the begging Irish.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1890.

/FORMATION OF A WORKERS UNION/

A letter directed to the editor in the interests of German, Bohemian and Irish workers of the stock yards, complains about the withholding of funds approximately \$60,000 belonging to the laborers. Editors reply in part, "Information obtained by our reporter shows that amounts ranging from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per man have been retained by Swift and Company and Nelson Morris.

The companies in question retain an average of \$20 from each employee; some of these corporations even disdain giving a receipt, on the pretext of giving the employer security against resigning employees. Thus the company enjoys the use of \$60,000 without interest. Morris only is considerate enough to write a receipt. While this system protects the employer, there is no reciprocity to the worker, in case of dismissal. A union is to be inaugurated next Sunday to cope with this injustice.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 26, 1888.

LEADER.

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Professor Reuleaux was sent to the Philadelphia World's Fair in 1876, as representative of the German interests in industry, to investigate and report about German products exhibited there.

Contrary to all German expectations, his report said that the goods of German origin were "cheap and bad". This was a terrible blow, but it helped, and since then German industry is busy in raising the standards of its goods. America had excellent products on exhibition at the same fair, but they were very much higher in price than similar German articles.

Since then, an important turn has come to our industry.

It required only 12 years to flood the American market with junk articles manufactured by American industry. Today's slogan for American products of industry is, in Reuleaux's words: "cheap and bad".

There are substantial articles made but the price is too high for the average man, in comparison with the multitude of seemingly similar articles, which

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 26, 1883.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung

only appear substantial as long as they are new and unused, but which prove worthless as soon as put into use.

As only wealthy people can afford to buy the really substantial goods, there is no great demand and therefore little production.

The workers, formerly employed in the manufacture of substantial goods, are now forced to do the bungling jobs too. No new help is being provided for really good achievement.

The old craftsmen have died or changed their roles. The national working ability for excellent achievements is diminished and consequently industry, in spite of its outwardly same appearance, goes down. Cheapness and shoddiness are the cancers from which American industry is suffering. The nation as a whole pays the unaccountable damage which grows out of this perverted direction of the production process.

The second serious phase in this matter comes up when a buyer has to replenish poor goods with the same junk, just as cheap, made of the same short

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 26, 1888.

lived material. These cheap and rotten goods are the most expensive because the population is forced by this erroneous direction of manufacture to buy cheap junk over and over again, and is being cheated hereby of millions of dollars every year.

Every worker knows that expensive tools prove to be the cheapest in the long run, although their original appearance may be the same as cheap ones and only an expert can distinguish among them. And this goes for all products, affecting every trade and commerce. Our whole industry is based on swindle.

Regarding this whole matter from a national-economic standpoint we notice a criminal waste of material and labor, but who among the hypocrites cares for national-economy? Their science stops at their private interests and therefore at their private economy.

This is figured from day to day and only for the most intimate circle, while conditions change when you consider a broader field and a longer period of time.

Out of these images, a picture is constructed, a false image, which is being

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 26, 1888.

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formed in the eyes of the masses. As with the goods of the market so with mental achievements the same principle reigns here: "cheap and bad", the only difference being that the consequences are much more dangerous to the general public than on the market of merchandise.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1888.

GERMAN

[A NEW COAL TRUST]

A short time ago a coal trust was formed in Chicago under the inconspicuous name of Chicago Coal Exchange. Its office is at 225 Dearborn St., and the president is the coal salesman H. H. Hamilton; the secretary is a certain W. B. Mather.

The rules of this trust call for minimum prices, under which sales may be made by its members, under penalty, first of a fine, then of loss of membership. These rules are theoretically enforced against all member coal dealers of Chicago, but are in effect practically against small coal dealers only. The big coal merchants who started this trust and manage it do not give a damn about their own rules and sell for any amount suitable to them.

In order not to suffer a loss they deliver orders under weight and seem to flourish on that kind of practice. On a delivery of 50 tons the wholesaler enjoys the maximum safety when sending out two tons less. This procedure is so natural with all Chicago coal wholesalers that it is openly discussed among them.

While this trust might as well not exist as far as the big merchants are concerned, it presses the harder on the small coal dealers, the rules



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being enforced with serious consequences against them. The fines range from \$5.00 to \$100. In hundreds of cases it has been proved that the wholesalers undersell their trust price but not one ever was penalized. If an agent of a big company sells coal cheaper, the owners decline responsibility and are white-washed by the directors of the trust, and the small merchants in general are too afraid to complain against big companies for fear of having their trade taken away by them. There can not be any doubt that the intention of the trust to sell coal to members only will become realized.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1888.

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THE FARWELL SYNDICATE

The Farwell Syndicate, which hoped to do big business with the Capitol Building of Texas, is in a bad fix. The authorities of the state refuse to accept that rattling scab building, and it will take a lot of greasing before the car of the contractors gets into motion again so they can get hold of their 2 millions of acres.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 14, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE BANKING BUSINESS]

One of the foulest and at the same time most profitable of businesses is at present the banking business.

The average profit of Chicago's twenty-three banks nets about twenty percent of the capital, and a dozen more new banks are in the process of formation.

It will be to the advantage of mankind when this bomb explodes and perhaps be rebuilt on a healthier basis. The quicker the crash comes, the better for those left behind.

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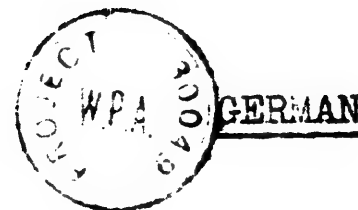
Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 29, 1888. GERMAN

[THE STREET CAR MONOPOLY]

The comedy of the south side street car monopoly is being continued. The quantity of so called damaging evidence and the noise about the whole affair should be sufficient to hang Holmes and the rest.

Fortunately for that company one is more afraid of the other and the ultimate aim is to squeeze as much money out of the monopoly as possible - at any rate it is a good purpose.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1888.

RETALIATION

As far as the "Free-traders" are concerned, the United States should be sufficiently meek and tolerant to be kicked and slapped by every other country and smile on top of it. All of Europe may refuse entrance for our most important export commodities or they may charge such excessively high rates of import duty on our goods that exporting such goods becomes nearly impossible, yet our Free-traders smile most submissively, and make a sour face toward those who demand retaliation for such malicious hostility.

President Cleveland and his Secretary Bayard, have clearly proven by their weak attitude toward Canada, that they are in accord with the Free-traders in this respect, and that they rather suffer injustice than to do wrong. If the United States does not wish to become absurd and ridiculous in the eyes of European nations of even secondary rank, Congress must



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1888.

pass a law immediately to empower the President to retaliate against hostile measures and regulations of other nations with effective counter-measures. Germany as well as France has forbidden the import of such of our farm products, which are undesirable from a competitive standpoint, and they have done so under obvious pretense. To reply to such maliciousness with modest requests and remonstrations, instead of taking stern counter-measures is nothing else but evidence of weakness and pusillanimity. As long as our Government has not the courage to regulate their foreign trade on reciprocal lines, the insolence of foreign nations toward the United States will steadily increase in regard to these matters. And why not? Whoever can not defend his own rights, can not expect anything better than lashes. Uncle Sam has taken over the role of the meek sheep, because he takes the insult of other nations with a smile, and blesses those that curse him.

During the last few days Mr. Schurz had the opportunity to discuss matters freely with the Iron Chancellor Bismarck... It is very doubtful, however, if Mr. Schurz took advantage of this opportunity to tell Bismarck that his assertions of friendship towards the United States are not corroborated

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 5, 1888.

by his deeds. Indeed, Mr. Schurz could have done more for the land of his choice than all the others, President Cleveland, Bayard, and Pendleton together.

It appears that present conditions will remain unchanged, perhaps for a long time to come. We will import from Germany 70 to 80 million dollars worth of goods, and Germany will refuse to permit importation of our farm products.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 11, 1886

Foreign Lordsof the Manor in America (Editorial)

A few days ago a local paper made a careful investigation about how much land fitted for settling is yet in the possession of the Federal Government. It came to the terrifying conclusion that only a few million acres are left. During the past thirty years, preferably since the year 1861, under the rule of the Republican Party, hundreds of millions of acres were wasted on railroad companies. In addition another lamentable evil was associated with this, the acquisition of large tracts of real estate by foreigners, - English and Scotch nobleman, "money bags", or in syndicates. These aress do not only consist of hundreds, but of thousands of square miles. One in Texas has not less than 4,700. On all these estates there exist no free farmers who own their property, but only tenant-farmers as in England or Ireland.

(There follows a list of twenty-nine big landholders whose owners are foreigners) -

These twentynine huge foreign landowners possess 32,260 square miles of land; this

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 11, 1886

is 300 more than the area of the kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium combined. Would it not be wise to use here a little smoking out "a la Bismarck"?

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 11, 1884.

[BUSINESS ETHICS OF THE GAS COMPANY]

Is the city council going to investigate the systematic stealing and robbery by the gas company, which "The Fackel" exposed in its last issue? No.

Will they prosecute the monopoly for embezzling of city funds and the stealing of the workingmen's wages? No. And why not? Because one crow does not scratch out the others eye. Billings could talk out of school.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 26, 1883.

THE INFAMOUS SWINDLE.

The State of Illinois counts amongst its laws one that limits labor's working hours to an eight-hour work day. It is a well known fact that this law has been adopted only to pacify the dissatisfied working element, in other words, sand was strewn into their eyes. Nobody abides by this law and nobody has to. Labor in seeking employment has to submit to longer hours. But another thing which is still more absurd and infamous than the supposed Illinois eight-hour day law, is the mining inspection law. This law was also created to pacify the worker who demanded, a law determining liability for injuries by accident for protection of health and life of those working in mines. A law containing grand phrases was drawn up, but to render it more ineffective, the respective counties were entrusted with the execution of this law. Each county where mining was in progress was requested to employ a mining inspector, but is by no means forced to do it. The State requirements for a mining inspector call for a \$1,000.00 bond as guarantee, for good behaviour and execution of duty, but the State does not make any provision whether or how this inspector shall be remunerated. Aside from that, the paragraphs of this law are inconsistent. For instance, the mining inspectors are supposed to give an annual report to the governor as to the state of the mines, but do not mention any provision of funds for such reports which require time and printing matter connected with it. They are required to know the use of all the scientific and technical instruments, they are supposed to draw plans of the mines in their

districts, test the air in the mines, examine steam-boilers and machines. In case of accidents they are to investigate, indict the offender and be ready with suggestions for the legislature, how to avoid such accidents. But for funds necessary for all these, they have to depend on the mercy of the county executives. No sane person can believe that a mining inspector with as numerous duties as those mentioned and the high qualifications required and besides in a position to give a \$1,000 bond, can be had for an annual salary of \$90.00 including travel expenses. And this means a county with an average of 29 mines with 1,500 miners.

County Warren with forty-eight mines pays its inspector \$60.00 annually, and Scott county pays its inspector the grand sum of \$4.50 annually. This is the worst swindle and mockery to which labor has ever been submitted. And this is called the law for the protection of labor! This is an explanation why crippled and exploited old miners are chosen for this duty, for they are dependent on their exploiter, and therefore, have to take it and like it. This is the kind of legislation America affords its labor for protection of health and life. This piece of legislative rascality accounts for the tragedy and the impunity of the crime at Braidwood.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 27, 1880.

THE AFFAIR GREENEBAUM

Today at 11 o'clock the Greenebaum jury was still locked up after Judge Blodgett had given the jury instructions which were very favorable for Greenebaum, Attorney Swett made his final speech yesterday; he seems to think that Greenebaum's action was perfectly legal, and it is laughable to think that a clever business man like Mr. Greenebaum would swindle a bank for such a small sum as \$20,000 or \$50,000. Prosecutor Leake made a very short speech complaining that Greenebaum's relatives were all working in the bank in some capacity, etc. The whole trial was rather one-sided. Wait and you will see.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1880

HENRY GREENBAUM

The trial of the financial crook Henry Greenbaum in the Federal Court will soon be at an end. Greenbaum, during the hearing was on the witness stand most of the time. His answers in his own defense were foolish and laughable. The people in the court were amused. He attacked the Staats Zeitung, declaring they always tried to blackmail the prominent German-Americans. But perhaps the Editor did not master the German language, hence all these mistakes. The most prominent men at Chicago praised Greenbaum as a very clever and careful business man. Everybody spoke well about him. The court declared that more witnesses would take the stand. Mr. Elmer Washburn, took the witness stand as a Federal witness again and explained he has audited the Bank's books and found several wrong entries had been made. Wednesday, Greenbaum will have a chance to answer the Federal Witness, Washburn, and then he can expect his verdict. He won't be hanged nor will he go to the penitentiary. The Jewish financial aristocrat will have to pay a large fine and maybe a year in County jail, with all the accommodations he wishes. If he gets a verdict of not guilty, goodbye to justice.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1879.

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A NEW KIND OF SLAVERY

(Editorial)

A quarter of a century ago our progressively inclined Americans considered slavery, the plight of the dark race, as the greatest of all evils, and thought, if that pernicious condition were abolished, that our nation, based on personal liberty, would reach virtually limitless prosperity and attain great cultural accomplishments. The thought had much in common with the wanderer in the mountains who, when perceiving a summit reaching beyond the clouds, believed that, if he could climb to the top, he might discover a plain somewhere. What an illusion! After reaching the crest, he saw more and higher peaks.

The negroes are liberated. Whether, and to what extent, the negroes' social position was affected thereby, and how the Southern states benefited, need not be discussed here. This is another chapter. Suffice it to say that,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1879.

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long before the South has found a satisfactory substitute for slave labor, one finds that the Northern states, with unrestricted personal liberty, face calamities of vastly greater effect than slavery ever was.

This new danger to our Republic is the dictatorship of the railroads. "This catastrophe" to use the words of our highly imaginative and eloquent mayor, "is presented by that immense vampire whose wings reach from Penobscot to the Rio Grande, while the beast greedily feeds on the life-giving blood and marrow of the country's commerce and agriculture." The farmer may plow and harvest his crops, he may toil from dawn 'til dark in the hope of eking out a living for his dependents but, because of the relentlessness of our railroad despots, empire builders if you like it better, the farmer's meager profit is absorbed by the preferred class, the knaves who form the trust.

The famine in Europe would be a source of profit to our farmers, but our railroad rulers decree otherwise. Following the ancient methods of the Inquisition, the thumbscrews are tightened a little more, and the victim

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1879.

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gives up. Whatever profit might accrue to our agricultural population will thus be absorbed by the railroad oligarchy. About five or six months ago, grain could be shipped to New York for fifteen cents per hundred pounds; today freight charges are forty cents. That means that $1 \frac{2}{3}$ bushels of wheat, worth \$1.50 here, could be delivered to New York at an outlay of fifteen cents for freight, making the New York price \$1.65. At present wheat is worth \$2, adding freight charges raises the New York price to \$2.40, and if no one wants to pay that much, then the farmer must be satisfied with less.

There are no laws to check extortion by railroads. Competition among the various transportation companies may ameliorate conditions occasionally, but in the main is worth no more than the inducements given to the people by princes and robber barons during the medieval age, when the noble gentry were on the warpath. Sooner or later the opposing factions made peace, and the country's subjects had to pay the bill, plus interest.

And the bill today, when applied to our railroads, represents interest on a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1879.

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wholly imaginary capital. All of our railroads could be built today at an average cost of \$25,000 per mile, but the railroad companies are capitalized at \$4,772,000,000 (including debts and interest thereon), or \$60,000 per mile. However, this is only the average; in some instances conditions are worse. The Vanderbilt lines, New York Central, Lake Shore and branch roads represent \$218,000,000 in stocks and bonds, or \$241,000 for every mile between Chicago and New York. Interest on this huge sum (which is at least six times larger than the actual value of the road) amounts to eight per cent, and the public must pay. Similar conditions prevail elsewhere--on Jay Gould's line, Tom Scott's railroad, and the Pacific Railroad. The last named was capitalized at \$128,000 per mile, while the actual cost was less than one fourth of that amount. The other represents a "fancy value" which is kept up by gouging the people.

Our nation is confronted by a fearful calamity, and the utmost efforts of our people are needed to combat the condition. The Constitution empowers the nation to regulate interstate commerce, and on the strength of that

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1879.

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provision the strangle hold of the railroads can be broken.

But no one should believe this to be as simple as the Chicago Tribune assumes, or that Congress will do something about the problem this winter. That is easier said than done! Many a summer and winter will pass ere the national administration asserts its restraining influence over all of our railroads. The fight will be just as prolonged, and affect our economic welfare just as vitally, as the Civil War which abolished slavery.

The most important action would be for both of our political parties to make an issue of the question. If the Republicans intend to maintain their reputation for progressiveness, they must gird themselves for war at the next national election and proclaim a crusade against the railroad empire. That would be a convincing step, bound to appeal to all independent factions, the Grangers, National Labor Party, Socialists, and what not. The nation would then have only two units; one would demand that the nation assert its power

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1879.

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for the protection of the people, and if we should also find the
Socialists entrenched on this side, then we would have no objection.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 10, 1879.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NORTH SIDE STREETCAR COMPANY

A mass meeting was held at Ogden's Grove as a protest against the conduct of the North Side Streetcar Company. Although the crowd was not especially large, it nevertheless voiced its objections in a most energetic manner. Mr. Haussner, who was elected chairman, said that the meeting was called to formulate protests in order to compel the North Side Streetcar Company to sprinkle the streets along its right of way, as provided for by the franchise. Through his [Haussner's] activities, the Company was cited to the police court because the clause was ignored, but the fine assessed against the Company was never collected, and the city administration did nothing in the matter. He [Haussner] asked Corporation Counsel Grinnell what the latter intends to do about it, and was told that Grinnell intends to enter two suits against the Company. One of the suits would involve all those streets on which tracks were laid since the ordinance was passed, and the other would include the streets used by the corporation prior to the enactment of the ordinance. If the citizens consider this insufficient,

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 10, 1879.

then they can institute procedures at their own expense.

Linscott, former prosecuting attorney at the police court, was present at the meeting and explained matters. He showed that it is very difficult to fight a powerful corporation, and that makes it absolutely necessary to arouse general indignation, if success is to be attained. He added, that a protest to the City Council might bring results. But the most effective way of handling the affair would be to sue the Company every day and prosecute each case to the limit. Judging from the Company's conduct, it is averse to being haled to court, and experience proves that the Company did everything within its power to delay a verdict. The city officials should be watched, lest they be influenced by the corporation.

Linscott did not consider it impossible to obtain legal action, if the citizens are properly organized and proceed in an energetic manner. It may be advisable

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Aug. 10, 1879.

not to **place** reliance on a police court, but to bring the matter before a justice of the peace.

The chairman said that he would inquire which justice of the peace will handle the suit at the least expense; then the residents on the street in question shall pay their share of the costs.

Upon the motion of Knobelsdorff, it was decided also to submit a petition to the City Council. A resolution was passed to sue the company whenever Clybourn Avenue is not sprinkled, and to enter a suit every day, if necessary. Adjournment followed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1879.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

(Editorial)

Our remarks in yesterday's editorial, "Where the Shoe Pinches," called forth several replies from small retail merchants, who fully affirmed the truth of our statements, and submitted considerable evidence to prove that the large concern is a veritable leviathan, which endeavors to crush the retail business of the middle class.

The following scheme is used to get rid of the little fellows: An article which was sold for years at a standard price is offered to the public at a great reduction, so that the large concern makes little profit on it; or it may even take a loss. As an example, one might mention Lubin's perfumes, which the retail merchant can buy for eight dollars to eight dollars and forty cents a dozen bottles, or sixty-six and two thirds to seventy cents a bottle;

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1879.

yet the large store sells this item for fifty-five cents. Of course, as soon as this becomes known, the small retail merchants' market is destroyed, as far as this article is concerned. The large concern covers its loss by selling other articles which are in style--where a large profit is made because there is no competition.

By relentless methods, this house succeeded in controlling the market for novelty and fancy goods, and now the same methods are applied to the sale of furs. After a monopoly is established, the public is expected to pay an arbitrary price. An example is given: A fur coat--the kind which is generally worn when sleighing--was originally offered for sixty dollars. When the large concern found that another store offered the same fur coat for fifty dollars, then the "leviathan" advertised the same style of coat for forty dollars, which means five dollars less than cost. But, regardless of the price, the large store was not so much interested in making a profit as in spoiling the next man's business.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1879.

When an annual turnover amounts to nine or ten million dollars, such tricks, calculated to ruin the other fellow, can be practiced with impunity. Suppose the concern loses a quarter of a million dollars in selling shoes, leather articles, novelties, brushes, combs, soap, toys, furs, etc., but makes a million dollars in other departments--there is still a profit of three quarters of a million dollars.

The depression committee, during the last two days, listened to various crazy notions involving the revamping of the world; then saw the steers and hogs at the stock yards. Isn't it about time that the investigators consider the small merchants? They can give more facts about the depression than the bankers, unsuccessful land speculators, or the crazy chaps who advocate paper money.

Of course, the committee cannot do anything to better conditions, but it can show the cause, and call attention to the system by which trade is stifled and monopolies thrive. The diagnosis of a sickness is by no means a cure, but to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1879.

obtain health one must first identify the ailment.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1879.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

The committee appointed by Congress to ascertain the causes of the depression is at present in Chicago. Witnesses are being summoned, so that an insight into our economic condition may be obtained. The leading members of the committee are fully agreed on the methods to be employed as soon as a proper diagnosis of the ailment has been made. Of course, there are difficulties. The committee comes at a time when big business is on the upgrade, and enjoys an income such as it has not had for years, when bank clearings are nearly twice as large as during the corresponding period last year, when more profitable employment is available than at any time in the history of Chicago (excepting, perhaps the reconstruction period in 1872, after the Great Fire), when labor does not complain about wages and is interested only in shorter hours.

To find the cause of the depression under such conditions is a very difficult problem. The gentlemen from Washington might find themselves in the same

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1879.

predicament as that erudite assembly of whom King James, some three hundred and fifty years ago, asked the question, "If a pail is filled to the brim with water and a fish is put in, why does the weight not increase, and why does the water not spill over the edge of the pail?" The scientists were dumfounded and, after seriously thinking and applying complicated mathematical formulae, propounded various theories, which were eventually submitted to the king. He asked, "Has any of the gentlemen gone to the trouble of first ascertaining whether that is true, by trying it?" No, the learned men never thought of that! They all looked for reasons to explain a fact which, after all, was not a fact! And so the depression committee looks for the causes of a depression which is nonexistent.

This is no depression affecting our national economy. The only people feeling the pinch are those fools who bought subdivided acreage and then also found numskulls who lent three times as much on the property as it was worth! We never would have good times except for the greedy nincompoops who risk all on a chance--and these fellows will be with us, always. The people who invest

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their money in soap bubbles, during the boom days of an inflation, will never see the time when that burst bubble regains its former splendor. And so the day will never come when these people will admit that times are better, since better times (according to the view of the soap bubble buyers) are simply unattainable.

If the depression committee really wants to ascertain just where the shoe pinches, it must not ask the bankers, nor the bankrupt town lot speculators; nor those people who have more or less crazy notions about money circulation, division of property, etc.; nor the gentry who make their living by agitating, creating dissatisfaction, and fomenting trouble. The Congressional investigating committee must see the little businessmen.

That is where the depression is still apparent. As the sun, in early spring, melts ice and snow only in exposed places, one finds many a spot unaffected by the advancing season. And so it is today. It would be foolish, or malicious, to declare that big business is still in the icy grip of winter--metaphorically

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1879.

speaking--but, on the other hand we find retail business still in the throes of the depression, just as at the time of the crash.

And why? Because retail business, during the last six years, was crushed by the large retail stores.

There is a concern in Chicago which, ten years ago, was satisfied to be the largest dry goods store in the city. During the hard times following the crash of 1873, this concern became the dominant figure in the entire retail field. Excepting agricultural implements, stove, sewer pipes, and building material, this concern sells nearly everything in the retail line and, in selling, tries to force everyone else to the wall. Goods were sold below cost to stifle competition. Shoes, toys, ivory ware, ornaments, furs, leather goods, baskets and what not--anything one might think of is sold at such a low profit that no small businessman can compete; articles are even sold at a loss, since the house can cover one deficit by the sale of articles in another department.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1879.

The turnover is tremendous. The customers, and particularly the women, don't care how many businessmen become bankrupt thereby, and continue to patronize the large house for the sake of saving a few cents. And, in this manner, the house has a stupendous income--hundreds of thousands of dollars a year--an amount which represents a proportionate loss to the small dealer. Now, if this large amount were prorated among several hundred small merchants, the money, in turn, would circulate again in the community, but, as things are, the money just forms idle capital. With the profits derived from its business, the firm buys up valuable property in the center of the city, and so acquires gigantic real-estate holdings, substantially as we find it in England; there, palatial residences and country homes are built, and not a cent is spent that benefits the community. How much could be accomplished with such sums! The slums could be abolished, public bathing places might be maintained, or libraries and schools could be built. But nothing like that is even considered; the mere accumulation of wealth--acquired through the suppression of the small retail merchant--appears to be the only aim.

WOLFE, HENRY, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1879.

That would be one of the phases that the depression committee might investigate. To obtain some information on this subject, the committee should interview several dozen of our retail businessmen. That would show where the shoe pinches--and would probably reveal, in large measure, why the Socialist candidate received such support during the last municipal election. These large retail merchants who used the seven lean years to eradicate small competitors were, without knowing it, the best propagandists the communists ever had.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

The trustee of the bankrupt estate of the Greenebaum Bank, by the order of the Comptroller of currency and in accord with the direction issued by the Federal District Court, auctioned off the entire estate with the exception of two pieces of land. According to the prevailing low market price on real estate, the time was not well chosen; therefore the suspicion arises that it has been a prearranged thing with the capitalists and speculators who acquired the property at a very low price. Charles R. Steels and M. Felsenthal were prominent amongst the bidders.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 5, 1879.

[THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK]

The National Congress made its decision in the matter of the bankrupt German National Bank and ordered an investigation against the negligent business management of Mr. Greenebaum. Buckner, chairman of the Bank Committee, prepared this resolution for the Congress. Not only the administration of the public revenue of the bank, but also the stand of the trusty of the bankruptcy and one in this matter implicating government officials shall be investigated. The expenses of this investigation shall be covered by the National Congress. The difference of comptroller Knox in this case brought a hot debate from the representatives of the people. The Republican members of the House resenting the proposed investigation, suspecting that a member of their party would be found involved, voted against such a procedure.

The committee on investigation, which will meet in Chicago about the middle of September and begin the investigation, consists of the chairman, Buckner Lewis (Alabama, Democrat), and Price (Iowa, Republican).

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 2, 1879.

[THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK]

Lawyer Jussen is back from Washington, where he went in an attempt to induce the National Congress to name a committee to conduct an investigation of the German National Bank. The lawyer asserts that he made this direct appeal for the reason that Comptroller Knox, in whose hands rest the reports of the experts Weber and Washburn, refuses for some reason to take proper steps in the matter of the German National Bank and thus bring to justice the leaders of this irregularly conducted institution.

Mr. Jussen denies that large sums of money of this institution have been used for the Republican election fund.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 30, 1879.

[GERMAN BANK TO BE INVESTIGATED]

According to reports received from Washington, D.C., the Bank Committee of the National Congress will ask for a grant of money, in order to conduct an investigation of the administration of public revenues of the German National Bank, which is under the management of Henry Greenebaum of Chicago.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 23, 1879.

GREENEBAUM

Elmer Washburn reported to controller Knox in Washington on the Administration of Public Revenues of the German National Bank. The report is extensive and contains the exact history of the bank. For the greater part, the report is similar to that prepared by the late Mr. Weber and reads: "The management of the Greenebaum Bank was not correct or trustworthy; therefore it is expected that the Federal Government will start criminal proceedings against Henry Greenebaum. If this should not take place, the Congress will be asked to conduct an investigation of the management of the bank, and the persons responsible for criminal neglect of duty should be brought to court."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

THE TEN-DOLLAR CERTIFICATES THAT BEAR INTEREST AT FOUR PER CENT

(Editorial)

When Congress passed the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to circulate the ten-dollar certificates bearing interest at four per cent, it was intended as a means of giving poor people an opportunity to invest their meager funds safely. It was assumed that capitalists would not care for these ten-dollar bills due to the small return. Yet, the moneyed interests acquired the bills of this denomination, as one could readily see at the Subtreasury last Saturday, when the sale of ten-dollar bills reached an unusual mark--fifteen thousand dollars. Whoever is at all familiar with local banks could see that the majority of the buyers were bank clerks, and that many of these clerks belonged to the same bank. As it is improbable that all these gentlemen acquired their savings on a single day, one reaches the conclusion that the ten-dollar bills are being secured for the banks. Inquiry verified this. The big capitalists also know how to make money out of these bills. The procedure is as follows:

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

No one can buy more than one hundred dollars' worth of the bills at a time; but if one sends ten young men and each one buys one hundred dollars' worth, then the total amount will be one thousand dollars. Accrued interest since April, which must also be paid, amounts to \$2.74; this makes a total of \$1002.74. Besides, one may also send one hundred certificates to Washington and exchange them into larger denominations--a procedure which entails no difficulty if the sender happens to represent a bank--of bonds bearing the same interest and of equal value. This involves an additional cost of \$1.60, and thus the total now reaches \$1004.34. But if the same banks intend to buy four per cent bonds (say a thousand dollars' worth) then the banks must pay to the syndicate which acquired the entire balance of the issue, a total sum of \$1027.75; thus the banks earn the trifling sum of \$13.41 on every thousand dollars, a very acceptable profit because it can be repeated time and again.

The question now arises whether this benefits the government, and what profit may be derived by the little man, now that the capitalists--regardless of all precautions on the part of the government--have eliminated even this refuge for safe investments.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 7, 1879.

ARIZONA

The treasurer of the Chicago Mining and Milling Company informed that body at a meeting yesterday, that enough bonds had been sold to warrant energetic procedures. It was decided, therefore, to attend forthwith to the procurement of machinery for the proposed reduction plant [Globe District, Arizona]; to send for Mr. Weberling, mining engineer and metallurgist whom Mr. [A. C.] Mesing engaged in San Francisco; and to let him [Weberling] superintend the construction of the machinery. Mr. Weberling studied at the Mining Academy at Freiberg, Germany; he is an experienced metallurgist and as such was active in the best-known mines of California and Arizona; he was highly recommended to Mr. Mesing by the silver king, Senator Jones. As Mr. Weberling is particularly familiar with the peculiarities of the ores found in Arizona, he is especially qualified to design suitable reduction works and superintend operations.

Yesterday's resolutions of the executive board of the Chicago Mining and

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IV

Illinois Staats-Beitung, Feb. 7, 1879.

Mining Company [Founded by A. C. Mesing, and controlling twenty mines] marked the beginning of actual operations; presumably all bonds will be sold in a short time. The demand for them has increased greatly in recent days and capitalists from other cities show a strong inclination to be affiliated with the Corporation. Almost every day gentlemen from New York and Boston visit Mr. Mesing to obtain information about the mines and, if certain deals are consummated, large blocks of bonds will be disposed of.

[Translator's note: In conjunction with this article, Illinois Staats-Beitung published the court proceedings involving the bankruptcy case of the Germania Insurance Company which was founded by A. C. Mesing, who is also the promoter of this mining venture.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 14, 1872.

PROTECTION AND SCHURZ



No thinking laborer or business man can listen to one of the long speeches of Senator Schurz, without noting how carefully the speaker avoids all reference to protection of home industries and the practical issues of taxes and custom fees. While the Chicago Tribune has preached for years that reform consisting in the abrogation of customs duties should be effected, so the excessive high labor wages may be lowered, Mr. Schurz has nothing to say concerning this important question. And he well knows that these questions are of great importance to the majority of Germans. Nine-tenths of the German population of America are diligent laborers or small store-keepers. Among them are thousands of whom a protective tariff is of vital importance. Should the tariff on iron be lowered, as the apostles of free trade advocate, the big rolling mills in Chicago that provide a livelihood for thousands of families, would have to close their doors, because they could not compete with the cheap capital and labor of the mills in England.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 14, 1872.

These questions are of greater importance to the German public than they are to English-American, because the German laborers, are much greater. While Mr. Schurz knows this, he does not talk about it because he can not say anything in conformity to the wishes of his German listeners. Now which is more important to the laborer, Schurz as Secretary of State, or protection to home industries?

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1872.

GERMAN

[RAILROAD MONOPOLY]

The following weighty article was written by Friedrich Hecker in the sick room to which he unfortunately is still confined, and where he now studies the question of the Railroad Monopolies:

Production, exchange, trade and traffic are already the slaves of this monopoly. Due to the millions with which these modern "Princes Taxis" can buy advocates, legislatures, and newspapers the subjugation proceeds quietly with a giant's steps. Soon they will command national politics, too, and it is time that the press unceasingly raises the hue and cry, so as to move public opinion to take hold of the matter in all seriousness.

The question of these monopolies is much more important than all the endless gossip about the good and the bad qualities of this or that candidate for an office.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1872.

The question is all the more difficult as the taking over the railroads by the United States would open the doors to centralization and bureaucratic power. Yet it is undeniable that such a centralization in the hands of powerful combinations already exists, and that men like Sickles, Vanderbilt, Carpenter and others, hold a royal and more than royal power..

To emphasize only one point and to show the public how it is being cheated: The highest freight rates are charged for the short distances. That is to say, the transport to the nearest market is most weighted down by the monopolists. The producer gets less for his products and the consumer, in the big cities, pays excessive, yes, real starvation prices. The difference between the product and the consumption fills the pockets of the railroad prices.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1872.

[MASS MEETING TO PROTEST ACTIONS OF RAILROAD]

Last night a mass meeting took place in the very large hall of Mr. Friedrich Koch, 584 S. Halsted Street. It was attended by Germans, Irishman, Bohemians and other inhabitants of that part of the 8th Ward which is threatened by the land robbers of the La Salle and Chicago Railroad Company. Alderman Bailey presided, and Alderman Clowrey, together with Messrs. Walsh, Fraser, Gelis and John Reiser (who, living 26 years in Chicago, was called on to make a speech, but excused himself), drew up a set of resolutions for the City Council.

Mr. Carl Gelis, 596 S. Canal Street, made a speech, in German. He said, he had lived 22 years in the district and owned two large plots at the corner of Stewart Avenue and Meagher Street, and at Stewart Avenue and Wright Street. This district, he said, was largely populated by "foreigners" probably more densely than any other part of the city, and as dear to those who live there as their marble palaces to those who live on Michigan Ave.



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GERMAN

When Henry Greenebaum was alderman of the ward he voted for the grant of the right-of-way on one side of Stewart Avenue to the Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburgh Line, on condition that the company would keep the other side of the avenue in good repair. This, however, has not been done. Now the other side is to be given to another company. If the companies want the the streets, they should buy the plots. The speculators and monopolists are well able to pay for everything at its full value.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1872.

["THE BETTER CLASSES"]

An ugly and very un-American phrase has for some time recurred frequently in the Anglo-American papers, the phrase "the better classes."

What such papers as the Tribune, Times and Evening Journal understand by the "better classes", or the "respectable tax payers" is nothing else but largely the native capitalists ("Geldmenschen") who have become rich less through productive labor than through "Schacher", and frequently through the most odoriferous speculations... In a court in London a witness once was asked what he meant by the term "gentleman." His answer was: "a man who maintains a carriage and horses." That about corresponds to the sense in which our English papers speak of the "better classes." Only that here something more than coach and horses is needed for respectability. One also needs for it a beautiful house in the Southern part of Michigan or Wabash Avenue, in Calumet, Prairie or Kankakee Avenue; and one needs for it fine clothes, diamonds, and an expensive seat in a fashionable church. He who has all that is a highly respectable "gentleman" even if he has made his money by renting houses for brothels. Because in this respect our "high-minded" Republicans hold it with the Emperor Vespasian who cold-bloodedly said about money tainted with blood and sweat: "Non olet" - Money carries no smell...

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29th 1872.

When a small clique of money bags who are just making ready to hoodwink the government and to sell to it a plot for \$600,000.00 for which they earlier tried in vain to get \$450,000.00- when such a clique decides to forbid to thousands of poor plot-owners to build such houses as they could pay- that is to say to steal from them half of what they have- then papers like the Tribune, and Times assure us that the "better classes" i. e. the people, are agreed, and that all those who object are wretches, brawlers, bums, demagogues and the rabble who must be put down by force of arms or through the law courts. As, in order to equal fully their European prototypes they seek help from the clergy to browbeat the "rabble" that dares to resist the "better classes."

The use of the word "better classes", in the sense in which it is being used by our American newspapers, is a far more serious insult against the American Republic than the display in a procession of a black-red-golden or a black-red-white (sic!) flag can possibly be. Because this flag indicates only a community of race or language- that nefarious word on the other hand announces the existence of Junkerish appetites of a type much more repulsive than those of the Prussian Junkers because they spring not from an imagined superiority of birth, but from basest money pride.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 8th, 1871.

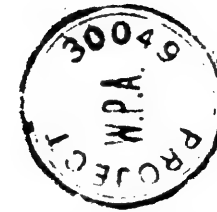
Editorial:"The Dictators of the Erie Railroad."

"Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk are typical of the American finance and railroad world. They do openly what the directors of other companies do under cover and which is the fleecing of share-holders, and of the public with the help of the legislature and the Courts of New York. From time to time the great public is permitted to take a look behind the curtain, as a year and a half ago, in "The Chapters on Erie" by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and since then, through the various attempts made by the unfortunate shareholders to rid themselves of the dictators.

One connection is that of Gould and Fisk, with Tweed and Sweeney and these dictators of the New York City, and State democracy, makes it all but impossible to attack and to shake the dictatorship over the Erie. The further development of the fight will determine the judgment of the world about the Courts and the Legislature of New York.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1871.



GERMAN

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[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Editorial Blast of triumph greeting the election of Baine, a high tariff man, to the speakership of the House. "It is a catastrophe for the new revenue Reform Party, and it must have been for the Chicago Tribune," bitter as gale and wormwood."

"But, in the sense in which now the Tribune wants revenue reform, to be understood, we can completely agree with her. Yes, we go even much farther. Of the life necessities the Tribune wants to exempt only coal and salt from import duties. We not only agree with that, but demand also, the reduction or abolition of the duties on coffee, tea, sugar, rice, spices, and other necessities, that are being produced in our country either not at all or not in sufficient quantity. This to us seems free trade in the right direction, and much more important than the reduction of duties on products of underpaid European factory labor, with which the higher paid American worker cannot compete. Every policy that raises the value of home labor is advancing culture; every policy that reduced it is hostile to civilization.

Reduction of duties and taxes is a perfectly justifiable demand, with which every Republican can fully sympathize. The colossal income surpluses of the Federal Government are an evil that must be fought resolutely."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1871.

GERMAN



[AMERICA AND THE IMMIGRANTS]

Editorial: America represented to prospective immigrants as the country of work has actually become a fool's paradise, where the native Americans at any rate live on their wits, and everything is being imported from Europe. The American only works till he has enough to start speculating. This desire to become rich without labor also appears in Germany, but there the firmer social structure keeps the greed of the individual in bounds.

While America get quite absurdly excited about monarchy, aristocracy and other forms of government that are here quite impossible, there is growing up a power which threatens to overshadow the U. S. which might destroy the moral and material existence of the State much more thoroughly than all the emperors, kings and junkers of Europe; namely, Speculation outgrowing productive labor and the big money corporations.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1867.

UNDESIRABLE INSURANCE

Yesterday we were visited by Mr. A. Gentzel, who formerly operated a cigar business at 57 West Lake Street; Mr. Gentzel's property at that address was insured for \$1000 by the Western Phoenix Insurance Company. The building in which Mr. Gentzel carried on his business was burned to the ground by a fire which occurred six months ago. Since Mr. Gentzel had paid his insurance premiums regularly, he expected that the insurance company would discharge its obligations promptly. When he presented his demand for payment at the office of the company, he was told that he would receive \$900 on the 20th of December.

Because he had previously made several vain attempts to collect the money and had been repeatedly told that the president of the company, who allegedly had sole authority to make disbursements, was absent, he thought it advisable to ask us and several of his friends to witness his next effort to obtain the money due him, and he asked us to note the way in which his demand would be rejected; he was certain that this next effort would be no more successful

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1867.

than the previous ones had been.

Mr. Gentzel took his attorney with him for the purpose of enforcing his just claim; and so he, his attorney, several prominent German citizens, and we, entered the office of the Western Phoenix Insurance Company. The attorney explained to the office attendant, who introduced himself as the vice-president of the company, the purpose of our visit, and received the "regular" reply-- that the president was out of town and that nobody else, not even he, had authority to pay claims.

When several of Mr. Gentzel's German friends pointed out that this same excuse had been frequently advanced, and that the matter was taking a serious aspect, the vice-president withdrew into the inner sanctum of his office and said, "Gentlemen, this is my office, and if you have come here to intimidate me, I shall call a policeman and have him eject you".

Of course, it was futile to make further remonstrations under such circumstances,

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1867.

so we left the office.

We have information from reliable sources that this is not the first time that the vice-president of the Western Phoenix Insurance Company has advanced the absence of the president of the company as an excuse for avoiding the payment of legally justified claims, and an article published in the Banking And Insurance Chronicle of December 19 strengthens our conviction that the Western Phoenix Insurance Company is always ready to issue policies, but can be persuaded only by special "inducements" to pay losses.

Our German citizens should consider this angle very carefully when choosing a company in which to insure their property.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1863.

EASTERN BANK NOTES FLOOD THE WEST

(Editorial)

It cannot have escaped the notice of the public that for some time the circulation of United States paper money has decreased to an alarming extent, and that a great number of notes issued by private banks, mostly in the East, are in use here. Business men especially find that they have been obliged of late to refer to the "bank note reporter" more frequently, in order to convince themselves of the genuineness of notes issued by banks that are unknown to them, or of the solvency of certain financial institutions. As a rule, these bank notes are issued by some bank that is located in the interior of some Eastern State. No local banker will accept them at their face value in exchange for greenbacks, and even wholesalers often refuse to accept them at par value; thus retailers and consumers are often obliged to dispose of these notes at a loss, and though the loss in itself is small, it is severely felt by the poor, and is actually equivalent to being robbed.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1863.

This robbery should be stopped immediately, and that could be done very easily. The statute books of Illinois contain a law which makes it illegal to issue or accept any bank note of \$5 or more that is issued by a bank outside of Illinois, and provides a fine of \$50 for each offense. And even notes of a higher denomination issued by banks outside of Illinois cannot be placed in circulation unless the bank that issues them exchanges them for specie-gold or silver. Since there is no such bank in the United States, the statute mentioned covers the issuance and acceptance of notes issued by any bank in the country.

The reason why this law has not been enforced is that we had no national medium of exchange, excepting gold and silver, and we were thus obliged to accept the notes issued in States where we do business. However, this reason is no longer valid now that we have a general medium of exchange, namely, green backs; and there are enough of them in circulation to meet any demands of business. Then too, several national banks, the notes of which are secured by United States notes or bonds, have been established

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, '1863.

So there is now no excuse whatever to circulate these "paper rags" with which the West is flooded.

All things considered, it is now within the power of our citizens to put a stop to this humbug. All they need to do, is to bring suit against bankers and brokers who put such notes into circulation. After a few of these money gougers have been duly punished by the law, the others will cease their nefarious activity. And anyone who refuses or fails to use legal means to protect his pocket book should not complain.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1862.

SPRING BUSINESS

(Editorial)

Business prospects for Chicago are better than ever before, and this year nearly all branches of commerce are enjoying prosperity. The future outlook is very bright indeed. This is proved by the significant fact that our merchants not only have debts but are even blessed with substantial bank balances, despite the fact that retail businessmen recently filled all their available storage space through large purchases of goods from wholesalers and jobbers; in fact, their stores are packed from basement to attic with merchandise. This favorable condition of our trade is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that our merchants have not experienced long years of prosperity, but have just passed through a period of unfavorable crises and violent shocks, which undoubtedly would have destroyed a less stable and a less healthy enterprise. In no other city of our country was business obliged to weather so many and such severe economic storms as did Chicago business during the comparatively short

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1862.

period from 1857 to 1862.....

Hardly twelve months ago, the people of Illinois lost the enormous sum of more than six million dollars through the depreciation of their currency--a loss which affected chiefly small businessmen, laborers, tradesmen, and farmers; and yet today Chicago and the State of Illinois in general enjoy a better and more independent financial status than ever before. The present stable condition of our money is an essential factor. Any amount of currency may be had, and there are prospects that interest rates will be lowered to about six per cent. However, our financial rise has its shady side, too. It appears that financial interests of other states--for example, those of New York and New England--have become aware that our municipal and state bonds have risen in value and that the monthly and weekly balances of our businessmen have increased. There financiers have therefore cast their eager eyes on the Northwest, especially on Chicago and Illinois, and intend to take advantage of our prosperity.

Of course, we have no objection to make if reliable banks with ample capital,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1862.

like the Bank of the State of Indiana, the State Bank of Iowa, and the larger banks of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, establish branches in our city, as long as these institutions are compelled to meet our requirement sine qua non--to pay cash for their notes. But it seems that we shall be pestered by a great number of dubious eastern bank notes. At present, great efforts are being made in this direction, and it will depend on the wise determination of our businessmen whether or not we are again to exchange our gold for the rags and tatters which eastern money hawks will offer us.

If Chicago, the granary of America and Europe, wants to be the financial and commercial lord of its own castle, if it desires to remain independent of the selfish, unscrupulous Yankee speculators, it will have to throw out their paper money, the bank notes of all of New Hampshire, New York, and Maine and establish its exchange exclusively on the basis of the new national currency, the treasury notes of the United States of America.

The unusual activity which we noted in the real-estate market is also an

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1862.

unmistakable indication of solid prosperity and normal business conditions. The demand for real estate has been unusually large since April 1. And, mind you, we are speaking not of speculation in real estate, but of acquisition of real estate for residential or commercial purposes. Nearly all sales are for cash, and in most cases, the property sold consists of small parcels, which indicates that they have been bought for the purpose of building. There can be only one inference, namely, that the middle class, the small businessman and the laborer, too, are prosperous.

In the outlying parts of the city, one or two miles along the streetcar lines, especially on the North Side where the Germans are strongly represented, one can see hundreds of small homes in process of construction; and upon inquiry, one learns that the lot has not been leased but has been purchased.

All in all, we have reason to expect great commercial expansion and development during the current year. But there is one worry which tends to cast a shadow on the bright outlook, and that has to do with the coming harvest. We

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1862.

need a good deal of dry, warm weather if we are to have a good harvest of wheat; [Translator's note: The remainder of this article has been clipped out.]

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1861.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE AUDITOR

(Editorial)

As matters are now, only Chicago banks may use "wildcat money" which they buy from the people at miserably low prices to purchase notes of the State. If the State Auditor does his duty, and we hope that he will, this money-making scheme will cease to exist. The State Auditor should demand that the money barons of Chicago, who live in plenty and wallow in luxury, furnish security for the money deposited in their banks. If the bankers do this and make their currency notes as good as gold, well and good. If they do not, then the people should have the right to take these notes to Springfield and exchange them for State bonds. These securities sell at a much higher price than the poor people receive for "wildcat money."

We have heard that the wildcat bankers of Chicago, whose notes are selling for 80 or 90 cents, have enlisted the aid of courthouse officers and other influential people in a frantic effort to have their financial institutions exempted

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1861.

from furnishing security. That would be an infamous swindle, since just these notes are used to defraud the laboring class of its money.

These hypocritical bankers who but a few months ago were so patriotic as to demand that the people sign a document obligating themselves (the people) to use "wildcat money" as a medium of exchange during wartime, pretend to fear that the reputation of our State will suffer, if the New York money market is flooded with Illinois State debentures. Listen to the devil preach about the disastrous consequences of sin! People, who rob widows and orphans of their mite, are anxious about the credit of our State!

These wildcat bankers had altogether too much influence at Springfield. They had complete control of the last legislature and did enough damage.

Now the State Auditor should do his duty toward all of them without fear or favor.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1861.

He should demand that one and all purchase and sell their currency notes at a price which is at par with gold and silver, and if they do not do so, the people should be permitted to do what the bankers do--buy bonds in New York.

We hope that the Auditor will treat these banks just as he does the others. It is his duty to put extreme pressure upon every bank that does not comply with the law.

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, May 25, 1861.

MASS MEETING IN WORKER'S HALL.

The following resolutions were adopted in a mass meeting which was held in Worker's Hall last evening:

- 1) Resolved, that a safety committee consisting of five members be appointed to aid and advise all German depositors who wish to recover their bank deposits, either by employing friendly tactics, or, if necessary, through lawsuits, and to supply the means necessary to accomplish the purpose. This committee shall have authority to call a mass meeting if it deems it feasible.
- 2) Resolved, that we condemn the banking system which are employed in the United States, and especially the one in vogue in Illinois, as unstable and tending to enrich a few persons, while doing harm to the public in general, particularly to laborers.
- 3) Resolved, that gold and silver are the only reliable and valid mediums

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1861.

of exchange, and that there is enough gold and silver in this country to meet the demands of all business.

4) Resolved, that bankers are obliged by all principles of law and morals to pay depositors the full amounts deposited, and that a refusal to do so is a grave breach of confidence.

5) Resolved, that we are greatly incensed at the conduct of the German bank of Hoffmann and Gelpcke, which refuses to pay German citizens the full amount of their savings-accounts.

6) Resolved, that we ask this bank to meet its obligations in full, and to withhold no discounts from depositors.

7) Resolved, that it is not our intention, illegally or unnecessarily, to incite the public against the bankers, and we regret to hear that German citizens are applying to the Commissioner of Police for protection for private

Illinois State-Sitting, May 25, 1961.

persons who should have no reason to be afraid of appearing in public and trying to justify their actions.

8) Resolved, that it is unnecessary and superfluous that the Commissioner of Police engage special policemen to quell a disturbance that does not exist.

9) Resolved, that we, the German inhabitants of Chicago, assembled in mass meeting, will recognize only metal as a medium of exchange in doing business with anyone in the future.

10) Resolved, that from this day on, we will place all existing representative currency, be it issued in this or in other states, on the same level with all other goods which we consider valueless.

11) Resolved, that the German residents of Illinois are hereby requested most earnestly to indorse and adopt these resolutions.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1861.

The following men were appointed to the committee by the assembly: A. C. Hessing, John G. Gindale, J. C. Kersten, L. Brentano, and Fred Letz.

May 25, 1861

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

b. Small Business

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1934.

by the ABA., have been confirmed and thus made enforceable by the N R A. It will be possible, from now on, to supervise the whole field of investments by the committee of the IAB in collaboration with the Security and Exchange Commission. The higher court is the National Code Committee, which will also have jurisdiction over all appeals.

The new regulations are, by their nature, quite complicated, and the chairman of the National Code Committee admitted that it would be possible even for an honest businessman to go afoul of one or the other of the regulations. Only where the defects are intended and serious will the case have to be brought before the control office of the National Code Committee, which has the right to fine the guilty \$500 on each count. Should the party fined refuse to pay, then the case will be referred to the N R A, which can change the fine into a prison term.

Even if the execution of the new regulations and the procedure they involve are sufficiently complicated and, especially in the beginning, be less smooth,

Adm. (LL), Nov. 10, 1934

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1934.

one must, nonetheless, agree with the purpose of the movement. One must not expect too much, at least in the beginning, and believe that everything from now on that is offered as an investment must be absolutely secure. First of all, it will take time to eradicate dishonest businesses, for they will, with the aid of unscrupulous attorneys, attempt to continue their practices by finding all sorts of loopholes. On the other hand, one must not forget that certain monetary investments are more or less of a speculative nature, although they are offered by honest firms. One must always bear in mind that low interest rates go hand in hand, as a rule, with greater security of the capital invested. Who is out for a greater and quicker gain should keep in mind that not all dreams come true, and that the thing may have an undesired end.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Louis and Meyer Marks sold the two-story building at 1642 Belmont Avenue, including the ground, 25 by 125 feet, to Ralph Kelley, dealer in paints, for an alleged price of thirty-five thousand dollars.

Paul Ohmig and Company bought the modern, fireproof factory on the northeast corner of California Avenue and Flournoy Street from the American Oven and Machine Company, for ninety thousand dollars, it is said.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

H. A. Kemper leased the Auto Service Station on the southwest corner of Milwaukee and Devon Avenues to C. W. Ploen, for ten years, at \$20,000.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Frederick J. and Katherine M. Fadner sold the Glengyle Apartment Hotel on Wilson Avenue to Peter Krantz at an undisclosed figure. The property is encumbered by a \$250,000 mortgage.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

The building on the southeast corner of Sixty-eighth and Halsted Streets has been sold by Albert D. Weinberg to the Normal Plumbing Company at an undisclosed figure. The structure contains twenty-four flats and three stores. It is encumbered by a \$92,000 mortgage.

[Translator's note: Items containing no figures have been omitted.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 4, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Wallach Brothers contemplate erecting a building with forty-four flats at 4891 North Ashland Avenue. Architect Raymond Gregori drew the plans for the \$225,000 structure, which is to be built shortly after the New Year. The first and second floors will be faced with terra cotta. Elevators, mechanical refrigeration, in-a-door beds, and other recent innovations are to be included. [Translator's Note: Items omitting the purchase price have not been included.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 27, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Three apartment houses are being built at 5027-39 N. Harding Avenue, at an estimated cost of \$180,000, for Mr. A. Britz. Each building will contain twelve apartments.



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

CHICAGO THEATERS OPPOSED TO GERMAN FILMS
The Banished "Hungarian Rhapsody"

Here is a film which belongs among the best of the German productions. "Hungarian Rhapsody" is its title, and a Hungarian rhapsody are the scenes, the action, the people and the music whose leitmotif is provided by Franz Liszt's compositions. A film undoubtedly of international importance, reminiscent of the best Swedish works, marked with a humor whose effect would not be lost even upon New England, replete with scenic splendors which captivate everyone.

New York film critics of both the German and English press were warm in their praises of this work, which the director Hanns Schwarz has marked with the stamp of living distinction; a work which has provided the proof that the U. F. A. producer, Erich Pommer, who was so disappointed in Hollywood, knows more about films than he is given credit for in the American film paradise.



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

De facto: (sic): Pommer shows the Hollywood crowd how to produce films.

Films which have nothing in common with those shabby, cheaply made productions which are turned out by the dozen. Films which have quality. Films such as Murnau began to make, when the talking-picture rage in Hollywood drove out the finest exponents of film art. Films which do not have to rely on the shrillness of our modern talking-pictures in order to retain the waning interest of the masses. Films which even Charlie Chaplin likes to see.

The small Bugg theater--small in comparison with the large Loop play-houses --was packed with people who came to do homage to a great German film production. In the midst of their enthusiasm, these people asked, in astonishment, how is it possible that such a film is not shown in the large theaters. This picture was a success throughout the world, and even the hardboiled New York critics praised it as a masterpiece. But in Chicago it is banished to



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

the suburbs. And this happens in Chicago, where it is said there are six hundred thousand Germans and a hundred thousand Hungarians. This happens in our city, which has always been regarded as a great German-American center.

How is it possible? An editorial in the Abendpost of October 30, 1929 gives the answer. That article can also explain to our present readers what our theater owners think of their German and Hungarian paying customers.

The Fate of German Films in Chicago

[Translator's Note.--At this point in the present article the editorial is reproduced. Since this editorial has been previously translated (cf. Abendpost of October 13, 1929), the translation will not be repeated here.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1929.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Josephine Rolbieck has sold the twenty-four flat apartment building, at 4421-27 North Lincoln Street, to Attorney Charles F. Glaser for an undisclosed price.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1929.

Work on the three-story structure which is being erected by Lauerman Brothers on the southeast corner of Ashland Avenue and 79th Street is already under way. The cost is estimated at \$450,000. The building will contain fifty apartments, twenty-three offices, and eight stores.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Adolph S. Boericke, owner of a one-story building situated on Irving Park Boulevard, has sold the property to Edna Lederer for an undisclosed price. However, that a mortgage of \$126,000 is attached to the property is certain.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1929.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The five-story building to be erected by Klee Brothers and Company on the north-west corner of Milwaukee and Cicero Avenues for the approximate sum of one million dollars, is now under construction. Most of the main floor, as well as the basement, will be utilized by Klee Brothers for their third clothing establishment for men. Architect A. Epstein was the designer of the plans.



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III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

(Adv.)

Money Transmissions: 100 Kronen, \$14.50; 100 Mark, \$19.75 will be mailed to your home, free of postage. Money-orders will be promptly and safely sent, full guarantee given. Steamship tickets, legacies and documents of all kinds reasonably and legally drawn. [Note: An American bank is connected with the above German-Austrian monetary speculation.] South-West Merchants State Bank, Foreign Exchange Dept., Joseph M. Tomaschek, manager.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

(Adv.)

The oldest and most reliable German-Hungarian Banking House in the West. German Austrian, and Hungarian War loans; money-orders. 100 Kronen for \$13.50.

Money will be sent in the quickest and safest manner through the Royal Hungarian Postal Savings System and to this I add my unreserved guarantee.

Nowhere can you be served better. Come and convince yourselves. Steamship tickets, legacies, powers of attorney, and legal papers of all kinds will be reasonably and expertly attended to. Fekete & Son, Bankers, 1957 Grand Avenue. Our own bank building. Founded in 1904.



I D 1 b
III H
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

(Adv.)

Money-orders to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia at daily exchange rates. Special money-orders to prisoners in France, England and Colonies, and Russia will be conscientiously filled.

War Loans: German, Austrian, and Hungarian. Further information about price, interest, etc., are best given verbally. See Joseph Ashkar, in business since 1900, 755 W. North Avenue, corner Halsted Street, 2nd floor.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

(Adv.)

Money-Orders to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia at daily exchange rates. Special transmission of money to prisoners of war in France, England and Colonies, also in Siberia, will be sent with absolute safety. Further information about fees, etc., will be given verbally. See Wilhelm Schoefernacker, 4139 Wentworth Avenue. Open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sunday 8-12.

I D 1 b
III H
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

(Adv.)

GERMAN, AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN; MONEY-ORDERS

We deliver promptly and safely to Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia with absolute guarantee and cheaper than elsewhere. No one can serve you better. Come, convince yourselves. Steamship tickets, legacies, power of attorney and documents of all kinds will be put in proper legal form at reasonable rates. J. V. Zinner & Co., largest German-Hungarian Agency in Chicago, 619 W. North Avenue, 1400 W. 51st Street, corner Loomis. Open 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays 9 to 1 P.M.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1917.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

According to the advice of L. L. Grombach, the firm of Willis & Frankenstein has sold the apartment building situated at the Northwest corner of Wells Street and Lincoln Avenue, to Minna Rotschild, for the sum of \$50,000, assuming a mortgage of \$15,000. The frontage of seventy-eight feet includes both streets.

I D 1 b

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

NEWS FROM THE TAVERN KEEPERS
Annual Report of the President of the
"Old Tavern Club"

John Prosser, the re-elected president of the Old Tavern Club, made the following announcement to the members of the club when the new officers were inducted.

"To the Officials and Members of the Old Tavern Club of Chicago: Esteemed Friends: If you expect an exceedingly wordy and elaborate annual report at this time, you will be disappointed. During my last presidential term nothing transpired which may be considered important. The only exception was the election campaign, with its inseparable claptrap and, therefore, an extra report is unwarranted. The conventions, district as well as State, proceeded harmoniously, and our club, with due respect to its standing, was given proper recognition.

"In our ranks everything stands as of old: the same membership, in spite

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

of the founding of a new association (the Royal Arch), and the same amount of money in the treasury. Attendance, unfortunately, has not improved over former periods. Thanks to the practical methods of our Association's attorney, P. Koehler, our "war expense" was cut down to \$65 for the year in spite of the intense agitation of the "dry" element.

"The great reaper has called two of our venerable members, Herman Kaiser and D. Arenson. Peace be with them!"

"Although I had not the least inclination to become a candidate again, I have been nominated just the same, and so it behooves me to do my duty. I am especially gratified that my former co-workers remain.

"The rancorous clamor which heralded the present anti-vice and immorality drive, will soon die out. It is only regrettable that some respectable members of our calling suffered occasionally thereby. We hope that the new year will be auspicious, the most successful we ever had, both from a social and business

I D 1 b

- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

aspect, and that we may be spared the repetition of former disappointments.
Forward! should be our slogan."

I D 1 b

GARDEN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

TRUSTS WITHOUT END
Liverymen and Undertakers Combine

The North Side is usually more passive and in the lead, giving us both good and bad examples for emulation, but as a matter of variety it now supplies the latter. The livery owners and undertakers have formed a trust, and their first official transaction revolved about a mere matter of price. The rates for coaches have been increased from \$4 and \$5 to \$5 and \$6. During the last decade the customary charge was \$4 for the ride to Graceland or magnificent cemeteries, and \$3 to all others. But now the gentlemen of the trust consider this an insufficient remuneration. Horses, coaches, harness, feed, and wages have risen, so according to their opinion, one need not look for a suitably pretext to justify the increase. The new 'trust' has been organized as follows: Charles W. Smith, president; J. J. Schille, secretary; W. A. Wilkins, treasurer.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 15, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE BUILDING CLUBS]

We are hereby issueing a warning against joining the Building Clubs or societies as there is a tendency among them to centralize themselves, including many of them which are swindle institutions and near bankruptcy.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

THE BAKERS
Agree on Price Increase

The bakers met at Quincy Number Nine yesterday afternoon to organize an employers' association. Fred Voltz called the meeting to order and said that the purpose was to protect the bakers against losses and other disagreeable matters. The men were demanding higher wages and shorter working hours, not considering that material costs have risen considerably, and that products must still be sold at former prices. Mr. Voltz was elected chairman, and L. J. Kadish secretary. About fifty of the city's most prominent bakers were present, among them George A. Farnum of the firm of W. H. Aldrich and Company, Jacob Heissler, O. M. Brady, William Smith, Frank Schweinfurth, and William Burmeister.

The assembly nominated two committees, one to formulate the bylaws and the other to prepare a price list. In regard to the latter the committee gave these quotations: hard rolls, doughnuts, and similar small bakery goods fried

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (4)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

in lard, ten cents a dozen wholesale, twelve cents a dozen retail; bread, an increase of one cent per loaf; and pies, twelve cents each to dealers.

The report of this committee resulted in a prolonged debate, in which the increased price on bread was declared unavoidable.

The bakers feared that a general strike would be called by their men next Saturday and wanted to prepare for it by forming an organization.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1879.

THE WIRTHSVEREIN

The Wirthsverein [Tavernkeepers' Association] held its regular meeting at Baume's pavilion yesterday. The meeting was well attended. In the absence of P. Mass, president of the association. Hermann Langenhahn, vice-president, acted as chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. A new member joined the association.....

Mr. H. Schule, who was summoned to court because of an infraction of the twelve o'clock closing ordinance, asked for a refund of attorney fees, a total of five dollars. His request was denied. The committee had considered the various aspects of the twelve o'clock closing ordinance and advised the association not to continue fighting the measure, as nothing could be gained thereby at present.

The report was adopted unanimously. The [security] bonds offered by the treasurer and secretary were accepted.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1879.

Mr. Berger spoke about the twelve o'clock closing ordinance. He said that four policemen had watched his saloon for hours recently, although he always closed promptly. During this time a man was held up, beaten and robbed. It appeared that the police regarded the saloonkeepers as more dangerous than the highway-men; obviously, our minions of the law were used only to watch tavern owners.

P. Enders expressed his indignation and declared that Mayor Harrison placed saloons in the same category as gambling dens, which was unjust because tavern owners earn their money honestly.

Peter Mueller then made a lengthy speech, in which he denounced the twelve o'clock closing ordinance. He said the measure constituted an impairment of the rights of free citizens, and he held the mayor responsible. He was in sympathy with the Democratic administration in general, but this particular issue he intended fighting with all means at his disposal. In the course of his speech Mueller urged the Democratic members of the association to form a committee to see the mayor and protest vigorously against the ordinance. Mueller became

WPA FILE PROJ 3627

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1879.

increasingly excited as he emphasized various points of his topic, and finally also mentioned his candidacy, how the mayor had treated him, and the open letter wherein Mueller had given a reply to Harrison.

Adolph Georg then spoke at length about the closing ordinance, and suggested that the Wirthsverein supply legal aid to all saloonkeepers who are unjustly haled to court because of the ordinance. A long debate ensued; Messrs. P. Enders, B. Baum, Albert Ernst, Geo. Miehle and others argued the question.

L. Schwuchow amended the motion, and asked that a committee consisting mostly of Democrats be appointed to see the mayor and demand an explanation. The amendment found no support.

Joseph Miehle then declared that the association should defend all tavernkeepers who came in conflict with the law through no fault of their own.

Mr. Georg then modified his former motion and offered it in form of a resolution:

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1879.

"Resolved, that the Wirthsverein defend its members gratuitously before the courts (provided that said members have obeyed all other statutes) in cases involving the twelve o'clock closing ordinance, whenever said members are found to have broken the law unintentionally, and no repetition of a voluntary transgression can be proved."

Mr. Baum spoke next. He explained in great detail that the resolution could be accepted only if the association intended to make a test case.

Mr. Feldkamp then criticized Harrison severely, and exclaimed that he cannot be trusted, because he favored the "drys" and was influenced by them.

Peter Mueller then came to the defense of the mayor, and said that an official must always do his duty, and it behooves the mayor to enforce the existing laws. "The city council was responsible; Harrison was only the tool of that body, and I criticized Harrison only because he did not enforce the law when he came into office."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1879.

Several gentlemen, Baum, Clemens, and others, then spoke against the motion. The motion was defeated by a large majority.

Baum offered a motion to nominate a committee of three to draft resolutions which should be submitted to the members. The motion was adopted and Messrs. Baum, Feldkamp, and Dieter were selected to serve on the committee. The committee deliberated, and during that period a ten-minute recess was taken.

After the intermission, the committee read the following resolution:

"The Wirthsverein hereby declares that tavernkeepers demand the same privileges enjoyed by hotel proprietors, and that the Wirthsverein protests against the maintenance of any saloon having a questionable reputation--irrespective of the stipulated closing hours. On the other hand, the Wirthsverein objects to the impairment of personal rights and prosecutions of respectable tavernkeepers whenever their places of business cannot be proved to be meeting places for persons of disreputable character."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1879.

The resolution was adopted. It was then decided to postpone the question of beer prices until the next general meeting, which will be held at the North Side Turnhalle (Turner Hall) next Friday.

Adjournment followed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1875.

DER WIRTHSVEREIN

The regular semimonthly meeting of the Wirthsverein /Tavernkeepers' Association/ was held yesterday afternoon at Baum's Hall, Cottage Grove Avenue and 22nd Street. The minutes of the previous session were read and accepted.

A lengthy debate ensued on the question of whether the Wirthsverein should buy a one-hundred-dollar bond of the Turngemeinde (Turner Association). Some believed that the Wirthsverein, as an association, would not have the right to buy a bond, but that the members would be justified in subscribing on their own accord, since the Wirthsverein was organized for one purpose only: "To fight prohibition!" Others in the assembly had a more liberal attitude. However, all agreed that the Turnhalle (Turner Hall) should be supported. The most convincing argument in favor of the Turnhalle was that the Turngemeinde was "always on the job" when action was needed to fight prohibition. The Turners and tavernkeepers were allies. Finally, the motion was passed that the Wirthsverein should buy a \$100 bond, and likewise should recommend that

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1879.

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the members assist the Turngemeinde.

M. Wassermann then made a speech, showing that Sidney Smith espoused prohibition in 1874 and that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung opposed him at the time. Others thought, he might have changed his mind. A. George declared that it was highly improper for the Wirthsverein to play politics in such a manner.

Philip Maas, president of the Wirthsverein, then remarked that the election, in this instance, would not affect the tavernkeepers--at least not appreciably--and Adolf George replied that it was too late to investigate whether Sidney Smith still was affiliated with the temperance movement; besides, the assertions made were insufficient as a basis of action prior to the election. The motion to nominate a committee of three to investigate the status of Smith was tabled.

The committee which was appointed at the last session to ascertain how Senator Johnson regarded the prohibition question was dismissed, since several members

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1879.

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gave satisfactory explanations.

A debate on the question of whether another meeting hall should be chosen ended without a decision. The meeting was not well attended; only thirty people out of a possible 500 were present. The next meeting will be held Friday at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle.

It is evident that the tavernkeepers are intent on helping the Turngemeinde in its distress, since the several members at the hall subscribed liberally, and a much larger amount, perhaps three times as much, could have been obtained had more people been present.

The list: Philip Maas, \$25;....Translator's note: Eight German names; two English.7

The total amount subscribed was \$250.

Good Work!

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 10, 1879.

SALOONKEEPERS, BEWARE OF YOUR ENEMIES!

(Vox Populi)

The advocates of temperance, who by no means disguise their fanaticism, are not your worst adversaries. You are confronted with another class which stealthily saps your vitality, and these enemies are the brewers, all highly prominent gentlemen.

For years this class has bamboozled its victims, the tavernkeepers, by making idle promises or by a few "treats all around". During all the years in which brewers have done business with tavernkeepers, the latter have been cheated daily and have paid for something which they never have received; yet, regardless of this constant cheating, the saloonkeepers have been patient and indifferent.

Saloonkeepers! How long shall you continue to endure this?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 1 b
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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 10, 1879.

Wake up; fight for your interests! Follow the worthy example given by our Government, which knows how to protect itself and does not care a d-- what happens to you.

The Government sends its snoopers to the breweries to inspect barrels, and if any are found which contain more than the legal measure (31 wine-gallons), then the barrels are simply confiscated; but if they are smaller, then the inspectors do not care, for they obviously believe in the old proverb, "What does not concern me does not bother me".

Tavernkeepers, do the same! As the Government acts whenever the measure is too large, so must you fight and see to it that the measure shall not be short.

Measure your beer kegs, and if they do not contain 7 3/4 gallons, then prosecute the crooks with all the means at your command.

Just as the administration compels you to give a definite measure (gallon, quart,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 1 b
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 10, 1879.

and pint), so you have a right to compel the administration to see to it that you are protected against short measure.

Tavernkeepers! Be united and fight your exploiters like men. Become affiliated with the Wirthsverein, defend your rights, act collectively, and work for the betterment of your calling.

I hope that these few words will suffice to open the eyes of our saloonkeepers, imbue them with energy, and arouse them to action so that a few noteworthy examples may be shown to our oppressors.

Peter Mueller

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, Sunday, May 11, 1879.

THE RETURN TO BETTER TIMES

Everything seems to be pointing to the return of better times. During the last 24 hours no bank has failed. A number of meetings of mining companies have taken place during the last week, to consult on the eight-hour working day, and without any necessity for the police to interfere. A large number of business men are ready to declare Henry Greenebaum an honorable man and confer upon him the honor, to be head of a German saving bank.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, in its remarks against the socialists, should take care, not to lose two thousand more of its subscribers.

Many of the industries have decided on an eight-hour workday for July 4th. The rich and the poor of the land alike are convinced that a change to better economic and political conditions must take place for the thousands of citizens who could not see any light ahead and, therefore, could not find the right way, The Fackel will light the way.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1868.

MEETING OF SALOONKEEPERS

The meeting which the saloonkeepers held yesterday for the purpose of adopting a constitution and electing officers was well attended. The committee, which had been appointed to draft a constitution, submitted one. After each paragraph had been read and accepted, the entire constitution was unanimously adopted. Then, election of officers was the order of the day, with the following result:

President: C. Lammersdorff.

Vice-President: C. Nagel.

Recording Secretary: C. Sievers.

Corresponding Secretary: C. Hulke.

Cashier: G. Oertel.

Treasurer: J. Huhn.

Trustees: V. Knobloch, B. Armbruster, F. Rettig.

Aid Committee: W. Jung, Franz Koerner, H. Mehring, J. Nipsel, L. F. Metz.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization
& Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

II E 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1935.

Bohlman and Fred Monahan and that they were employed by the Teamsters' Union.

During the trial of Bohlman and Monahan before Judge Cornelius J. Hartigan (sic), Jarvas refused to identify the two representatives of the Union as his attackers. It developed that he had received numerous telephone calls warning him that great harm would come to him if he made any statements against the defendants. Since Jarvas had already suffered from a sample of the methods which the unions employ against anybody who does not do as they wish, he preferred to make no statements against Bohlman and Monahan, and to join the Union.

Thereupon he was charged with contempt of court by Judge Hartigan and sentenced to serve ten days in jail. No doubt the verdict of the Judge and the sentence which he imposed were in accordance with the letter of the law; yet the sentence was unjust. While a person can take the exalted position that it is the duty of every citizen to aid in the suppression of crime,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)

- 3 -

GERMAN

I D 2 a (3)

II E 2

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1935.

without giving any thought to possible consequences, nobody can justly expect a citizen to support the authorities unless the latter are able and willing to protect that citizen against any attack by criminals. And in this country the courts cannot meet this condition, especially where violence by unions is concerned.

A few months ago a teamsters' union decided to force the employees of a bus company to join a union, and resorted to violent measures, throwing stones at bus drivers and passengers and killing a woman. The officials of the union were suspected of having hired men to do the dirty work, and they were prosecuted. The trial lasted several months, and finally all of the defendants were acquitted. Hundreds of similar cases have occurred in America.

Such experiences will cause even the most loyal citizen to think long before openly opposing professional killers. It certainly is a civic duty, but every citizen has another duty besides his civic duty, and that is the duty

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (3)

II E 2

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1935.

of self-preservation. The latter duty demands that a man should not risk his life in this way. The Court ignored this fact. When Jarvas had refused to identify the defendants as his attackers, it was the duty of the authorities to protect him and his family, and then, to get to the bottom of the matter, by investigating the business methods of the unions that prevent loyal citizens from making statements against criminals.

Now Jarvas is to be tried for perjury, too. Thus the life and business career of a man are being ruined--of a man who is guilty of no offense except that of wanting to preserve his life. What justice, indeed!

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

LOCKOUT IN THE DYEING TRADE

Fight Against Unions Bars Forty Thousand; Hundred
and Ten Establishments Affected

In its fight against recognition of the closed shop principle, advocated by unions, the Chicago Master Cleaners and Dyers Association resolved to close its establishments tomorrow evening. This resolution affects 2,500 union workers. All together, 40,000 men and women connected with the industry will be unemployed.

J. L. Friedmann, president of the Employers Association, declared that all plants will be closed until the employees return from their own accord. His organization will not recognize nor deal with unions.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

Employers admitted this to be a retaliatory measure against a recently planned measure of union officials, whereby the latter intended to compete with the established houses. One of these union officials is Ben A. Abrams, 934 Winona Avenue, president of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union. It is said that he is interested in an enterprise that will be opened at Diversey Parkway and Tripp Avenue. According to Friedmann, Abrams owns the plant, the capital for which, one million dollars, was extorted from workers and small cleaning shops through terrorism and intimidation.

Friedmann declares that only two establishments shall remain open, the Morris Becker concern, which enjoys the protection of Capone, and the Central Cleaners and Dyers, supposedly defended by the Moran gang.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1926.

WPA (ILL) FBI 100-10

UNION OF MUSICIANS.

To unite the entire unions of musicians of German origin of Chicago, to cultivate comradeship and social activities, to promote German music, art and science, to protect the professional interests of German musicians in America, and to assist their destitute colleagues, the Richard Wagner Musical Union of Chicago has been founded.

The union is already acknowledged by J. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, Local #10. To bring into realization and to serve their idealistic aims and principles, regular meetings, as well as concerts, dances, and musical and literary recitals and lectures, have been arranged.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1926.

WPA (L) 100-100000

All politics, with the exception of purely economic questions, are prohibited. Business and official proceedings will be carried on in the German language. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry Johnk, Ferd. Schwartz, Rich. Zahm and Louis Roedel, have arranged its first general meeting for Tuesday, to which all German musicians are heartily invited.

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I D 2 a (4)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1919.

WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Observations about the Development of Labor
Organizations and Contributions to Their History
by
T. Trust

[This is the last of a series of articles on this subject.]

We Are Not Surprised

The problems which arise in this country differ basically from those which European countries have to solve. The reasons for this can be found in the dissimilarity in the development of the American people, the abundance of natural resources, the gullibility of the masses, and their careless way of living. But laxity and license can be curbed by legislation; unbounded energy can be measured. If we should do this present-day phenomena would

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1919.

I D 2 a (4)

not surprise us.

The things that have taken place at the Industrial Conference in Washington do not surprise the well-informed observer. The adamant attitude of Samuel Gompers and his fourteen hand-picked representatives of the "Labor Group" needs no explanation to those who have closely studied the preceding articles on this subject. The corresponding inflexible attitude of Judge Elbert H. Gary--refusal to negotiate with any labor representatives not employed by the United States Steel Corporation--is the only logical point of view that he could assume, since a section of the public, of which Gary is also a member, had agreed on a resolution which would be acceptable also to the great majority of workers--if they had any voice in the matter. This resolution would even have been preferred to the official statement submitted by the union representatives. But Gompers and his associates could never accept a compromise of that sort. That would be tantamount to a death warrant for all business agents and their own powerful machines!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

I D 2 a (3)

I D 2 a (1)

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1919.

I D 2 a (4)

On the other hand, Judge Gary and his henchmen do not play the game above board either. Through their many informants who keep their ears to the ground all over the country they are well aware of an increasing antagonism toward the Gompers-inspired union movement. This animosity cannot be traced to the propaganda of the so-called "Reds," because with the exception of those organized in the International Industrial Association of Workers (not to be confused with the I. L. W.), all "Reds" make the best promoters of the Gompers system. Judge Gary and other captains of industry know that only too well and have referred to it in public.

In reality, the steadily increasing antagonism toward the trade unions is based on materialistic reasons. If American labor could decide for itself whether it would gain justice and economic security through co-operation and collective bargaining, ninety per cent would certainly choose what is called the German system. Otherwise--if a vote could be taken in the factories, especially in the giant concerns, for trade unions and their business

WPA (U. S. PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1919.

I D 2 a (4)

agents, or for a direct factory system of representation--all workers not organized in the American Federation of Labor, and at least fifty per cent of the Federation's compulsory members, would choose the Workers' Industrial Council/direct representation7.

But Samuel Gompers and his henchmen stand in holy terror of such a result. Therefore, they cannot afford to sponsor a resolution at the Industrial Conference granting the workers self-representation in their negotiations with employers. The hostile attitude toward the trade unions patterned after the English system manifested by the masses who strive for union and co-operation merits a closer examination.

The following formula taken from the textbook on national economy may serve as a guide in our investigation:

The collectively manufactured product, if--in theory--evenly distributed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1919.

I D 2 a (4)

among the producers, determines the cumulative production potential of the entirety. One has to take the productive power of the whole country into account in order to evaluate its economic wealth. This fundamental yardstick has been applied in appraising Germany's productive capacity for the purpose of fixing war indemnity payments. Neither machines, tools, nor raw materials determine the wealth of a nation; it is determined by the human capacity to convert this intrinsically dead material into something of value.

If we now make a comparison between total wages paid and total surplus value created/total productive capacity, it becomes clear at once that with a relative increase or decrease in wages the amount of profit of the owners of industrial enterprises must rise or fall in proportion. If labor could manage, by organization--not by violence or sabotage--to secure economic advantages for itself, it then follows that the total/collective/value of these achievements must be measured in terms of the total productive

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SECRET

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capacity of the country, or, if the matter is one of local character, of just one branch of industry.

If in a large factory located in a city of, let us say, a population of fifty thousand, ten thousand of whom are employed at the plant (as in the General Electric Company of Schenectady), the wages of all employees are increased twenty per cent, and the company, because of market conditions or for competitive reasons, cannot raise the price of its manufactured product, the wage increase is undoubtedly an economic improvement for all inhabitants of that city. But if commodity prices are not affected by the laws of competition, the owners of industry can add the total wage increase to the price of the finished product, and the workers do not derive any advantage from their boosted wage and may even lose by this transaction.

But many employers realize how intensely people dislike an interruption of their orderly, quiet, and balanced daily routine. We all know how patiently people bear up under adverse conditions, and how **they** even suffer injustices

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because the turmoil of a struggle between capital and labor seems harder to bear than quiet submission to an injustice.

The English system of representation by business agents was mostly to blame for the following situation. Every Chicagoan remembers how nerve-racking the strike of the milk drivers was, and how at the end the milk consumers had to pay for the campaign and keep their mouths shut. The strike had enough elements of surprise. Business Agent Sumner uttered the following words during a public meeting on the first day of the strike: "Smash every bottle of milk which is sold through the dairy stores! And if all of you have to go to jail for it, we have influence and money enough to spring all of you loose again."

If a Haywood had advocated such violent measures, he certainly would have gotten ten years in the penitentiary, and justly so. The settlement of the strike by a Government representative, in the manner in which it was concluded, did not surprise us at all.

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The results of this type of strike have always been the same: For every half-cent wage increase which was granted the milk drivers, the consumer had to fork over a two-cent tribute to the dairy company which supplied him. From a social point of view, the results of such settlements constitute a decline of the economic standard of labor, which to compensate --if that is at all possible--calls for increased efforts on another field.

The same holds true for the strikes of the streetcar and elevated employees and the many other manifestations of "social unrest" which are due to orders of the unscrupulous business agents and the just as unscrupulous companies. Not only in Chicago, but in every large city, the same game is played. The huge masses of industrial workers, the millions who work for union and co-operation, are filled with disgust at such practices, for in industry, where tactics like that are not possible, where a wage increase is always connected with sacrifices, the workers themselves have to bear the costs of these criminal conspiracies.

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Judge Gary and his henchmen know that; they are only too well informed about the mood of the masses and can therefore make a pact with Mr. Gompers and his associates without fear of the consequences.

After experiencing things like that, we should not be surprised if the strike of the coal miners starts on November 1, according to schedule. For about a month the newspapers will be full of reports and explanations. Finally, when the coal shortage has become acute, when winter with its privations has arrived, a conference will settle the controversy. Eighty per cent of all the Government representatives of the United States Department of Labor are tools of the machine made up by the Gompers unions. One or more of them will function as mediators. Result: forty-two cents more a ton for the coal miner, three dollars more a ton for the consumer; the discontentment is increased; the factory workers, unable to re-establish equilibrium in the household budget by starting the strike all over again, become truculent and rebellious and an easy prey for agitators who, waving the red flag in

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front of the enraged bull, attract them with the possibility of a change of conditions by violence--a change which often enough has spelled the end of the deluded ones.

Are the workers alone to blame for the unrest?

It will be necessary to go to work courageously, honestly, and conscientiously. Only by a thorough purge can this cesspool of strife and unrest be flushed away.

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THE GREATEST DANGER

(Editorial)

The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees have called a conference of the union heads December 13, in Washington, D. C. From the letter announcing the conference, we quote the following:

"During this critical period of reconstruction, labor is facing grave dangers--dangers which threaten the foundations of its whole structure."

Regarding the purpose of the conference, the letter goes on to say that it is necessary "to talk things over and to agree upon a course of action which will serve to safeguard and promote the rights, interests, and the liberty of the wage-earners who make up the bulk of the people in our republic".

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Nobody could object to that. This purpose of the conference must be wholly approved by everyone who has the welfare of the general public at heart. And the reason that is given for calling a conference is absolutely plausible. It is true without a doubt that right now organized labor faces great dangers--dangers which threaten the foundation of its whole structure. We can even go a step farther and say that organized labor is now in greater danger than it has been for a long time. But it seems that a line should be drawn between "labor"--labor in general--and "organized labor"--labor organizations, i. e., the structure of organized labor. This difference should be more clearly emphasized. And now the questions arise: Of what nature are these dangers? From which side do they threaten? How did they originate?

The indifference of the general public, their sheep-like patience which accepts even gross violations of constitutionally guaranteed liberties and rights of the people, is undoubtedly a dangerous attitude, and threatens labor as well as the welfare of the people. However, it is doubtful whether

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the union heads had this particular problem in mind when they decided on a conference. Greed for profit, if not the only cause, was probably the determining factor. But employers do not have a monopoly on this greed for profit; it is also found among the farmers and workers who demand higher and still higher prices for their products and higher wages for their labor. Of course every farmer has the right to ask as much as he can get for his wheat and corn, and every laborer has the right to demand good wages and to ask for a raise if he believes himself entitled to it--and is in a position to insist on it. One does not call that greed; that word could not be applied here. But for all practical purposes it is just that, if the granting of demands is sought by forceful methods and ruthless violence.

Reliance on temporary power seems to constitute the main danger for "labor". It ignores the fact that by ruthless pursuit of its own temporary advantages others will be put at a great disadvantage. In the struggle of organized labor against organized capital, the general public may find itself between

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two millstones, and may take a very definite attitude in this controversy, indifferent though it may have been at other times. The public does not intend to play the part of the silent loser. It will take sides in this struggle of organized labor against capital, and the party against which it turns will be fighting a losing battle.

The greatest danger which organized labor has to face is found within its own ranks and among its own leaders. This danger will increase and become more acute if more unreasonable demands are insisted upon, or if threats are made and orders are issued which endanger the economic equilibrium. The general public sees only the thing closest at hand, and is likely to put the blame there when its interests are challenged. If the threatened coal miners' strike becomes a fact, the public will hold the officials of the miners' unions responsible for all the damage done. And very likely the whole structure of organized labor will totter and suffer severe damage--if it is not completely destroyed to make room for a better system.

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WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Observations on the Development of Labor Organizations
and Contributions to Their History

by

T. Trust

[This is the sixth of a series of articles on this subject.]

The Motivating Factors behind an Artificial Revolution

The objective of the World War was to crush the Central Powers economically-- Germany, in particular. Therefore, only an economically stable and well-established power could foil such a plan. But if such a power is strong enough to obviate a collapse within her own boundaries, other countries are likely to emulate the same methods and activate the forces which make for stable conditions. Big business could never be so blind as not to make the proper choice if faced with the facts.

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Since we are studying this subject, we must always keep in mind the final purpose of all these efforts: to bring about normal conditions in all countries of the world. We must disregard all political demands for the elimination of private profits in the process of production, and instead, center our attention on certain phenomena, of which most people have not been aware, but which nevertheless have been instrumental in bringing about a gradual upheaval.

The proclamation of human rights, promulgated in America, was hailed by all serious-minded people everywhere, but particularly by Germany and Austria. With sincerity and the courage of their convictions, millions of people started movements in their own countries to put an end to the bloody devastation of war.

To bring about Germany's liberation had become the watchword of the faithful; her economic destruction was only planned at the conference tables of diplomats and mercenaries.

If the upheaval in Germany could be effected by the demands of her own people,

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the purpose of the War had apparently been fulfilled. Germany's tremendous industrial organization and her labor organizations, handled wisely and astutely, were to be the levers by which the political revolution would be put over--at least that was the pious hope of the true friends of German democracy, who were babbling over with the enthusiasm of Wilson's Fourteen Points. They were serving the noble cause and, with only few exceptions, believed in the sincerity of the (American) declarations.

Germany's powerful industrial labor organizations formed the bulwarks which had to be conquered first, if the idealistic purposes of the War were to be accomplished. On the other hand, they had to be destroyed or even converted into instruments of violence, if the intentions of the diplomats and the mercenary-minded were to be realized: The economic destruction and complete enslavement of the German creative spirit.

The diplomats and the mercenary-minded forces had to play a deceitful game and thwart the intentions of the idealistically minded and they knew only too well

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that the German people would trust only those who had no reason to foment hatred against them; to preach hatred against a people from which sprang men who, exiled though they were, had left their native land only because they loved it so much that they were willing to risk their lives and fortunes to liberate it from tyranny, and because, by living far away from the home soil of their forebears, they could instil in their descendants loyalty to the same cause: the liberation of Germany as well as all mankind.

The denunciation of German labor organizations by hired agents, started a few years before the War when the German workers were not violent and bloodthirsty enough in their actions, was carried on here in America especially. (Letters of W. T. Foster from Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest, also in the Movement Syndicalist, Paris).

(Abendpost Editor's note:] W. T. Foster, whom we mention here, is one of the managers of the present steel strike. According to his own testimony before the Senate Committee, he was reared in the slums, and has been at various times,

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a preacher, a Socialistic agitator, and a hobo, but never, at any time in his life, a worker. In 1910 he went to Germany at his own expense. Vincent St. John, at that time secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.), sent Foster to Budapest, Paris, and other places without sanction of the organization. In Budapest, Foster got into arguments with James Duncan, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, but effected a reconciliation with him by making certain promises. These promises led Foster to denounce immediately, in his correspondence to America, the bureaucracy of German labor organizations, and to condone propaganda for the destruction of machines and human lives and criminal sabotage as the sole means of action in the fight against the bourgeoisie. In Vienna, Foster was arrested on a charge of larceny and vagrancy, but was released presently when he proved his American citizenship. After his return to America and his disavowal by the I.W.W., Foster founded the Syndicalist Leagues with the aid and support of the officials of the American Federation of Labor. Men like Johnstone, at present secretary of the Packing House Workers' Union; Dezettle, publisher of a Chicago weekly; and Carl Rabe, who was police "stool pigeon" and "agent provocateur" during the teamsters' strike in

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1904, travelled all over the country propagandizing for criminal sabotage against human lives and the means of production, until finally almost all these agitators landed in well-paying official positions in the Gompers Unions.)

A movement in this country which paved the way for labor representation in the factories after the German pattern, and in which Franz Bohn (whom we have to mention later) played an active part, was soon frustrated by propaganda advocating destruction of property and physical violence.

When this country decided to enter the War, it was necessary to put into action forces which could be found neither in England nor in France. These forces were found among the descendants of those German emigrants and political refugees who had joined together, trusting blindly in the sincerity of the President's declarations, to participate in smashing the citadel of German invincibility on the economic field, and to convert it into a hotbed of revolution.

The Friends of German Democracy were to play a part which was to be even more

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decisive than that of the Expeditionary Forces. The way they discharged their assignment reveals the trusting gullibility of German labor on the one hand, and of the main actors in the camp of the Friends of German Democracy on the other.

Because of their gullibility, both sides finally suffered the fate of "bamboozled sheep," even though we must admit that opportunism on the part of many Friends of German Democracy was the sole motive for their actions, which brought on the tragedy.

France's greatly overadvertised Confederation du Travail (Confederation of Labor), which had boasted only a few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities, that it would bring about the social revolution in France over night, collapsed miserably when the storm broke. No forces could be recruited from their ranks to encourage German labor, or to influence the liberty-minded masses.

English labor was least suited to set an example for the German proletariat.

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The prosperity of Great Britain's organized labor is founded on British imperialism, and their assurances of solidarity were not more than a rubber-stamp phrase when the time came to decide questions of basic principle by a contest of strength. Until recently the "shopkeeper" and barter spirit ruled the relationship between capital and labor in the British Isles.

But an appeal to German labor would bear infinitely greater weight if made by organizations giving assurances of sincere friendship and claiming within their ranks men of unquestionable reputation in matters of labor movements. The Friends of German Democracy embodied within their structure as an organization all those elements which would co-operate with like-minded people in Germany for the achievement of the same purpose.

All those who honestly worked for a political revolution in Germany, with the obvious objective of bringing about the termination of the war, were dependent to an ever-increasing degree on the liberal-minded bourgeoisie. They did not require any lengthy explanations about the Fourteen Points as a means of

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socialization of the means of production, for this should not and must not be the purpose of a political revolution. That was why, under the sponsorship of Prince Hohenlohe and others, working from Switzerland, the revolutionary idea made much better headway among the middle class people of Southern Germany than in regions where an enlightened industrial proletariat had developed. But the plotters at the diplomatic conference tables, as well as the industrialists who swear by Gompers, hoped completely to undermine the structure of the German economic organization, including the labor unions.

The plotters in our own country are only too ready to forgive and forget the hotheads who attempted the overthrow of the "exploitation system" by preaching force and violence. The sincerity and honesty of our intentions had to be demonstrated to the German and Austrian workers by men who enjoyed their confidence. Hardly anything is left to chance when it is necessary to accomplish an objective quickly. E. Koettgen, at one time London correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts (Forward: Social-Democratic daily), and before the entrance of this country into the War, lecturer for the American Socialist party, became

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secretary of the Friends of German Democracy only because of his extensive connections among the organized masses in Germany. These, above all others, had to be made familiar with the significance of the Fourteen Points and their scrupulous application, so that the way might be paved for the military and political demoralization of the masses and the army.

The leading part was to be played by Franz Bohn, and he carried it out. It is quite probable that even he did not believe that the German labor unions would have the strength to create a new order by themselves because, before he left for France, in his articles in various American newspapers, he predicted the downfall of the industrial labor unions as a prerequisite to a successful revolution in the homeland of his ancestors.

Dr. Frank Bohn was known in Germany. After serving as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War, he became a Socialist, gained a reputation as an author and historian (by giving lectures at Columbia University), and in 1905 became co-founder of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.), which at that time

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was based on principles taken from the textbooks of the German movement. He then became secretary of the Socialist Workers' party, and was sent as a delegate to the Workers' and Socialist Congress in Stuttgart (Germany). He travelled all over Italy and France and, in collaboration with William D. Haywood, he wrote books on industrial democracy, one of which is still very popular.

It was Bohn's job to inform the German masses and soldiers of the sincere, pro-German intentions of the leading statesmen of this country, and to interpret the Fourteen Points from a purely Socialistic point of view. While a volunteer in the aviation corps, he and other volunteers dropped tons of literature on the German lines. From The Hague, where the northern headquarters of the Friends of German Democracy was established, a lively traffic with the German agitators for an upheaval in Germany was organized. In August, 1918, there were reports in the American press that members of the Spartakus group (minority of German radicals) frequently and openly visited the headquarters, and that the campaign of enlightenment for the German masses on the sincerity and pro-German intentions of our nation had made tremendous headway. And now we are receiving reports

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which reveal how intensive and far-reaching these connections throughout Germany were.

Wilhelm Liebknecht's (German radical) accusation against the German Government is published in English by our own Federal Government for American mass consumption.

War Memoirs of a German Soldier, the work of Bertan--now editor of the "Class Struggle" (Klassenkampf), an I.W.W. weekly--is being translated by secretary Koettgen of the Friends of German Democracy, and will be published in book form by Huebsch, New York publisher, and will also appear in all syndicated newspapers in all the larger cities. All references which might place England in an embarrassing position are omitted, and all attacks on Germany are emphasized. This publication is available to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of readers, and only serves the main purpose of the War: to liberate the German people as quickly as possible from the yoke of the feudal lords.

The Russian methods during the armistice and peace negotiations in Brest Litovsk

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were more deliberate. By printed appeals to the class consciousness of the German soldiers, the discipline on the Eastern Front was completely undermined, and fraternization between Russians and Germans was encouraged. And furthermore, the German masses were to be convinced that with the outbreak of the revolution in Germany the French people and the English workers would join the revolution to bring peace and justice to the world. The connivers, the henchmen of the imperialists and the jingoists, who even today play the greatest part in the destiny of all nations, conspired to bring about economic chaos by a political revolution in Germany, and to destroy the creative spirit of the German people and their courage for reconstruction.

Nothing was further from the minds of the French and English, not to mention the Americans, than giving the signal for a general world revolution once a political revolution had actually taken place in Germany, but this hope had been fostered within the German people until it had become their catechism. Just like all promises made before, the leaflets showered upon the German civilians and soldiers contained nothing but meaningless illusions. Did not the Friends

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of German Democracy know that?

Three days after the outbreak of the revolution in Germany, Wilhelm Liebknecht (sic) said the following words at the graves of the fallen soldiers in Berlin's Friedrichshain cemetery:

"Too long have the other nations waited to make good their promises; too much has been lost already by hesitation; here, at the grave of our heroes, we demand that the revolution of the proletariat be announced immediately in France, Italy, England, and the United States...."

These promises had been made to the German people and to the industrial proletariat by means of leaflets which were paid for in this country; the German people had exerted their whole economic and political strength in a gigantic effort to accomplish a peace of justice and reconciliation through a revolution; and then, a few weeks later, it was realized that the Allies' promises were nothing but fakes. The labor unions, denounced and ridiculed by Dr. Frank Bohn

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and Mr. E. Koettgen, came to the rescue to stave off the condition for which the Allied vultures were waiting--the economic collapse of Germany.

Such recuperative power, doing the well-nigh impossible, has always been marvelled at by thinking people everywhere, which is probably the reason economists of this country study these problems more closely now.

The seed of German pseudo radicalism is beginning to bear fruit in this country. One sowed the wind and is now reaping the storm, and now everybody is wondering where that hurricane originated. The spirit of Spartakus, which was described to The Hague as an Allied bogeyman enslaving the German people for centuries to come, is haunting this country now, freed by the propaganda call of a political revolution in Europe. If many disappointed people are becoming restless now, let us not forget that Liebknecht's indictment of the German form of government and the call for a social revolution was prepared and fostered by our own government, and disseminated among our own people, and that here, too, hopes have been aroused that cannot be fulfilled. There are muddleheads who cherish the idea of

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proclaiming the dictatorship of the proletariat in this country simply because some of our leading men encouraged that procedure for Germany, where a revolution was the surest way to bring about the economic collapse. Those who played with fire are now afraid of the conflagration.

The ship has been set on its course; and military rule in Gary indicates that this is only one of the landing places on her way to a final destination. Which way from here?

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Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1919.

WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Observations on the Development of Labor Organizations
and Contributions to their History

by

T. Trust

[This is the fifth in a series of articles on this subject.]

At this point we shall have to digress from the subject of our last essay, "Collapse and Reconstruction," because we have received a correction which seems important enough to justify such a diversion, in that it sheds a light on the typical attitude of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of workers.

From a trustworthy source we obtained the following letter:

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Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1919.

"Chicago, October 10, 1919.

".....I have noticed that certain articles published by the Abendpost have aroused much interest among the German-speaking workers of the International Harvester Company. Already the 'Workers' Industrial Council,' of which I am a delegate, has issued a statement to all the newspapers (Daily News, October 9), and it would be helpful if it were published in German, also, since many Poles, Rumanians, and Kaschuben [Germanized Slavic race, linguistically related to the Poles] read German newspapers.

"But it would be of even greater assistance to us if someone representing the workers' interests would explain the system of our organization to the Industrial Conference in Washington. Gompers and his men are not concerned with the problem of the workers; they are only interested in our pennies. They promise a lot of strike assistance and after we have been out on the street for weeks we still have to shell out instead of getting something....

"The system still isn't what it should be, and much work still has to be

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done to enlighten the Serbs and Slovaks; but if we get good advice and instructions, we can do everything in an orderly manner because we elect our own delegates by ballot instead of paying job-hunting officials to represent our interests....

"And we won't have peace until the agitation for the liberation of political prisoners ceases. Our last strike began with a parade on July 7, which resulted in noise and violence because the agents tried to make us come out and demonstrate on behalf of Mooney. Since many hotheads participated, the company managed to get rid of some rowdies; many actually had to beg to get their jobs back. Now some of them have become active again and are agitating for a political strike to destroy the system of direct representation by workers through 'Industrial Councils'. The worst agitators are the few highly-paid toolmakers, because these gentlemen take great pains to see that we machine workers pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. There is a lot of talk here about the I. ... and other groups, just to make the Russians, Poles, and Hungarians believe that their wages will be raised to

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seventy-five cents an hour if only they will holler loudly enough. I wish I could write all this for the newspaper. I could say so many things....

"(signed) E. N...Lick"

In checking up on the above letter we obtained the following information: The strike in the McCormick plant was actually ordered by business agents to scuttle the workers' direct factory representation. The shutdown of all the plants was ordered by the company at the request of the Workers' Industrial Council to prevent violence and vandalism. The reopening of all plants in the Chicago area, where approximately thirty thousand men are employed, also took place after the Workers' Industrial Council had made a decision and wage rates had been established. The end of the statement is repeated, verbatim:

"In regards to the Workers' Industrial Council, all we can say is that it

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functions well, although, when the system was first suggested and even after it was inaugurated, we were more or less skeptical. Whenever the employers want to give away something for nothing, we become suspicious. The workers are suspicious of all favors which are offered to them; but we talked it over and decided to give it a tryout. The general attitude of the workers was that for years they had been badly cheated, and therefore they could not warm up to this idea. But now we are convinced that this plan guarantees the workers honest and genuine representation. All complaints are taken up right at the plants and the causes are immediately eliminated. Wage questions are argued and settled peacefully, and every single worker, from the lowest to the highest paid, may obtain a hearing, and is treated fairly.

"During the lockout the Workers' Industrial Council was in complete charge of directing the strike. The company management left it to us to decide when it would be advisable to reopen the plants for operation."

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The letter and statement quoted above led to a meeting during which opinions were exchanged and the following points which are of interest to the public, were formulated.

First: The request, that this type of workers' representation be brought up for discussion at the present Industrial Conference cannot be granted, because the congress provides that only one of three official groups may decide what subject shall be brought before that body. Mr. Baruch, as representative of the Government, and Mr. McNabe, a prominent businessman of San Francisco, generally known as a friend of labor, had sharp arguments with Samuel Gompers, whom they accused of suppressing free speech because he objected to suggestions and proposals made by labor organizations other than the American Federation of Labor.

Second: The workers' representatives are not elected, but are appointed by Gompers. Without exception, they all have been holding highly paid positions

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for many years.

Third: Mr. A. Jones, general manager of the International Harvester Company, appointed by President Wilson to represent the employers at the Conference, has declined without comment to officiate. But even if he had accepted, he could not have personally endorsed the system (of direct representation), because such an action would have been interpreted as an attempt to destroy unions, just like the Rockefeller plan.

Fourth: The political demagogues within the unions are not interested in eliminating the unrest and agitation caused by the imprisonment of those who oppose war and its methods, because the liberation of these prisoners would take the wind out of their sails.

The two million unionists organized in the Federation, sixty per cent of whom are disgruntled, are opposed by ten million workers who have no repre-

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sentation at the Conference. The desires and suggestions of the majority of these men can only be made known to the citizens of this country through the daily press.

At any rate, the declaration of the workers of the International Harvester Company proves that thinking about the workers' problems is an activity which is not confined to that part of labor which is guided by the "business agents". An employee of the International Harvester Company has offered a plan which he says will be submitted to the Workers' Industrial Council at their next session. His proposal offers a solution to a pressing problem, but it is doubtful that his plan will reach the Washington Conference, to say nothing of being admitted to discussion, unless public pressure forces the negotiators to "an open covenant, openly arrived at". The worker's proposal reads as follows:

"To halt social unrest, to check the outbreak of political conflicts, and to deprive dissatisfaction of its main source; be it

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"Resolved, That the Industrial Conference, now in session in Washington, D. C. be asked to give consideration to the following:

"1) The agitation for strikes, and the wilful destruction of the means of production to force the liberation of all men and women sentenced and imprisoned during the war because of their political and religious convictions can best be stopped by setting them free, thus eliminating any further fomenting of passions.

"2) The Industrial Council shall recognize the right of the workers to organize and to bargain collectively for the adjustment of working conditions and the settlement of complaints, and we recommend as the best system, the election of plant committees, and the rejection of committees composed of persons not employed in the industry.

"3) The Industrial Council recognizes the necessity of co-operation between

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plant committees of factories and industries within a given locality, to establish uniform wages and working hours, and to settle all labor complaints; it also recognizes the right of the workers to strike, and the right of the employers to shut down factories while controversial issues are being settled.

"4) The Council realizes that the efficiency of the workers can be increased by giving them greater job security, and furthermore, that protection against revengeful sabotage and malicious destruction of equipment is best guaranteed by responsible supervision by the workers' committees, duly elected by the workers.

"5) The Council recommends that all employers whose employees are striking because of either the 'closed shop' agreement or the 'check-off' system, recognize the resolution, points two to four inclusive. Such recognition will guarantee the workers the right of representation to bring the strikes

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to an immediate stop, and so will pave the way for the regulation of working conditions by these plant committees which will consist solely of workers employed at the plant."

The discovery that their opinions will find an audience through the press will make many thousands of Chicago workers confident, especially those who speak only German in addition to their native Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, or other southern Slavic language. Whether one likes the idea or not, the above-mentioned plans will eventually have to be discussed, even at the Industrial Conference.

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WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Observations on the Development of Labor Organizations and
Contributions to Their History

by

T. Trust

[This is the fourth in a series of articles on this subject.]

Collapse and Reconstruction

"The change from one social system to another has never been accomplished in one jump, by one single test of strength alone. Political revolutions are rather the result of a slow, economic evolution of which the revolution itself is only the culmination."

Since the revolution in Germany was to be artificially created by outside pressure, diplomatic circles were confident that the economic power of the nation could be smashed in such manner that reconstruction from the chaos

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would be virtually impossible.

The things that were left undone for this purpose and which one forgot to consider in the Entente countries, we will not discuss here. However, at the time the German system of workers' representation was introduced in the plants of the "International Harvester Company"--some high officials of which were also members of the board of directors of the Steel Trust--it was mentioned, among other things, that the almost inexhaustible efficiency of the German workers during the war caused one of the parlor socialists of the McCormick tribe (the fortune of this family is invested in this giant concern) to search more closely for the source of this energy.

From a speech made at a meeting of factory department heads in Chicago by one of the plant managers who had returned from Russia some months ago, we have learned quite a number of interesting facts. We can frankly say that realization seems to be dawning among the more progressive heads of industry

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in this country that only by introducing and adopting the best methods which have resulted from the revolutionary processes in Europe can a wild and reckless unrest be checked in this country; apparently they have discovered that reconstruction can only begin through co-operation with the great masses of workers who will no longer be led around by the nose by unscrupulous agitators.

Government by anti-espionage legislation and violence is too expensive, and the results are so questionable that even the experts may become afraid of the spirits which they have raised up.

This country needs peace and order even more than the countries of Europe. High-sounding phrases and promises have had a portentous influence in the life of the people, and the masses will not be fooled any longer. The political breach of trust has caused resentment; the confidence of the people is shaken, and not least the confidence of the American people. That they had

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confidence, that they gave all their strength and all their sentiment, believing in promises; that they have had a painful awakening and are now in a rebellious mood is absolute proof that, in spite of all the superficial paradoxes in their behavior, there is inherent in the people a great, noble, and wholesome virtue, a sense of justice, a desire for fair play. Under their superficialities we can discern the profound human desire to bring those forces into play which will forestall a collapse--for that really is the state of the nation--and to tackle the job of reconstruction all the way down the line.

If the collapse should turn out to be a direct consequence of a deliberate deception, the people and the masses of workers cannot be expected to trust those who have been guilty of this gross misrepresentation. In this statement we do not refer so much to the President of the country but rather to those who were his advisers. When Theodore Roosevelt was President he was fortunate in that he was surrounded by men who were full of constructive

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ideas--and many of them still enjoy the implicit confidence of a great number of people, even if some of them have recently joined the Socialist camp. But the Socialist advisers of President Wilson like Spargo, Walling, and Russell, and those from the roster of the high command of "business agents," like Gompers, Tobin, Johnson, and others, may for years keep running around from one "industrial conference" to another and may talk the world dizzy with beautiful, melodramatic phrases for all the attention they will get from the people. They are distinguished only as advocates of selfishness, and at best they become partners to conspiracies of the kind the brothers McNamara once concocted.

Confidence in the declarations proclaiming human rights, which this country spread all over the world, brought about the huge catastrophe which has engulfed Europe. It was hoped that after a political revolution, the economic collapse of the central European countries would follow in its wake; only recently does one realize that empty promises will not guarantee prosperity

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for the American people and that the unrest of the masses may easily prevent the desired opportunity to inaugurate a golden era on Europe's ruins. The hoped-for economic collapse of Germany will not take place because the working class has cast off the spell of deception. And since the struggle for world markets will go on without a letup, American industry would do well to make preparations to remain in competition. If we consider that in the end competition will always act as a stabilizer, even corrupt agreements--as for instance the one between the milk wagon drivers and the dairy bosses--and resorting to a strike accompanied by violence, and carried out according to a preconceived scheme, will not be able in the long run to prevent the establishment of normal conditions. First we have to analyze the fallacy of calculations which were based on faulty premises.

The Fourteen Points, which embodied the main objectives of this country upon entering the war, became the driving power for tremendous ideological and spiritual upheavals. They were taken from the familiar vocabulary of workers and from Socialist congresses and therefore were destined to have a strong

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emotional appeal for millions of people on either side of the battlefield. They were not the brain children of one man alone. They were the combined products of careful deliberations of manual workers on one hand and great intellectual minds on the other. They reflected the hopes of countless millions of people, and, last but not least, they expressed in coherent form the tremendous mental work, the creative organizing talent of the progressive and educated German working class and of the majority of the German people.

Mankind cannot be blamed for having trusted a country of over one hundred million people, which attempted to give active support to a socialistic set of theories by throwing lives and fortunes into the scales of fate. But it was German money, the pennies of the workers, which made the Fourteen Points intelligible to all thinking people all over the world.

The German people could have maintained their own economic position, their

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struggle against all obstacles, toward a loftier cultural level only if they could have brought all humanity--even the savage and the semi-civilized--within the scope of their civilizing influence, made them aware of the concepts of human dignity, and helped them find their way--bloody from the thorns on the path but nevertheless jubilant--toward the sun, instead of cringing with fear in the dark.

"We who are not Germans are eternally grateful to those who, through their mental efforts, have shown us life's noblest objective, namely, to make the whole world a garden of peace and prosperity for all."

The enormous sums of money for the gigantic struggle to put the relations between capital and labor in Denmark on a modern basis were furnished solely by German workers. And Denmark today has the best organized labor protection system in the world. During the general strike in Sweden, another test of strength which seemed to be absolutely necessary, the German people raised millions of marks, as compared with a measly forty thousand dollars from this

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country and eighty two thousand francs from France.

During the general strike in Belgium, when liberal-minded industrialists closed their factories in order to stop the unfair competition of the clerical enterprises and the government behind them, millions of marks were immediately provided by German workers to help the Belgian people gain a greater measure of control over their own destinies.

We who, years ago, received from France the "boon" of terroristic syndicalism, as well as criminal sabotage practiced by men like Foster and others, advocates of an economic doctrine based on disgraceful moral standards--we are liable to forget that two years before the outbreak of the War Gustav Herve, now the archenemy of the German workers, expressed his personal gratitude to the German workers because the newspaper Humanite, of which he was assistant editor, was kept going only by their contributions. Herve was on a visit to Berlin when he made this acknowledgment.

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And we who have watched Samuel Gompers get his start with the financial aid of German political refugees see in him now the caricature of a workers' representative before the "industrial congress;" and we think sadly of the time we emptied our pockets; when, encouraged by contributions from Germany, we raised hundreds and thousands of dollars for the establishment of daily papers printed in English. But of course the A. M. Simons's, the Spargos, the Edward Russells, as highly paid editors, accepted the money contributed by the "stupid/German/Michel"--the same fellows who now, in spite of President Wilson's frank statement that nothing but commercial and economic rivalry had caused the war, are still asking for the complete pauperization of the German people and the German workers whose hard-earned pennies they had once pocketed.

Indeed, only because of the pioneer work of intellectual enlightenment which Germany has promoted with the aid of her people could a keen conception of the fourteen peace points be conveyed to all the peoples. When the demand

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of the Socialist representative, Meyer London, that a congress of all neutral nations be called to Washington made the question of justice and reconciliation an acute one, we notice that during the proceedings, beginning on February 24, 1916, the representatives of all nations--and above all Morris Villquist--formulated and interpreted the Fourteen Points and declared them to be the basis for a League of Nations (H. J. Res. 38, House of Representatives, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session).

We repeat, the general breach of trust has won followers for those elements who thrive by disseminating subversive propaganda. Only a frank discussion can bring to the fore those powers which the people can trust to adjust and reconstruct economic life.

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WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Observations on the Development of Labor
Organizations and Contributions to Their History
by
T. Trust

[This is the third in a series of articles on this subject.]

Economic Shifts

It may be of interest to know that the union leaders of the old system which now exists only in the United States, were well aware of the danger of losing a sometimes unscrupulously applied power. Their antagonism toward any changes can be well understood, if one realizes the material loss which they, personally, would have to face. But their opposition only too often influences them to commit crimes which, due to prevalent political maneuvers, will rarely find judicial punishment.

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We must not be surprised, therefore, that they managed to discard the new system in giant concerns like the International Harvester Company, Westinghouse, and the like, before the workers had a chance to set it up, and before the immediate advantages of this system of direct representation by the workers through factory and shop committees, as opposed to dictatorial and often corrupt representation by "business agents" and other parasites, could make themselves evident.

In his testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, Davies of New-castle, Pennsylvania, said that since 1909, the time of the last great steel and railroad strike, the United States Steel Corporation had recognized the system of direct representation of workers through self-elected committees for the adjustment of controversies. He declared that the main reason for the present steel strike was the replacement of this system by the notorious "check-off" system which all intelligent and thinking workers abhor.

In 1909, Davies was among those who led the strike in New Castle, Pennsylvania,

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and who witnessed the negotiations which finally led to the

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settlement of the conflict. But as for his assertion that

since the above-mentioned strike conditions in the steel foundries have improved considerably, let me say that actually this was true only in those shops in which the workers were able to maintain the factory representative system despite the intrigues of the union officials on one side, and those of petty factory bosses on the other. But why should the public be interested in such things? The American people can argue that no matter which of the two systems is adopted by the industries of this country, the influence on the country's economic conditions will be trivial.

This argument may be justified where branches of industry and commerce are engaged in local trade only. But in cases where world-wide trade is affected by working conditions, the masses should not assume an attitude of indifference toward such problems. The whole economic life of a nation may depend on the way this problem is solved. Now, especially, the right solution is inseparably interwoven with the return to normal business conditions. In all countries

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I D 1 a of the world, victors and vanquished alike, this problem un-

I G doubtedly forms the focal point of all considerations and

measures. The promises which have been made to the workers

during the war years, the wonderful future which was painted for them, all this has to be made good now. Will the masses, having outgrown their accustomed leadership, determine by the number of concessions made them the course of action to be taken in order to secure the fulfillment of those promises?

Conflicts of interests, which in many cases seem to assume a revolutionary character, may not have originally had the overthrow of present-day society as their objective; nevertheless these clashes can unleash passions which may seek an outlet for their accumulated energies.

With the aid of a vivid imagination, such correspondents as Ackerman of the Hearst press concoct whole conspiracies after the Russian pattern from

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trifling incidents. Few persons discern behind this smoke

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screen the shifts which are taking place as the forces of
reaction attempt to erect an apparently indestructible dam

against the onrush of the currents of progress.

In order to find the core of the conflict in the economic life of the nation it is necessary to study the trends more exhaustively. The attempt of many businessmen to make a clean sweep of the corrupt methods of the past, for reasons which we will occasionally discuss, should teach the public not to see an act of sedition in every strike of the workers.

The economic shifts deserve our full attention. The causes are the same as those which started the World War. To give more weight to our arguments we cannot quote a better authority than the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. At a mass meeting in St. Louis, on September 5 of this year, the President made the following statement:

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I D 1 a "Now, my fellow citizens, is there still a man or a woman--yes,

I G let me add, is there still a child--who does not know yet that

the germ of war in the present-day world is of commercial and economic origin? This war was a commercial and industrial war, not a political one."

If these words were true, and all other declarations nothing but empty phrases designed to win the confidence of the masses and of humanity everywhere, then it is also logical to assume that the impending danger of the commercial and economic hegemony of the central European countries--especially Germany--had to be averted, and that for this reason Germany's entire commercial and industrial capacity--which might have brought about her quick economic recovery after the war--had to be crippled in such a manner as to eliminate her as a competitor for decades to come.

At the same time, care had to be taken to organize the industrial capacity

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Headrest, et. al., 1914.

of the victorious nations, and to make this maximization as efficient as the leadership gained by any other way would not be offset by the internal strife of the victorious nations.

We can truthfully say that his disciples here in America can see the handwriting on the wall. This is indicated by the significant statement made by Charles Schwab, the president of Bethlehem Steel, upon his return from Europe last winter. His statement caused much comment. He said that the workers had to be conceded the right of co-operation in the new economic order; otherwise they would take it by force. He certainly would not have introduced the system of representation by the workers in his own plants if he had not taken his prophecy seriously. Therefore it is time to find out why the more intelligent and progressive employers have come to these conclusions.

Above all else it was the knowledge that the mighty attempt to drive Germany into an economic chaos had failed, and that it had become necessary to find

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Abstract, Oct. 10, 1919.

I D 1 a in this country the same country lived in peace which had pre-
I G served order and "terrible" collapse in that country.

An impartial investigation shows (and many reports about Germany written by Harbman for the Chicago Daily News evince a profound economic comprehension) that the conservative forces were created by a system which aroused a new sense of responsibility among the workers by their participation in the management through collective bargaining in every plant and shop. The purpose of this method, to start up production in order to pay off the war debts, will certainly be accomplished. To quote Harbman: "A peaceful revolution is taking place **there**, the reactions of which will soon be noticeable in the economic life of **the** whole world."

In the next article we will explain how the plan to eliminate Germany forever from the commercial and economic life of the world is bound to fail, thanks to the tremendous organizing powers and creative forces which are inherent

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I D 1 a in that nation, and how the reaction to this failure will bring
I 9 about decisive changes in the mutual relations between capital
 and labor in our own economic life.

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WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Observations on the Development of Labor Organizations
and Contributions to Their History

by

T. Trust

[This is the first in a series of articles on this subject.]

Americans have a proverb: "He bites off his nose to spite his face," an adage which could well be applied to all German-Americans who, while nursing a grudge and seething with resentment, are prone to launch a malicious campaign against this country and its institutions, against the people and their concepts of culture. But this would cause never-ending conflicts, and would only jeopardize or vitiate all future cultural achievements which might be accomplished by our blood brothers whose roots are deep in the soil of this country.

Just recently voices were heard making comparisons between the past and present

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achievements of German-Americans. Bitter complaints were heard concerning the ingratitude of the American people; but one must not forget that the people have never been made to realize fully just how much they owed to the Americans who came of German stock. On the other hand we cannot spare German-Americans the reproach that as far as ideas and suggestions are concerned they have often shown ingenuity, but that time and time again their plans have been snatched away from them; and because of their inertia and loss of interest their well-meant projects have not always worked for the common good.

Our objective, to clear the path for future creative work by self-criticism, can only be reached if we become acquainted with the trend of the times, and if we apply the essence of various Weltanschauungen as a scale to evaluate our own position with relation to present-day aspects. The reader will have to interpret the sketches presented here according to his station in life and his class concepts; if a majority arrives at the same conclusion it is to be hoped that common sentiment will provide the driving power for common

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action and a more solid co-operation. Such action and co-operation must be utilized for the tremendous tasks which we will undoubtedly have to face.

The economic unrest which since the beginning of the year has been causing steadily increasing mass movements, demands strong measures designed to put industry and commerce back on a safe and normal basis. But a sound policy--one unaffected either by revolutionary phrases or uncalled for jingoism--must find a way for the solution of these problems.

At present the great strike of the steel and foundry workers is causing quite a sensation. We have been hearing and reading all kinds of stories, and the union officials who claim to represent the workers insist that the refusal of the directors of the steel trust to enter into negotiations with them made the strike inevitable and was the cause of all this strife.

But Judge Elbert H. Gary adheres to principles which apparently are not open

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to arbitration.

The uninitiated cannot make any sense out of these conflicting explanations and opinions. The investigation before the Senate Committee did not shed any light on the cause of the controversy. The assertion of the union officials that the United States Steel Corporation (known also as the "Steel Trust") do not tolerate any unions in their plants does not represent the full truth; whereas the description of bad working conditions--which admittedly exist and which have to be remedied--does not have much effect because not a single employee of the steel works has given testimony about the horrible conditions existing there.

Judge Gary declared weeks ago that the majority of employees were not in agreement with the principles of the American Federation of Labor; but five weeks ago in Youngstown, Ohio, at a convention of twenty-four national trade union leaders, each of whom claimed jurisdiction over the steel workers, the first point of the demands was the notorious "check-off system". These

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demands were submitted to Mr. Elbert H. Gary, and thus the possibility of a conference with him was destroyed right at the start. The "check-off system" would have made the corporation a dues collector for the unions; all that would have been left for the union officials to do was to call at the offices of the various plants each payday and collect the money retained for dues and fines.

Compliance with such demands would have obviated the strike at this time, but it would also have raised such great problems for the future that it was deemed more advisable to accept this challenge and to find within the next few weeks the right solution: one dictated by a mutual understanding of the principles involved.

This leads us right up to the focal point of the controversy; and now we have to digress a little from our subject, and attempt to arrive at an understanding of all our problems by a different route.

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German and English Systems Compared

Unionism, as it was developed in Germany and in Central European countries before the war, and as it will be further strengthened and extended by social legislation in Germany, is radically different in essence, ideology, and objectives from the system established in England and, since 1888, in this country. The underlying principle of the German system has been and still is: To secure for the workers the right to representation by committees of workers employed at the plant for the purpose either of making demands or the alleviation of poor working conditions. The officials of the unions are hardly ever called upon to participate in conferences with the plant management. A system of this kind enables the workers better to understand their position in the factory, and to exercise the self-discipline which has so often aroused the scorn and contempt of the "parlor socialists" in this country, but which nevertheless safeguards the stability of the working personnel and makes for order in the plant. The English and the

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American unions, on the other hand, place the power of representation and arbitration in the hands of "business agents" or "walking delegates," whose main objective naturally must be to employ every means to retain their well-paying positions and to prolong their power while in office.

The drawbacks--the "propaganda of power" which is running wild, especially in this country--are excrescences of a system the main elements of which were briefly referred to above. One would assume, therefore, that German-Americans would give preference to the German system. As a matter of fact, German workers who were expelled from Germany under the Socialist Law [Socialistengesetz] have laid the foundation in this country for the extension of a representative body of workers according to the German pattern, and have begun at their own expense, the task of organizing workers into unions.

The intention to do this was already prevalent in 1885, but their lack of knowledge of the English language was a stumbling block for these pioneers. They had to make use of people who through their knowledge of the language

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were able to translate into English the German theorists' ideas for the promotion of [social] education and organization.

The meeting place, of these elements--mainly composed of German refugees some of whom were well-educated men--was Justus Schwab's Bierhalle on Fourth Street in New York City, a place also frequented by Samuel Gompers or Gompertz, as the New Yorker Volkszeitung used to print his name. In his close daily contact with these people Gompers gained such a good knowledge of the German language that he could soon speak it fluently. They gave this young man the financial support which enabled him to get along, since he was barely able to make a living in his trade of cigar making. He had made a name for himself through the investigation of the horrible conditions which existed in New York's home industry at that time. /

Soon afterwards the New Yorker Volkszeitung engaged Gompers as a special reporter, and he remained in the services of this paper until he was ready

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Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

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to begin his career as a union leader.

The documents of what was at that time the headquarters of the "Socialistic Labor Party," which were preserved by Hugo Vogt, reveal that in April, 1887, Gompers turned for financial aid to the Germans--mainly those who had been expelled from the old country--to help in organizing the workers of America into "open" unions, in contradistinction to "secret" workers' organizations. The documents tell us further that Gompers, who of late evinces hatred toward anything remotely German, reached his present station only through the contributions of German Socialists who had once been compelled to leave the old country for political reasons.

At that time Gompers had been trusted, probably with full justification, to promote in this country the German system of unionism as outlined above. This confidence still existed in 1895, when German organizations gave a banquet for him at Wilzig's Halle, 84 East Fourth Street, New York City, on the

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occasion of his immigrant father's arrival from London, where Compers himself was born. He and his old father, who appeared in the garb of an orthodox Jew, made speeches in German praising the unselfishness of the Germans in this country, their activities, and their adherence to prin-

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occasion of his immigrant father's arrival from London, where Gompers himself was born. He and his old father, who appeared in the garb of an orthodox Jew, made speeches in German praising the unselfishness of the Germans in this country, their activities, and their adherence to principles.

The system which was to be introduced in the workshops of this country, and which had been sponsored by German energy and financially aided by the contributions of Germans (mostly political refugees), was soon displaced in this country by the English system. In the course of time this system degenerated and was the cause of many strikes and controversies; it is this system which must be blamed for the present strike. But the English system has seen its day, and we will show that the failure of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company, where the German system was introduced eighteen months ago, must make it clear to the officials of the United States Steel Corporation that salvation will be found in the German system; that in order to obviate strikes and violence, the right to arbitrate disputes over working conditions

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must be conceded the workers of these giant corporations all over the country--this excludes all "business agents" who are not shop employees. Once this concession is made, the questions of working hours, wages, and plant rules will be solved in a much more satisfactory manner than by arbitration with corrupt union officials.

But if the union leaders who are directing the present strike are willing to shoulder the responsibility for the prolongation of the present intolerable conditions by insisting that "Gary" has to negotiate with them, then many thousands who have on various occasions demonstrated their ability to arbitrate with corporation officials may become "strike breakers"; then violence will be rampant, and blood will flow. Then it will be difficult if not impossible to eliminate bad conditions, or to placate a resentful mob by the intelligence and the objective judgment of the true representatives of the steel workers. The danger of revolutionary propaganda may also have to be considered.

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Abendpost, Sept. 3, 1918.

DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH

(Editorial)

"Labor Day 1918" was the most remarkable holiday that organized labor has ever celebrated, and for a long time to come it will probably be remembered as the most outstanding. It will be talked about in future years.

Labor, especially organized labor, replied to the call of the President to speed up war production as much as possible by holding parades and meetings, thus indicating that it pledged all its strength and power effectively to support the government in its the government's endeavor to conclude the war quickly and victoriously. That means the working masses reaffirmed their loyalty and patriotism, and clearly showed that they realized the great problems of the day. They have earned appreciation and gratitude--merely by doing as a matter of course what was in their very own interest.

If loyalty to the government and the administration--to the elected representatives and officials, who are entrusted with the fate of the



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republic--should always be the proper thing and a natural obligation assumed by every good citizen in the interests of all, regardless of his political credo during peace times, then in this war only the most faithful co-operation with the government, the most effective support of its war measures and war aims, will serve the particular interests of labor--especially organized labor--and [such co-operation and support] should absolutely be a matter of course. For organized labor will reap the greatest benefits by a successful liquidation of the war, which in the last analysis is labor's war: the war of the liberation of the masses from the oppression of the classes--the military, the bureaucratic, and the social [classes] over there and the plutocratic over here--and the war of democracy against inherited or usurped power and privileges.

The present government of the United States, headed by President Woodrow Wilson, is the leader and protagonist of this democracy, which is fighting against any class rule and all class privileges and for the emancipation of labor--i.e. the masses--all over the world. And all this was known not merely since yesterday, when it was proclaimed to the workers of the

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country, not merely since the first declaration of the war aims. Everybody knew it--at least everybody that followed the occurrences in Washington with some degree of attention and political understanding--as far back as the autumn of 1913. Organized workers knew it--or should have known it from their own experience. That can be clearly realized from the incomparably better position labor finds itself in today as compared with its position prior to 19147.



Organized labor, which only a few years ago was looked upon askance and treated in a condescending manner by the press of the country and by the powerful interests, today is flattered by the press and is regarded by those self-same interests, at least outwardly, as being just as powerful and having the same rights as these interests. Today the question is not: Do the workers have the right to organize, and, by so organizing, to combat the unfair practices of organized capital? but: How will organized labor apply its great power? Will it remain moderate in its demands, or will it use its strength, as organized capital used to do, to unjustly encroach upon the rightful interests of others?

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Like organized labor, productive labor of all kinds has made immense gains during recent years. Wages are much higher and the laborer is appreciated more than ever before. Today the productive worker is looked up to and admired; he has become an important individual, like the rich consumer of former days. It has not been so long ago--to the older ones among us it seems like "yesterday"--that, more than anything else, inherited wealth used to command the greatest admiration and could strut around in a proud and arrogant manner. Next in importance came those that managed to live by their wits or those that became rich quickly; they were regarded as superior citizens, who thought quite a lot of themselves and felt they could look down on the farmer, who tilled the soil by the sweat of his brow and sometimes could not pay the interest on his mortgage when it was due. Today the plain hired hand is regarded as more valuable than the parasite that is living on his inherited wealth. Those who are today called parasites are those charming people who once used to brag that they never had fallen to that level where they had to work for a living. And the independent farmer of today is a prince, whom even the government treats with kid gloves. The "hick," who was once the butt of jokes, has become a respectable and honorable person.

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And he will remain so. And where he isn't considered respectable he is going to be; wherever the worker has not yet reached the status of a member in American trade union, he will of course attain that status--as fast as this war for democracy is concluded. For the end of the war can only mean: victory of the democratic idea--better conditions for the worker, increasing influence and power of the producing masses all over the world.



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Abendpost, Sept. 2. 1918.

ON LABOR DAY

(Editorial)



"Labor Day 1918" belongs to all the world. It will be celebrated not only by the three million members in the ranks of organized labor in this country, but also by the workers in all other countries where the armies serving industry and commerce have attained recognition and respect for themselves. Especially for the thirty-five million workers in the United States will Labor Day have a new significance.

The first Labor Day was celebrated on September 5, 1882, and the small number of men and women who originated it could hardly have realized the influence the parade they established would have in the course of time..... Since that day, thirty-six years have gone by, and where once twenty thousand marched, today hundreds of thousands will fall in line. The principles of true democracy, for which our sons in arms are fighting

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Abendpost, Sept. 2, 1918.

today on European battlefields, find among the men in uniform, who were former laborers, their most ardent and zealous champions, since in the ranks of organized labor there was at no time a place for discrimination against race, religion, or nationality. Its principal motto always has been: "One for all and all for one." That is why we find in the ranks of labor the fullest approval and understanding for the aims and objectives that the American people are striving after in the present war. They have enthusiastically offered to serve the government that adheres to the maxim: "The most satisfactory government is the one in which an injustice to the individual is an injustice to all."

Labor Day has long since become a national holiday and this i.e., that it is a national holiday is especially true of the one we are celebrating today. It will demonstrate in a most convincing manner the unity of the American people, whether its sons are fighting over there with arms or over here with hammer and shovel. They all belong to the same army and everyone of them is fighting for the welfare and liberation of mankind from brute force and oppression. In this spirit, Labor Day 1918 is a



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milestone on the road of human progress, and countless multitudes are passing by it with a silent prayer in their hearts for an early peace, then to return to the factories and work shops, or to face the trenches on the battlefields, in order to make "peace on earth" a reality in the near future.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1918.

LABOR DAY, 1918

(Editorial)

Twenty-five years ago, when the unions, which had only a limited membership at the time, staged their parade, their motives were very often questioned, and the newspapers paid them scant attention. Tomorrow, however, when the armies of organized labor, now over three million strong, march in their "Win the War" parade, even those who formerly fought against the unions' objectives will cheer. This change in public opinion has been accomplished over the years by steady agitation, education, and organization, and has been considerably furthered since last year by the willingness of organized labor to enter the fight for democratic ideals.

Organized labor has not been content with lip service to prove its patriotism. Its unreserved support of the Government during the present crisis

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Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1918.

is the best reply to any questioning of its loyalty, and harmonizes with the attitudes of men and women who cherish republican ideals. They have all realized that if a government based on these ideals should perish, every American citizen worthy of the name would suffer a personal loss. Organized labor differentiates between a government which is subject to the whims of a single man or a small group of men, and a government of, by, and for the people.

The celebration of Labor Day, 1918 will emphasize the difference between the two systems of government which are struggling for supremacy at the present time. The ideas on which these systems are based are older than any nation. Indeed, the emergence of nations is a mere incident, a stage in the struggle for human liberty and enlightenment against an obsolete theory of government such as that which is so arrogantly represented by the German Junkertum [landed Prussian nobility].

Organized labor is not a peace movement. While we hope to see the day when

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Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1918.

differences between capital and labor will no longer disturb our industry, we refuse to compromise our efforts by denouncing the right to strike against injustice when other methods have failed. In a broader sense, this theory can also be applied to our government when it calls for union against the principles of autocracy, which endanger the majority rule basic to our system of government.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1908.

FALSE ASPECTS

As one looks a thing either through the smaller or larger end of an opera glass, it moves either into distinct nearness or into furthest dissolution. To such optical deceits is also subjected the mental view. Who, for instance looking with naked eye upon the "injunction planks" of the Republican as well as the Democratic national platform, can not detect an essential difference. Both blame only the abuse of the injunction proceedings, both betray the timid endeavor, partly not to violate the famous American legal practice, and on the other hand try to catch the workingmen's votes. Mr. Gompers is so thoroughly convinced of the excellence of the Democratic expressions, and the worthlessness of those of the Republicans, that he imagines quite seriously that the organized workmen, whom he calls "Labor," must and will vote for Bryan on account of his "injunction plank."

The objections of the labor leaders, who have just as much experience and understanding, Mr. Gompers does not seem to consider at all. It seems that he does not find it worth while to refute their views. But as not all the laborers are looking through the same glasses, it is improbable that the



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Abendpost, July 22, 1908.

members of unions, who are Republicans, will secede from their party and join the Democratic ranks, who do not show much friendliness towards the workingman whenever they are in power. In the southern states, as is well known, there is no limit set by the law to the abominable exploitation of children and a laborer who breaks his contract may be sent to a penal colony. Mr. Hearst, as is known, organized the Independent Party, seems not to be in favor of his former bosom friend, for the reason that the Democratic platform contains a weak and unpatriotic navy program. Like President Roosevelt, he wants four powerful iron-clads built at once, without considering that there are no crews for same, that the war expenses of the United States exceed those of every militaristic monarchy, and in consequence of which a big deficit has been created. The American people cannot be influenced, as experience shows, through selection of words. But not one in a thousand will vote Democratic on account of the Republican injunction plank nor will they join the Independent Party due to the Democratic navy program.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1900.

OBSERVING SUNDAY

Under the auspices of the Success Council No. 3, of the "Butchers and Grocery Clerks' Association" a meeting to intensify the demands of Sabbath observation was held at the hall at 1469 W. 35th Street. Every seat in the hall was taken. Chairman Otto Giermann reported that the association has been very successful so far in its agitation, and it is their belief, that they have won the general public and have their co-operation.

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Abendnost, November 22nd, 1898.

GERMAN COMPOSITOR.

The German Compositors of the United States, in as far as being organized, had introduced the "eight hour" day more than twelve years ago but the English compositors and printers in this city are starting now to reduce their working hours to nine per day. Most publishing concerns accented this new arrangement.

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ABENDPOST, August 24th, 1897.

Labor-Affairs.

Secretary Hugo Miller submitted to the German-American Typographia his report for the year 1896-97. The Union of German Typesetters had, according to its record at the end of June this year a membership of 1083, 32 less than last year. This decline is explained by the discontinuation of several newspapers and by the progressive installation of typesetting machines. Twenty members were lost on account of death. The net income of the Typographia amounted to \$26,514.72; the expenses to \$25,262.74.

The reserve fund amounted to \$9,748.06 at the end of the year. The Union paid during the year \$18,401.36 for aid purposes: \$8,485.00 to members out of work and \$4,681.25 for sick benefits; death benefits and compensations amounted to \$4,572.65, aid to strikers was \$364.96 and as travel aids \$279.50. The number of unemployed members was 104 on the average during the year.

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Abendpost, August 13th, 1897.

German and Bohemian Stone Cutters.

The Aid Society for German and Bohemian Stone Cutters, founded a short time ago, held in Ruehl's Hall a well attended meeting on which occasion 30 new members joined the organization. The total membership is now 115. The Club considers as its main task, to watch the interests of the German and Bohemian stone masons and to protect its members against exploitation, by tradesmen of other nationalities...

Abendpost, March 7, 1896.



GERMAN

Unions of German Carpenters.

At the massmeeting of German carpenters and joiners held March 1 in Wendells Hall 1504 Milwaukee Avenue it had been stated that the Germans had won their fight for a union of the brotherhood of the North and Northwest side and have obtained a charter from the highest source and the use of the German language notwithstanding all the opposition of their enemies. They still try to bring our Union in discredit by undermining our reputation and misrepresenting our financial position. Section 7 of the constitution and By-Laws of the Brotherhood states, that Union members who transfer from one local to another are still entitled for three months to all sick benefits given the old local. New members are entitled to the sickness fund in six months. The financial position after three months of our local, has become so excellent through dues and contributions, that we can compare favorably with the finances of any Union. Our membership is more than several hundreds.

The principles of this German local Union are an honest German administration, rigid economy, low salaries to the officers, no approvals of issues contrary to the laws of the Brotherhood, but great liberality to all members. German carpenters and joiners! Unity makes us strong. Everybody Unionist or Non-Unionist has now the opportunity to develop his ideas about his trade in his own mother tongue. It is left to us to procure an esteemed position in our trade and not to remain the



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neglected Dutchmen as before, but be treated with respect by our brothers of other nationalities. All Germans, who have their interests at heart, the welfare of their families, love for freedom and equality of all people, are invited to visit our regular meetings each Sunday afternoon at 4 P.M. in Wendels Hall 1504 Milwaukee Avenue.

By order of the German Union,

Ferd. Schnaeckel

Chairman.

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Abendpost, March 7, 1896

GERMAN

-Vox Populi-

To the Editor of the Abendpost:

In the mass meeting of the German Carpenters and Joiners on March 1st, it was made public that the Germans have won their fight for amalgamation into a German Local Union of the Brotherhood for the North and Northwest side. The Charter was granted under recognition of the just demand of the Germans, in spite of all subterfuges of their enemies.

But the fight is not at an end yet. Our adversaries try to ruin our credit and confidence by spreading the rumor that this newly founded Union is without means and therefore unable to pay sickness benefits to its members. In order not to frighten away our brothers from the just cause, we refer to Section 7 of the by-laws which reads: "Union members who transfer from one Local Union to another, are entitled to a full three month's sickness benefit of that Union from which they withdraw. New members are only entitled to sickness benefit after six months.

After the expiration of scarcely three months the financial position of our local has become so strong by admission fees and dues that we can compare it

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Abendpost, March 7, 1896

with the finances of any other local union; our membership amounts to several hundreds already.

The principles of this German Local Union are: An honest German management, strictest economy, no high wages for officials.....

Per order of the German Union.

Ferd. Schnaeckel, President

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 10th, 1893.

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The Elections of the Bricklayer Unions.

Yesterday the election of officers of the "United Order of American Bricklayers and Stone Masons" was held at Bricklayers Hall. The so-called Reform Party came off as winners, and their entire ticket was elected. etc.---

The so-called Reform Party had a majority of 250 votes: The following Germans received offices: Paul Schaffer, German Vice President, John Drewa, German Prot. Secretary, Albert Vorkeller, Treasurer, H. Glennister, Corresponding Secretary, Fred Reckler, Finance Secretary, Wm. Keihm, German Member Of the Board of Directors.

The entire meeting distinguished itself by great disorder. Twelve policemen had great trouble to keep peace and order.

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Abendpost, July 6, 1893.



GERMAN

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY

On the 4th of July all kinds of speeches were made, not only regarding the birthday of the American Republic, but also concerning the presence and future of this now so great and powerful free state. And of course, some of the orators painted everything pink, and the others black. Some wanted to show that we are just beginning with our career, the others maintained that we have gone over the hill top, and are on our way down already. To the latter belonged the Federal Judge Brewster whose opinions seem not always to cover up his decisions. Then as a member of the highest Court, he never has shown particular enthusiasm for individual liberty, while he, as a holiday orator stood up for the "Ideal State of Thomas-Jefferson" and thought he had to feel sorry for the Republic, because it has driven away too far from this ideal.

Disregarding an unjust sally against Governor Altgeld, whom, he thinks guilty of the intention to lead the anarchist and socialist cohorts, the oration of Brewster can really be called witty and clever. He sees the main danger to political liberty in the economic lack of Liberty. What good would it be, to protect



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Abendpost, July 6th, 1893.

the single citizen against the interference of the state, if he falls finally anyhow into tyranny of certain organizations? "The Business Men Become The Slaves Of The Trusts, The Laborers The Slaves Of The Unions." The capitalistic Union while trying to abolish competition, smashes and eats up the individual business man and fights him like an outlaw. On the other side the laborer must go on strike against his own desire and will, as soon as his Union bosses give the order. "Where is the individual laborer, who can dare to stand up for his liberty and can use his own judgment regarding his labor? Where is the business man who can manage his business the way he thinks is best? In the days before the Civil War, slavery was defended for the reason that it comprises a benefit to the slave. But is the submission under one individual man regarded less as slavery, than the submission to an organization?"

With this last question the Hon. Judge enters without noticing it- a very dangerous territory because he touches the teachings of the Anarchists. Is submission to the will of a majority- so he might go on to say not just as much a slavery, as submission under an absolute ruler? When 49 citizens must take orders from 51 citizens as to what they should do, they are just as un-free as the minority within a labor



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Abendpost, July 6th, 1893.

union, which, is compelled to accent a strike call of the majority. This proves, that economic association can just as little be condemned as political organization which is called the State. Without any organization whatever, humanity can fulfil nothing, and each organization demands the subordination of the individual beneath the mass. The scientific anarchists want the State to be vanquished entirely, because in any form it shortens more or less individual liberty. Judge Brewster is putting up the same "radical" demand regarding the capitalistic associations and the labor unions. He also spills the baby with the bath.

Evidently organization is never a personal aim. When men unite, they want to reach a definite goal, and this determination is usually the improvement of their condition of life. Yet as long as an organization fulfills the desired aims, it has vital power, otherwise it needs reforms or is unable to live at all. Thoughts alone cannot fight against it. The economic unions of the business men and of the laborers suffer for every mistake, they have made, just as well as the communities or states.



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Abendpost, July 6th, 1893.

If they do more harm to their members than they do good, they have to be changed or must cease. Reversed, they keep on growing when the benefit they produce for their members outweighs the disadvantages. A Union that orders without necessity one strike after another, and brings more loss to the laborers than they can or will stand, cannot keep up very long. The same happens with the trusts. Consideration of self-preservation forces therefore any organization sooner or later to mitigate.

The State can show its superiority over economic unions only, when they rebel against its own laws and regulations and try to destroy by force the liberty guaranteed. But the State cannot prohibit a voluntary subordination of the individual to an organization, such as the spontaneous subordination under the laws of a church. If it oversteps its authority, its interference becomes intolerable. Should therefore, as Judge Brewster seems to indicate an attempt be made by the Courts to break up the economic unions by force, then just those who should protect them will be the ones who rises against them. Nobody can be in doubt about this, if he really knows history.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

THE COOPERS SPEAK.

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The master-coopers of Chicago have spoken and endorsed Altgeld's stand on the prison-labor question in a most forceful manner. Through their president, Daniel M. Ryan, a Republican, who, incidentally is also president of the International Master-Coopers Commercial Bank, and Secretary F. L. Schmidt, they repudiated the Fifer prison commissioners' excuses, in yesterday's session; a lecture which is destined to unbalance Fifer's mental equilibrium.

When Altgeld started the fight, Fifer's prison commissioners gave an instantaneous reply. Fifer was jubilant, their answer appeared as the salvation which would pull him out of the mire, and on the same evening Altgeld fired his second shot. Since then it is clear to all who followed the controversial issue, that Fifer is actually responsible for the continuance of the horrible prison-labor system, and that it is maintained in defiance of constitutional law.

Fifer turned and twisted himself like the proverbial worm, but Altgeld quoted official reports, all certified facts, as proof for his arguments,

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

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and the best part of it, what really counts was, that the manufacturers and laborers whose destiny is jeopardized by this damnable system, now stand united to a man behind Altgeld. The answer from the Master-Coopers Commercial Bank gives us the best assurance, that Tifer's prison commissioners are the representatives of the monopolistic contractors, i. e., the political favorites, while Altgeld upholds the cause of the injured business men and their employees.

The denunciation which President Ryan and Secretary Schmidt of the Commercial Bank signed, speaks for itself.

"To the Commissioners of the Joliet penitentiary.

"You have recently tried to justify your actions, after Judge Altgeld, in his Joliet speech, accused you of ignoring the prison labor law, instead of obeying its dictates. You admit that you transgressed but you blame the legislature. You endeavor to shift the responsibility upon the representatives, when you know that the law of November, 1886, which was adopted at the

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

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behest of a 20,000 majority, prohibits the leasing of prison labor. Regardless of the existence of a law which was passed with such tremendous efforts, you have deliberately misrepresented the facts to the people of this state, when you claim that the commissioners and the governor are only too anxious to uphold this law.

"This amendment was adopted on November 2nd, 1836. On the 22nd day of Nov. 1836, the Governor (Oglesby) issued a proclamation, that the law had become a part of our constitution.

"But shortly before the passage of the constitutional amendment, the commissioners clandestinely signed contracts with the favorites of the state administration, in order to provide an outlet for prison products, evidently fearing that the law would be adopted. This proves clearly and plainly how 'anxiously and eagerly' the commissioners advocated the abolition of prison-labor!"

The statement of the Coopers Commercial Bank continues with a detailed list,

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

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giving specific incidents about the separate members of Fifer's prison commission, and the method used to circumvent the law.

"The commissioners seem to labor under the belief that a prison is a private enterprise and their sole duty is to put it on a profitable basis. That is not the purpose of a penitentiary and the object of the constitutional amendment was to relieve free labor which was entirely displaced by convict workers. From a humane point one can only say, that the great profit upon which the commissioners harp, was extracted from the blood of the inmates.

"The production of 20 barrels per day has taken the life of many a poor devil who had to work for the contractors. The official list of the prison administration proves only too well that the whisperings of the prisoners are truths. If it is desired to dispatch a convict into the hereafter in the shortest possible time, then he is given employment in the cooperage division.

"When our committee had an interview with Governor Fifer and the commissioners, we succeeded in convincing him about the odiousness of this system. He, himself and in our presence, admonished the commissioners to abolish it.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

Wm. L. ...

Commissioner Jones, however, objected and became angry, leaving the conference in a bad humor. Fifer has done nothing to redeem his pledge. The prison ring, whose pliable creature he is, won't tolerate it."

Year Naturalization.

The Republican campaign managers have now come to the conclusion, that this year's naturalization crop, won't produce much for the Fifer party, while the Democrats will obtain more than the lion's share of the new citizens, which means the Germans, Irish, Bohemians and Poles. They gave up even their apparent efforts to inculcate the new arrivals into the citizenry flock; however, all their work is now concentrated on one point, namely, to halt the progress of the Democrats and their allies by checking the naturalization proceedings as much as possible.

Finally it occurred to them that it would be a good idea, to enshroud the naturalization technicalities with such abstruse difficulties, that the dumb "Dutchman" won't dare face a judge and ask for his papers. In all

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

WPA (ILL) 8803.50275

seriousness the Republican committee rulers proposed that the Republican judges should induce their Democratic colleagues, to agree on a co-operative modus operandi. This method was to be a long-winded, most exhaustive questionnaire, calculated to confuse and terrify the applicants until they desist.

A Republican judge, who happens to be a better politician than jurist, consented to take the preliminary steps and tried dickering with the Democratic bench. They saw the trap, however, and declined, since, so they announced, the law is plain and they see no reason why they should resort to chicanery and ask unnecessary questions of a prospective citizen. The connivance, whereby the Republicans intend to keep immigrants from acquiring citizenship rights will not secure German friendship for them.

German Bureau.

At the German Democratic Headquarters, 125 citizens from the northwest and south sides were naturalized. A judge will now preside during the day time; he takes care of naturalization proceedings exclusively so that

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 24, 1892.

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applicants will be accomodated promptly.... during the day.

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II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-11-01 BY 30275

Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1892.

The Abendpost and the Fire Presse, German daily newspapers, were unionized yesterday so far as the printers are concerned. There was great rejoicing as it means that all type on daily papers in Chicago will now be set by union labor. The strike began April 24. The settlement favorable to union labor was achieved by Committeemen M. H. Madden, James A. O'Connell, and George Shilling, of the Trade and Labor Assembly. The terms of settlement are: Seventeen of the present forces are to be taken into Typographical Union No. 9. The scale is to be reconstructed on the basis of Typographical Union No. 16, with an arbitration clause to be inserted in the agreement. Both sides are satisfied. The men are to be taken back according to their seniority of employment.

I D 2 a (2)
II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1892.

The publishers will, it is said, retract statements made throwing suspicion on the men for injuring the machinery. The men will retract personal statements made against employers in the heat of the strife. The Committee of Master Printers Association called yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Printers District Council to ask that the difference between the Council and Master Printer McCarthy and Emil Wight who signed the Union scale and then receded from it, be settled. The conference continued behind closed doors until 3 p. m. Nothing was accomplished.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 12, 1892. WPA (U) 3421

GERMAN WAITERS UNION

The German Waiters and Bartenders Columbia Association held its quarterly general meeting in their hall yesterday, 164 Michigan Street and elected its new officers.

The Association has been in existence for three years. It has approximately four hundred members now and these are employed at the best German and American places. The Association is of the opinion that its membership will increase rapidly and hopes to have one thousand members at the time of the World's Fair.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 9, 1892

GERMAN WAITER'S UNION

The first general assembly in connection with the election of new officers of the German Waiters Union took place last night in their hall at 138 Michigan Street. The following were elected: President, P. Maulen; Vice-President, H. Ulrich; Treasurer, Wm. H. Jung; Financial Secretary, J. Schmidt; General Secretary, F. Huboi; Registrar, Wm. Hamann; R. Committee, F. Goedeke, H.W. Menke, J. Moenks,

The above union was established in 1878. It has a cash-capital of about \$2000, on hand and pays its members a weekly sick benefit of \$5.00, and in case of death the amount of \$100.00 to their respective families.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 14, 1891.

THE ILLINOIS STAATS - ZEITUNG AND ITS COMPOSITORS

For sometime back a misuse has been made of my name, and words have been put into my mouth, which I never uttered, I ask the indulgence of the community for a few moments that I may offer a word of explanation.

Typographia No. 9 and its official organs, the Agitator and the Arbeiter-Zeitung, have for weeks indulged in a wholesale and indiscriminate abuse of me, which I hereby brand as infamous, and without one single word of truth. I openly declare, that every single charge made is a bold outrageous lie, and I defy any man to confront me and make these charges verbally in my presence.

The Illinois Staats - Zeitung considered all negotiations closed, as far as Typographia No. 9 was concerned, until the Messrs Schilling and Madden requested a personal interview with our compositors which was granted. This committee misrepresented the desires of the Staats - Zeitung to the compositors. I corrected the false statements made by the committee, whereupon the compositors manimously voted to reject the propositions submitted by Typographia No. 9